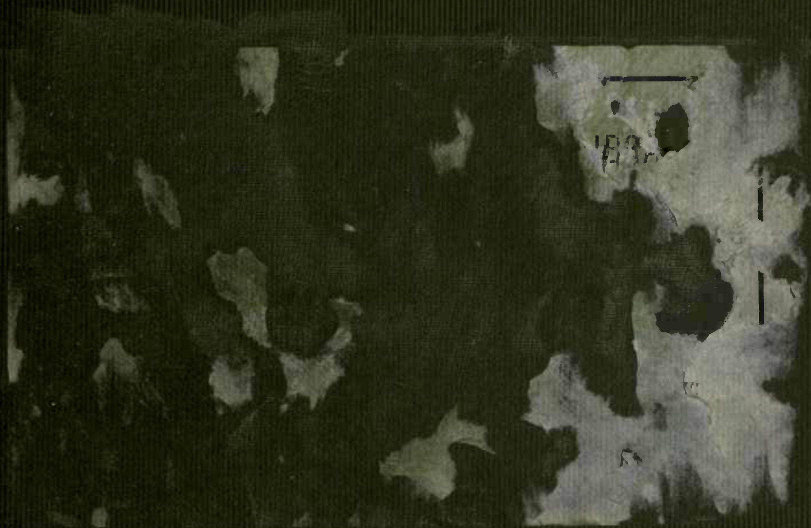
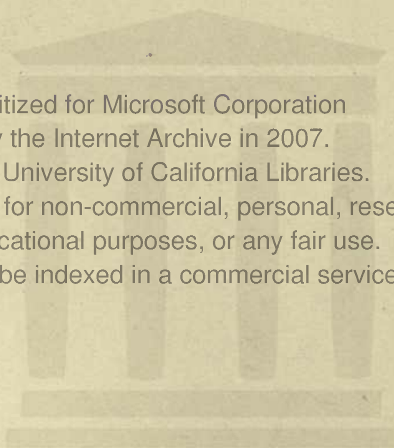


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INTERNET ARCHIVE

THE CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

THE CHRONOLOGY

OF INDIA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY

BY

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PREFACE.

THE plan of arrangement followed in the present work is generally that of Fynes Clinton's "Epitome of the Chronologies of Greece and Rome," with such modifications as the nature of the subject has made necessary. The book consists, therefore, of a table of events in chronological order. The marginal date represents the year B.C. or A.D. If only approximate it is printed in italics. Where a date for an event exists in a native era it is printed by the side of its equivalent marginal date, the source from which it is drawn, whether numismatic or epigraphical, being, as a rule, indicated.

As regards the classification of the entries, the work follows Clinton's method in giving first the civil and then the literary dates. When several events occur under the same date, they are roughly grouped according to their relative importance. Events in Northern India take precedence generally of those in Southern India.

Each entry is accompanied by references to the sources from which it is derived, save in the case of well-established and easily verifiable facts. To facilitate matters for those engaged

in epigraphical research references to inscriptions are specially noted. If an inscription is quoted in the first line of an entry as authority for the marginal date, the first reference usually indicates the latest edition of that inscription. To avoid undue multiplication of references, the quotation of a work containing the bibliography of a subject has been taken as equivalent to enumerating the references it contains.

The aim of the book being to give, as far as possible, ascertained dates, such as can only be fixed very indefinitely are excluded. In the case of kings whose only reliable dates are drawn from epigraphical or numismatic sources, no attempt has been made, save in rare exceptions, to calculate the approximate length of their reigns. This method necessarily excludes from the Tables those members of a dynasty of whom no dated records exist. As, however, their names are supplied in the Dynastic Lists in the Appendix it will be quite easy to refer to them. In a work like this absolute consistency is hardly attainable. On the whole, however, the book will be found to follow the lines indicated, deviations being justified by some special circumstance.

With regard to the Muhammadan portion of the Chronology, the Persian histories edited by Sir Henry Elliot and Professor Dowson, supplemented by the British Museum Coin Catalogues and the works of Elphinstone, Briggs, Price, Clive Bayley, Blochmann, and others, have supplied a great deal of material. The work which has, however, yielded the most trustworthy data for the earlier period of Muhammadan rule in India and the countries on its North-Western frontier is Major Raverty's

Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī, which with its minute examination of doubtful points, its numerous corrections of chronological errors, and its store of facts drawn from other contemporary writers, makes it invaluable for the purposes of a work like this. Unfortunately this history extends only to about the middle of the thirteenth century, and consequently for the succeeding period we are thrown back on much less trustworthy sources. In converting the Hijra dates into those of our era, pains have been taken to ensure their accuracy.

Any work on Indian Chronology must for the present be somewhat tentative. Though much has been done in the elucidation of problems, much still remains to be done. This present work can, therefore, lay no claim to finality, though it is hoped the attempt to organize some of the accumulated stores of information on the subject may make future research easier and the results of past research more generally available than they have hitherto been.

To those who have aided me in the work I am deeply grateful. Amongst others my thanks are due to the authorities at the India Office, the British Museum, and the Royal Asiatic Society for the courtesy and kindness with which they have facilitated my task. Amongst those who have rendered me very material help are Dr. J. McCrindle and Dr. M. A. Stein, the one having supplied me with the entries relating to Alexander's Indian campaigns, and the other with the whole series of historical events as chronicled in the *Rājataraṅgiṇī*. My thanks are also due to Mr. Fleet, who lent me the advance copy of his second

edition of the *Kanarese Dynasties*, thus enabling me to supplement the material derived from the earlier edition. Professors Kielhorn and Bendall, Dr. Steingass, Major Raverty, and Mr. Rapson have shown me unvarying courtesy in answering the questions with which I have had from time to time to trouble them. Another whom it is now too late to thank, was the late Dr. Bühler, whose wide knowledge of all aspects of Indian chronology made his advice and help invaluable. To Professor Douglas of the British Museum and Mr. Watters I am indebted for help in the transliteration of Chinese names. In the arduous task of proof-reading I have had valuable aid from Miss C. M. Ridding and the Rev. Mr. Gwynne of Soho, both of whom I thank for the trouble taken on my behalf. Finally, I wish to thank Dr. James Burgess for the advice and help he has continually given me since I began the work. It is not too much to say that the book, in its present form, owes its existence to his careful and thoughtful planning. Nearly the whole of the MS. has been read through by him, and the advice he has given on details of arrangement and classification has been invaluable. I owe to him also much information from out-of-the-way sources, to which, without his aid, I should have had little opportunity of access.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS OCCURRING IN THE PRESENT WORK.

AC. Aufrecht's Catalogus Catalogorum.

AOC. Aufrecht's Oxford Catalogue (*i.e.* of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bodleian Library).

AR. Asiatic Researches.

AS. Reps. Archaeological Survey Reports. Archaeological Survey Western India. Memoranda on Architectural and other Archaeological Remains, by James Burgess and others. With translations of Inscriptions, etc., etc. Ten numbers in one volume. Bombay, 1874–81.

ASNI. Archaeological Survey of Northern India.
Vol. I. Report on the Sharqī Architecture of Jaunpūr.
Vol. II. Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, by A. Führer.

ASSI. Arch. Surv. S. India.
Vol. I. Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras (Vol. I).
Vol. II. Sewell's Lists of Antiquities, Madras (Vol. II).
Vol. III. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated by E. Hultzsch (Vol. I).
Vol. IV. South Indian Inscriptions, Tamil and Sanskrit, edited and translated by E. Hultzsch (Vol. II).

ASWI. Arch. Surv. W. India.
Vol. I. Belgaum and Kaladgi.
Vol. II. Kāṭhiawād and Kachh.
Vol. III. Bīdar and Aurungabad.
Vol. IV. Buddhist Cave Temples.
Vol. V. Elura Cave Temples.

B.ASSI. IV. Burgess, Arch. Surv. S. India, Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions, with some Notes on Village Antiquities collected chiefly in the South of the Madras Presidency, by James Burgess. With translations by S. M. Nateśa S'āstri, Paṇdit. Madras, 1886.

BD. Bhandarkar's Early History of the Dekkan, second edition.

BF. Briggs' Ferishta.

BG. Bayley's Gujarāt (forming a volume of Sir Henry Elliot's series).

BI. Bhaunagar Inscriptions: *i.e.* A Collection of Prākṛit and Sanskrit Inscriptions. Published by the Bhavnagar Archaeological Department under the auspices of His Highness Raol Shri Takhtsiṅghi, G.C.S.I., LL.D. Cantab., Mahārāja of Bhavnagar.

BKR. Bühler's Kaśmīr Report. Report of a tour in search of Sanskrit MSS. in Kaśmīr, Rājputāna, and Central India, by G. Bühler, extra number of the JBRAS. 1877, vol. xii.

BMC. British Museum Coin Catalogues. *G.S.K.* Greek and Scythic Kings, by Percy Gardner. *MS. Muhammadan States*, by Stanley Lane-Poole.

BN. Bunyiu Nanjio's Catalogue of the Chinese Translation of the Buddhist Tripiṭaka. Oxford, 1883.

BOD. Beal's Oriental Biographical Dictionary.

BR. Bhandarkar's Reports on the search for Sanskrit MSS.

BSM. Catalogue of the Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. in the University of Cambridge, by Cecil Bendall.

CASR. Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Reports.

CI. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, vol. iii. The Gupta Inscriptions, by J. F. Fleet.

CT. The Cave Temples of India, by James Fergusson and James Burgess. London, 1880.

DV. or OD. The Dīpavaṁśa, ed. Oldenberg.

EHI. The History of India as told by its own Historians, ed. Sir Henry Elliot.

EI. Epigraphia Indica.

EIH. Elphinstone's History of India, sixth edition, ed. E. B. Cowell. London, 1874.

FKD. *Bom. Gaz.* The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency, etc., etc., by John Faithful Fleet, Ph.D., C.I.E. See Bombay Gazetteer, vol. i, pt. 2, new edition.

HRGB. Historia Regni Graecorum Bactriani, in qua simul graecarum in India coloniarum vetus memoria explicatur auctore Theophilo S. Bayeri. Petropoli, 1788.

IA. Indian Antiquary.

JA. Journal Asiatique.

JAOS. Journal American Oriental Society.

JBA. Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society.

JBRAS. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

JRAS. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society. O.S. Old Series; N.S. New Series.

LIA. Lassen's Indische Alterthumskunde, second edition.

MCCM. Madras Christian College Magazine.

MGO. Madras Government Orders, *i.e.*, Madras Public Proceedings, Record Department, India Office.

MJ. Madras Journal.

MJLS. Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

MS. See under BMC.

MV. or TM. Mahāvaṁśa, ed. Turnour.

NC. Numismatic Chronicle.

NO. Numismata Orientalia.

PIA. Prinsep's Essays on Indian Antiquities, ed. Edward Thomas.

PK. The Chronicles of the Pathān Kings of Delhī, by E. Thomas.

PMD. The Mohammadan Dynasties, Chronological and Genealogical Tables, with Historical Introductions, by Stanley Lane-Poole.

PMH. Price's Muhammadan History.

PR. Peterson's Reports of the search for Sanskrit MSS.
I. Detailed Report of operations in search of Sanskrit MSS. in the Bombay Circle, August, 1882—March, 1883, by Professor Peterson, extra number. JBRAS. 1883.
II. A Second Report, etc., April, 1883—March, 1884, by the same, ex. no. JBRAS. 1884.
III. A Third Report, etc., April, 1884—March, 1886, by the same, ex. no. JBRAS. 1887.
IV. A Fourth Report, etc., April, 1887—March, 1892, ex. no. JBRAS. 1894.

PSOCI. Pāli, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese Inscriptions.

PUT. Prinsep's Useful Tables, appended to Thomas's edition of Prinsep's Essays.

Rājat. Stein's edition of the Rājataraṅgiṇī.

REC. Rice's Epigraphia Carnatica (*Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. i).

RMI. Mysore Inscriptions, translated by Lewis Rice (a different work from the preceding).

RN. Revue Numismatique.

RT. Raverty's Translation of the Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī (Bibliotheca Indica).

SBE. Sacred Books of the East.

Sbhv. Subhāshitāvali, ed. Professor Peterson.

TRAS. Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society.

VOJ. Vienna Oriental Journal.

Weber, Catal. Die Handschriften-Verzeichnisse der Königlichen Bibliothek zu Berlin.

WL. Weber's Indian Literature (Trübner's Oriental Series).

WVP. Wilson's Vishṇupurāṇa, ed. F. E. Hall.

ZDMG. Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

WORKS QUOTED WITH ABBREVIATED TITLES.

Apollonius of Tyana. The Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and the Indian Embassies to Rome, from the reign of Augustus to the death of Justinian, by Osmond de B. Priaulx. London (Quaritch), 1873; also JRAS., o.s., xvii, 70.

Bühler, *Die indischen Inschriften.* See Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, *phil. hist. Cl.*, Band cxxii, 1890.

Chavannes, *Mémoire.* Mémoire composée à l'époque de la grande Dynastée T'ang, sur les Religieux E'minents, etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes.

F. E. Hall's *Phil. Ind.* A Contribution towards an Index to the Bibliography of the Indian Philosophical Systems. Calcutta, 1859.

Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien (Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften).

THE
CHRONOLOGY OF INDIA.

IN the present work it is proposed to collect and tabulate systematically those dates in the civil and literary history of India which have been ascertained by scientific research up to the present time. The accumulation of material treating of Indian chronology, scattered as it is through hundreds of volumes and periodicals, both English and foreign, necessitates some work which—while organizing the results arrived at—serves at the same time as an index to the sources from which these are drawn.

As is well known, the literature of the Hindus, extensive and valuable as it is, contains scarcely any works of a historical character. For a trustworthy chronology of India we are, therefore, mainly dependent on the testimony of coins and inscriptions. Where these fail us, as in the early history of the country, we are thrown back on conjectures and inferences which are always liable to be modified or upset by future discovery. To Sir William Jones we owe the identification of the Sandrokottos or Sandrokoptos of the Greek writers with Chandragupta, the founder of the Maurya dynasty, whose date, B.C. 315, affords a starting-point from which, with the aid of Singhalese and other Buddhist records eked out by Pauranic tradition, it is possible to reconstruct with some degree of success an outline of the history of Upper India between the sixth and third centuries B.C. For the long period lying between Aśoka and the Muhammadan invasions under Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, our information is drawn almost entirely from coins and inscriptions, supplemented occasionally by the notices of contemporary writers, native and foreign. In some cases, notably in those of Kashmir and Gujarāt, we find trustworthy materials for a definite chronology in the records of the native chroniclers.

Of the period of Graeco-Baktrian rule our knowledge is of the most fragmentary kind. To many of the kings whose names have come down to us, it is impossible to do more than assign an approximate date. The same uncertainty exists with regard to the history of the various tribes which supplanted the Greek kings in Baktria and Northern India, though Chinese records throw some light on the movements of the Yueh-ti, the Kushaṇa branch of which established so powerful a dominion in Northern India under Kozulo Kadphises. With Kanishka, the successor of this king, we touch firmer ground, as it is now generally agreed that the dates in the reigns of himself and his successors are to be referred to the Śaka era.

For the Western Kshatrapas of Mālava and Gujarāt we have a continuous chronology, derived chiefly from coins dated almost certainly in the same era, while a few synchronisms between them and the Andhrabhṛityas help to fix approximately the period of the later members of this dynasty.

From the fourth century onwards coins and inscriptions on stone and copper-plates become much more numerous. Their importance for the elucidation and reconstruction of Indian history has been recognized ever since the first epigraphical and numismatic discoveries of Orientalists a century ago. But subjected to the critical and scientific methods of modern research, they have yielded a harvest of results undreamed of by the pioneers of Oriental learning. Nor is the field as yet exhausted, for scarcely a month passes without adding fresh data to our store of chronological material.

The blanks left in Indian history by the absence of all authentic records have been, to some extent, filled by the information gleaned from the notices of foreign writers. Setting aside those of Greek origin, our most important authorities in this respect are the Chinese. The Travels of Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang, and I-tsing have supplied many important data for the periods to which they belong, while the minute and careful State records of the Chinese have not only given us valuable details as to the history of the barbarous Skythian tribes, whose movements on the northern frontier of India in the first century of our era would otherwise be so obscure, but have further preserved to us the names of numerous Śramaṇas who visited China in the interests of Buddhism;

as well as notices of embassies between China and India, all bearing witness to the close intercourse maintained between the two countries.

For the Guptas who overthrew the Kshatrapas about the end of the fourth century, we have a definite chronology derived from numerous coins and inscriptions, enabling us to fix within very narrow limits the reigns of the different sovereigns.

From this time onwards our chronological materials become more ample. The dates of the Gurjaras of Bharoch, of the Valabhī kings, and of the Early Chālukya dynasty are known from epigraphical sources, while a few facts of Pallava history have been gleaned by means of synchronisms between Early Chālukya and Pallava kings.

The seventh century opens with the supremacy of Harshavardhana, or Śīlāditya of Kanauj, the epoch of whose era is now fixed for the year A.D. 606. The same period saw the disruption of the Early Chālukya kingdom into an Eastern and a Western branch, both of which have left numerous dated inscriptions, supplying not only a definite chronology but many details throwing light on their relations with other kingdoms.

The chronology of the Paramāra dynasty in Mālava, from the early part of the ninth century, is derived largely from inscriptions, though here, as elsewhere in the later history of India, contemporary literature has added its quota. Similarly Hemādri's *Vratakhaṇḍa* has supplemented the data drawn from other sources as to the Early Yādavas and their successors at Devagiri.

The inscriptions of the Pālas of Bengal who rose to power about the middle of the same century are, for the most part, dated in regnal years. Their chronology must, therefore, remain for the present an open question. For the Chandellas, the Kalachuris of Chedi, the Chaulukyas of Aṇhilvāḍ, and other dynasties of the tenth and following centuries, materials for fixing a definite chronology are abundant.

With the rise of the Muhammadan dominion in India in the beginning of the eleventh century, a change takes place in the character of our sources of information. Instead of being restricted to solitary fragments of history, drawn from the meagre records of a copper-plate or an inscription, we have copious accounts of contemporary events from the pens of historians who have at least a chronological instinct, if occasionally they fail in accuracy as regards individual dates.

For the history of the native kingdoms during this period inscriptions continue to be our chief source of information.

With regard to the literary chronology of India our knowledge of even approximate dates is, in the early period, very vague. From the seventh century onwards it becomes possible, however, by aid of synchronisms, contemporary notices, and internal evidence, to fix fairly definitely the period of some of the more famous writers of the time. Later on we have the extensive chronological material supplied by Bhandārkār, Bühler, and Peterson, in the reports of their tours in search of Sanskrit MSS.

While referring the reader to the Preface for a full explanation of the method of arrangement adopted in the following tables, it should perhaps be stated here that those dates in them which are printed in italics represent such as are only approximately correct, being based on inferences which, though more or less reliable in the present state of our knowledge, may have to yield to any fresh evidence that future research may bring to bear upon them.

B.C.

3102 Friday, February 18, the beginning of the Kaliyuga or Hindu astronomical era, on the 588,466th day of the Julian Period. It is often used in dates, and precedes the Vikrama Saṁvat by 3044 years and the Śaka era by 3179 years.

3076 K.Y. 26, Chaitra Śudi 1, initial date assigned to the Laukika or Saptarshi era, traditionally used in Kashmir. It reckons by cycles of a hundred years, and the first year of each coincides with the 27th current year of the Kaliyuga century, or the 47th of the Śakakāla, that is, nearly with the 25th year of an A.D. century.—BKR. 59. *Rājataraṅginī*, i, 52. IA. xx, 149.

557 Siddhārtha, afterwards Gautama the Buddha, born at Kapilavastu.

528 Siddhārtha leaves Kapilavastu and becomes an ascetic.

527 Death of Mahāvīra Vardhamāna Jñātaputra, founder of the Nirgrantha or Jaina sect, being 470 years before the Vikrama era according to the Śvetāmbara Jains, and 605 years before the

B.C.

527 Śaka era according to the Digambaras. Jaina tradition gives also the dates 545 and 467 B.C. for this event, but the latter year is at variance with Buddhist tradition which states that Mahāvīra died during Buddha's lifetime.—*Kalpasūtra* of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacobi, *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Bd. vii, Int. 7 ff., or SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. Bühler, *Secte der Jaina*, 38. IA. viii, 30; xv, 143.

515 Dareios Hystaspēs sends Skylax, of Karyanda, between B.C. 515 and 509, to explore the course of the Indus. Skylax, starting from Kaspatyros in the district of Paktyikē, navigates the river, and returns by the Indian Ocean to the Red Sea. He is said to have written an account of his voyage, of which possibly a few fragments remain. About this same period Dareios subdues the races dwelling on the right bank of the Indus, north of the Kābul river, the "Northern Indians" of Herodotos. The inscription of Dareios at Persepolis mentions Harauvatis, Idhus, and Gandhāra as subject to him. The inhabitants of Gandhāra, the Sattagydai and Arakhōsians, formed a satrapy of the Persian Empire. The Aśvaka (Assakenoi) on the left bank of the Kābul, with the races farther north on the Indus, formed a special satrapy, that of the Indians. Both, according to Herodotos, furnished soldiers for Xerxēs' great enterprise against Greece. The Persian power was probably exercised over these peoples as early as the reign of Kyros. Arrian mentions the Astakenoi and Assakenoi as being tributary to him; while his statement that the same tribes were, at an earlier period, subject to Assyria, points to the sovereignty of that empire having, at one time, extended to these regions. Evidence of an Assyrian expedition of some kind in this direction is preserved in a bas-relief found at Birs Nimrud, in which prisoners, with the Baktrian camel, the elephant, and the rhinoceros, are represented as being brought to the king.—Rawlinson, *Anc. Monarchies*, iv, 433. LIA. i, 1031. Duncker, *Gesch. des Alterthums*, iii, 14, 294. Droysen, *Gesch. des Hellenismus*, vol. i, bk. 3, p. 97.

513 Bimbisāra, Śreṇya or Śreṇika, king of Magadha, son of Bhaṭṭiya and friend of Buddha, who was his senior by five years. He was murdered after a reign of fifty-two years by his son Ajātaśatru (*Mahāvaṁśa*). The *Dulva* states that Bimbisāra conquered Brahmadatta, king of Aṅga, by whom his father had

B.C.

513 been subdued, and took his capital Champā, living there until Bhaṭṭiya's death, when he moved to Rājagṛiha. The *Vāyu* and *Matsya Purāṇas*—in the latter of which he is called Bindusena or Vindhyasena—assign Bimbisāra a reign of twenty-eight years, and, with the other Purāṇas, call his predecessor Kshetrajña or Kshatraujas, and represent him as belonging to the Śaiśunāga dynasty. Buddhist authorities, according to whom the Śaiśunāga dynasty succeeded that of Ajātaśatru, call him a Vaideha.—LIA. i, 859; ii, 69. WVP. iv, 180. MV., chap. ii.

485 Ajātaśatru or Kūnika murders and succeeds his father Bimbisāra, eight years before Buddha's death. He is said to have been at first a persecutor of the Buddhists, but later on a convert. Amongst other acts ascribed to him are:—the founding of the new Rājagṛiha and the capture of Vaiśālī. The *Mahāvaṁśa* assigns him a reign of thirty-two years, the *Vāyu Purāṇa* one of twenty-five, and the *Matsya* one of twenty-seven. According to the *Vishṇu*, *Vāyu*, and *Matsya Purāṇas* his successors were:—Darbhaka, Udayāśva, called also Udāyin or Udibhi, Nandivardhana, and Mahānandin, ruling 143 (or 140) years. Their successors, known to Buddhist sources as the Nandas, reigned until the accession of Chandragupta in B.C. 315. Singhalese and other Buddhist authorities, while omitting Darbhaka, name Udāyin as the successor of Ajātaśatru. They differ, however, entirely from the Pauranic sources in their lists of the succeeding kings. For the comparative tables of these see Appendix.—LIA. ii, 82, 86 ff., 90, 97. WVP. iv, 181. MV., chap. ii. ZDMG. xxxiv, 183 ff., 748 ff.; xxxv, 667.

478 Viḍūḍabha or Virūdhaka, son of Prasenajit, king of Kosala, dethrones his father and exterminates the Śākya clan at Kapilavastu.

477 Buddha's death in the eighth year of Ajātaśatru, and calculated from the accession of Chandragupta, Maurya, which it preceded by 162 years. Singhalese tradition places it in B.C. 543, Rhys Davids assigns it to about B.C. 412, Westergaard and Kern to between 388 and 370 B.C.—JBA. xxiii, 704. CASR. iii, 126. IA. vi, 154.

Buddhist Council at Rājagṛiha under Kāśyapa, Ānanda, and Upāli.—SBE. x, Int. xxxix. NO. i, *Anc. Coins and Measures of Ceylon*, 38.

B.C.

415 Ktēsias, a Greek physician of Knidos; for seventeen years at the court of Persia under Dareios II and Artaxerxēs Mnēmōn, returning to his own country about B.C. 398. Author of the *Indika*, the earliest Greek work on India. The original is lost, but an abridgment of it by Phōtios still exists, and fragments of it are preserved in the works of other writers.—LIA. ii, 641 ff. McCrindle, *Anc. India, as described by Ktēsias the Knidian.*

377 Buddhist Council said to have been held at Vaiśālī for the consideration and rejection of ten erroneous doctrines. According to Singhalese tradition this was 118 years before Aśoka's coronation.—*Vinayapiṭakam*, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxix, xxxviii.

357 A. Vīr. 170. Bhadrabāhu, head of the Digambara Jains, dies. Śvetāmbara tradition refers the collection of the Aṅgas by the Saṅgha of Pāṭaliputra to the time of his patriarchate. The Digambaras place his death in A.V. 162.—SBE. xxii, Int. xliii.

350 Probable date of the grammarian Pāṇini, according to Böhtlingk; though Goldstücker and Bhandārkār place him before Buddha. —*Pāṇini's Grammatik*, hrsg. von O. Böhtlingk, Einleitung. Goldstücker, *Pāṇini, his Place in Sanskrit Literature*; also *Lit. Rem.* i, 126 ff. BD. 9. WL. 217 ff. *Indische Streifen*, ii, 94 ff.; iii, 408. IA. xxii, 222.

327 Alexander, in the spring, completes the reduction of Sogdiana by invading the Paraitakai (the people of Hissar). The Rock of Khoriēnēs, situated near Faizābād on the river Waksh, which was deemed impregnable, having capitulated, he marches back to Baktra, where he completes his preparations for the invasion of India. Leaving Baktra at the end of spring, he recrosses the Indian Kaukasos, and having advanced eastward to Nikaia, he is joined by Omphis, king of Taxila, and other chiefs, who had tendered their submission. From this place he despatches one part of his army to the river Indus by way of the Khaibar Pass, while, with the other, he himself pursues a more northerly and circuitous route, subduing on his way the Nysaians, Aspasians, Assakēnians, and Gouraians, and capturing the strong cities of Massaga and Peukelaōtis and the celebrated Rock Aornos.

326 Alexander, having crossed the Indus near the modern Attak,

B.C.
326 advances to Taxila, a great and flourishing city three marches east of the river, where he is hospitably entertained by Omphis or Taxilēs. After the rains had set in he marches to the Hydaspēs (Jhīlam), and encamps on its right bank at Jalālpūr, whence he sees the army of Pōros prepared to dispute his crossing. Having made the passage of the river at a point above Jalālpūr, he engages and defeats Pōros in a great battle, taking him prisoner. He then founds two cities, Nikaia (now Mong) on the site of the victory, and Boukephala at his passage of the river, named in memory of his famous horse which was killed in the battle. He next conquers the Glausai, who inhabited the districts now called Bhimber and Bajaur, and receives the submission of Abisarēs of Kashmir. Having crossed the Akesinēs (Chenāb), he traverses the country between that river and the Hydraōtēs (Rāvi) in pursuit of Pōros, who was the nephew of the great Pōros and had revolted. Crossing the Hydraōtēs, he advances to the Hyphasis (Biyās), but is opposed by the Kathaians, whose form of government was republican. He drives them into their capital, Saṅgala, which he besieges, captures, and razes to the ground. He next receives the submission of Sōphytēs, king of a flourishing territory lying to the west of the Hyphasis, towards the foot of the hills. Having obtained information as to the strength of the army kept by Agrammēs or Xandramēs, king of Magadha, his troops refuse to proceed, and Alexander returns to the Hydaspēs, causing the two cities which he had founded near it, and which had been damaged by the rains, to be repaired. He then prepares a fleet for the transport of a part of his troops down the river to the sea. Here he loses one of his greatest generals—Koinos. At the end of October the fleet sails. Alexander hastens the voyage on learning that the Malloi and Oxydrakai are preparing to resist him. Having reached the junction of the Akesinēs with the Hydaspēs, he makes an inroad into the country of the Sibi to prevent their aiding the Malloi. With one division of his army he invades the territories of the Malloi and captures a strongly fortified city to which they had fled (possibly Kot Kamālia). After taking other strongholds,
— he defeats the Malloi at the Hydraōtēs (Rāvi), near Multān, and then attacks one of their chief fortresses, in the capture of which he is wounded. Having received the submission of the Malloi and Oxydrakai, he continues his voyage to the confluence of the united streams of the Panjab with the Indus.

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325 Alexander is rejoined at the Indus by Perdikkas, who had subjugated the Abastanoi. Here also he receives the submission of the Ossadioi, and founds a city to which he gives his own name. He next comes to the capital of the Sogdoi, where he constructs dockyards, thereafter reaching the dominions of Mousikanos, whose metropolis seems to have been at Alor. He then wars against Oxykanos and against Sambos, who ruled the mountainous country to the west of the Indus, and whose capital was Sindimāna (now Sehwān). He despatches Krateros with part of his army to Karmania by the route through the Arakhōsians and Sarangians. Towards the end of summer he reaches Patala, a city at the apex of the Delta (probably east of Haidarābād). From Patala he sails down the right arm of the Indus to the ocean, and afterwards down the left arm. He then starts with part of his remaining forces to return to Persia by way of Gedrōsia. The other part he places under the command of Nearkhos, who conducts the fleet from the Indus to the head of the Persian Gulf, starting on his voyage towards the end of September, after Alexander had, early in that month, taken his departure. Alexander, having crossed the river Arabios (now the Purāli), invades the Oreitai (Lus Bela tribes), whom he reduces to submission. In the country of the Oreitai, Ptolemy, afterwards king of Egypt, is dangerously wounded by a poisoned arrow. According to Diodōros Sikulos, this happened in Sindh, near Hermatelia. The fleet, having reached Alexander's Haven (somewhere near Karāchi), is detained twenty-four days. From the country of the Oreitai, Alexander enters Gedrōsia, and, after a terrible march of sixty days through its burning sands, in which many of his soldiers perish, he reaches its capital, Poura (perhaps Bampūr). After leaving Poura he receives tidings that Philip, whom he had appointed satrap of the Panjab, had been murdered in India by his mercenaries, and his death avenged by his Makedonian body-guards. Upon this, Alexander appoints Eudēmos and Taxilēs to administer the satrapy until he sends a successor.

324 Alexander, on reaching Karmania, is rejoined by the troops under Krateros, and is informed by Nearkhos of the safety of his fleet, which has reached the river Anamis (the Mināb) at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. From Karmania, after celebrating his conquest of the Indians, Alexander sends the main body of his army under Hēphaistiōn to Susa by the coast road,

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324 and marches himself with a small division to the same capital by way of Pasargadai and Persepolis. At the village of Ahwāz, on the river Eulaios (the Ulaï of Daniel and now the Karun), towards the end of February, he finds Nearkhos and the fleet. At Susa, Kalanos the gymnosophist, who had accompanied him from Taxila, burns himself on a funeral pile. Towards the end of the year Alexander goes to Ekbatana, where he loses his favourite Hēphaistiōn.

323 Alexander returns, early in spring, to Babylon, where he is cut off, in June, by malarious fever.

321 Second division of the Makedonian Empire at Triparadeisos. Sibyrtios confirmed in the government of Gedrōsia and Arakhōsia, Oxyartēs in that of the Paropamisos, Peithōn in that of the Cis-Indian territory, Taxilēs in that of the country on the Hydaspēs, and Pōros in that of the lower Indus.—Droysen, *Gesch. des Hellenismus*, vol. ii, bk. 1, 143–4.

317 Eudēmos, the military governor of the Panjab, treacherously murders Pōros, to whom, along with Taxilēs, the civil administration had been entrusted, and takes possession of his kingdom. Later in the same year Eudēmos joins Eumenēs in Susiana against Antigonos. His departure from India is fatal to the Greek power there. Sandrokottos (Chandragupta) leads the revolt against foreign ascendancy and makes himself master of the Panjab.

315 Chandragupta establishes the Maurya dynasty at Pāṭaliputra. The chronology of this dynasty and that of Buddha's death are determined by the initial date assigned to this king (see B.C. 477). The outside termini for his accession are the years 320 and 310 B.C., but historical evidence inclines to B.C. 315 or 312, the latter being coincident with the Seleukidan era. The *Vāyu Purāṇa*, the *Dīpavaṁśa*, and the *Aṭṭhakathā* all assign Chandragupta a reign of twenty-four years. His history is the subject of Viśakhadatta's play—the *Mūdrarākshasa.*—MV., chap. v. Max Müller, *Hist. Anc. Sans. Lit.* 298. Kern, *Geschiedenis van het Buddhisme in Indië*, ii, 266, note. LIA. ii, 64–5, 222, 1207. SBE. xxii, Int. x ff. JRAS., N.S., xv, 77. IA. vi, 154 ff.; xx, 242. Wilson, *Theatre* ii, 127–150. See Appendix.

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305 Seleukos Nikator, king of Syria, is said to have undertaken an expedition against Chandragupta about this time, in order to recover the Indian conquests of Alexander. The result is a treaty by which Seleukos cedes to Chandragupta the eastern parts of Gedrōsia and Arakhōsia, together with the Paropamisos and the territories on the west bank of the Indus, in exchange for 500 elephants.

About this time, or a little later, Megasthenēs was sent by Seleukos as ambassador to Chandragupta at Palibothra (Pāṭaliputra). His *Indika*, of which a few fragments remain, gives a valuable picture of the life and customs of the Hindus at that date.—LIA. ii, 218–9, 688. Duncker, *Gesch. des Alterthums*, iii, 346. Droysen, *Gesch. des Hellenismus*, vol. ii, bk. 3, 199; iii, bk. 1, 77. IA. v, 333.

291 Bindusāra, Maurya, succeeds his father Chandragupta. By the Greeks he is known as Amitrochates, *i.e.* Amitraghāta. Daimachos was sent to him as ambassador by Antiokhos, and Dionysios by Ptolemy Philadelphos. Bindusāra is stated by the *Mahāvaṁśa* to have reigned twenty-eight years, by the *Vāyu Purāṇa*, which calls him Bhadrasāra, twenty-five years.—MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 222 ff., 1207. Droysen, *Gesch. des Hellenismus*, vol. iii, bk. 1, 80.

263 Aśoka succeeds his father Bindusāra at Pāṭaliputra, when he is said to have put most of the royal family to death. His *abhisheka* took place in the fourth year of his reign.

259 A.B. 219 cur. Aśoka crowned at Pāṭaliputra, according to the *Mahāvaṁśa*, in the fourth year of his reign, and 218 years after Buddha's death. The *Mahāvaṁśa* assigns to Aśoka a reign of thirty-seven years; the year 257 A.B., in which, according to Bühler, the Rupnāth and Sahasrām edicts are dated, would correspond, therefore, to the last of his reign. The chief events mentioned in his edicts are:—Aśoka's conquest of Kaliṅga in his ninth year (Rock Edict xiii); his institution, in the eleventh year, of an annual progress throughout his dominions in search of religious truth; his solemn adoption, in the thirteenth year, of the Dhamma or Sacred Law, and the order for its propagation by his officials on their annual tours through their districts (Rock Edict iii); and the appointment, in his

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259 fourteenth year, of the Dhammamahāmātras or Superintendents of the Sacred Law. His conversion to Buddhism is assigned by the *Mahāvaṁśa* to his fourth year, but on the evidence of the edicts it may have occurred as late as the twenty-ninth year of his reign.

Under Aśoka the Mauryan Empire extended over the whole of Northern India, from Afghanistan to Maisūr, and from Kāṭhiāvāḍ to Kaliṅga (Orissa). Among his contemporaries were Antiokhos II of Syria (B.C. 260 – 247), Ptolemy Philadelphos (285 – 247), Antigonos Gonatos of Makedonia (278–242), Magas of Kyrēnē (d. 258), and Alexander of Epeiros (between 262 and 258), who have been identified with the kings mentioned in his thirteenth edict. Senart has come to somewhat different conclusions regarding Aśoka's initial date. Taking the synchronism of the Greek kings as the basis of his calculation, he fixes Aśoka's accession in B.C. 273 and his coronation in 269. This would force Chandragupta's accession back to B.C. 325.—MV., chap. v. LIA. ii, 223 ff. IA. vi, 149 ff. CI. i, pref. vii. *Vinayapiṭakam*, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxviii. CT. 23. ZDMG. xxxv, 473; xxxvii, 87; xxxix, 489; xl, 127; xli, 1; xliii, 128, 273; xliv, 702; xlvi, 54, 539; xlviii, 49. IA. xx, 154, 229 ff.; xxii, 299. EI. ii, 245 ff.

248 Diodotos, satrap of Baktria, revolts against Antiokhos II of Syria, and founds the Graeco-Baktrian kingdom. This event was, according to Justin, contemporaneous with the revolt of Parthia under Arsakēs. Von Sallet and Lassen follow Bayer in placing the Parthian revolt in B.C. 250, and the last places the accession of Diodotos in B.C. 255. Justin says Diodotos was succeeded by a son of the same name, but there is no numismatic evidence in support of this statement.—Bayer, HRGB. 38. LIA. ii, 295 ff. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 3. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xx.

246 The so-called Third Buddhist Council held at Pāṭaliputra in the seventeenth year of Aśoka's reign, under the presidency of Tishya Maudgalīputra.—LIA., ii, 240 ff. DV. vii, 44. *Vinayapiṭakam*, ed. Oldenberg, Int. xxxi ff. WL. 290. SBE. x, Int. xxvi, xxxix.

241 The Buddhist Council sends Mahendra, son of King Aśoka, as missionary to Ceylon, where he introduces the Buddhist religion in the reign of Devānāmpiyatissa.—LIA. ii, 259. MV., chap. xiii. SBE. x, Int. xxxix.

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220 Euthydēmos of Magnesia overthrows Diodotos of Baktria and usurps his kingdom; is in full power at the time of the eastern expedition of Antiokhos III (B.C. *208*). Euthydēmos considerably extended the Greek power in India, and ruled "also the widest district ever possessed by the Greeks to the north of the Paropamisos, from Margiana to Chinese Tartary."—LIA. ii, 307. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 5. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxi.

215 Daśaratha, Maurya, second in succession from Aśoka, according to the Purāṇas, and mentioned in a Gayā inscription of the third century. See Appendix.—LIA. ii, 283 ff., 1208.

206 Antiokhos III of Syria, after making war on Euthydēmos of Baktria, concludes a peace and acknowledges his independence. He then crosses the Paropamisos into India, makes a treaty with Sophagasenos (Subhāgasena), and returns in the following year through Arakhōsia and Drangiana to Syria.—LIA. ii, 285. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxii.

195 Dēmētrios of Baktria invades and reduces the Panjab during the reign of his father Euthydēmos. Dēmētrios probably succeeded his father about B.C. 190.—LIA. ii, 313 ff. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxiii, xxxiii. See *Encyc. Brit.* under *Persia*, p. 590.

193 Mahendra, son of King Aśoka, dies in Ceylon in his 60th year.—DV. xvii, 95.

181 Eukratidēs, the rival of Dēmētrios I. Justin states that the Indian conquests of Eukratidēs belong to the end of his reign, and that Dēmētrios ruled until nearly the same time. The coins of the former, found at Balkh, Sīstān, in the Kābul Valley, and the Panjab, seem, however, to show that Dēmētrios was early deprived of his Indian territories, and that Eukratidēs, for the greater part of his reign, ruled in India as well as over Baktria and Arakhōsia. Towards the end of it Mithridatēs I of Parthia seized the provinces of Turiūa and Aspionēs (situated probably in the district of the Tajand and Hari-rud). As coins of Eukratidēs are copied by Plato (probably a revolted satrap of his own), B.C. 165, and by Timarkhos of Babylon, B.C. 162, his reign may have extended to this or even a later year. Its beginning was, according to Justin, contemporary with that of Mithridatēs I (B.C. *171*), but Bayer places it in B.C. 181. Eukratidēs founded the city of Eukratideia in Baktria.

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180 The reigns of Euthydēmos II, Pantaleōn, Agathoklēs, and Antimakhos I fall about the same period as that of Eukratidēs. Numismatic evidence points to the three first having belonged to the party of Euthydēmos I and Dēmētrios, and suggests the possibility of their having been sons of the latter. The locality of the kingdom of Euthydēmos II cannot be determined; the date of his reign may have been about B.C. 170.

Pantaleōn's reign was probably shorter and less widely extended than that of Agathoklēs, with whom he seems to have been nearly related. Coins of both are found in the Kābul Valley and the Western Panjab; those of Agathoklēs also in Qāndāhār.

The coins of Antimakhos point to his having gained a naval victory, probably on the Indus.—Bayer, HRGB. 42, 88. V. de St. Martin, *Les Huns Blancs*, 23, note 2. LIA. ii, 318 ff. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 8 ff. CASR. xiv, 18 ff. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxiv ff.

Rise of the Andhrabhṛitya or Sātavāhana dynasty. Names of three of the early princes of this dynasty occur in inscriptions belonging to the first half of the second century B.C. Simuka Sātavāhana, mentioned in an inscription at Nānāghāṭ, has been identified by Bühler with the prince whose name, under the forms *Sindhuka*, *Śiśuka*, *Śipraka*, and *Chhismaka*, stands first in the Pauranic lists of the Andhras as founder of the dynasty. Kṛishṇa Sātavāhana, of whom there is an inscription at Nāsik of the same period, is the second prince of these lists, there called a brother of Simuka. Śātakarṇi, whose name, with that of his wife Nāyanikā, occurs in a Nānāghāṭ inscription of the same time as that of Simuka, has been identified with the third prince of the Pauranic lists. He is probably, too, the Śātakarṇi king whom Khāravela of Kaliṅga, in the Hāthigumphā inscription, claims to have protected in the second year of his reign (B.C. *163*).—General references for the dynasty:—WVP. iv, 194 ff. Trans. Or. Cong. 1874, 306 ff. JBRAS. xii, 407 ff.; xiii, 303; xiv, 147 ff.; xv, 305. IA. vii, 257; x, 225 ff.; xii, 27, 272; xxi, 203 ff. JRAS., N.S., 1890, 639 ff.; *ib.* 1893, 613. ASWI. iv, 98 ff.; v, 59 ff.; B.ASSI. i, 3 ff. BD., secs. iv–vi.

178 Pushyamitra, according to Pauranic tradition, overthrows Bṛihadratha, last of the Mauryas, and founds the Śuṅga dynasty in Magadha, 137 years after Chandragupta's coronation. The

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178 *Vishṇu*, *Vāyu*, and *Matsya Purāṇas* represent him as Bṛihadratha's general, the *Vāyu* assigning him a reign of sixty, the *Matsya* and *Brahmāṇḍa* one of thirty-six years, after which, according to the *Vishṇu* and *Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇas*, he was succeeded by his son Agnimitra, who, as king of Viḍiśa, is the hero of Kālidāsa's *Mālavikāgnimitra*. Pushyaṁitra, who figures in the same play, is also mentioned in the *Aśoka Avadāna* as a persecutor of the Buddhists.—WVP. iv, 190 ff. LIA. ii, 283, 361 ff., 1208. Shankar P. Pandit's *Mālavikāgnimitra*, pref. xxxi. *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, xii, l. 15. BD. 23. IA. i, 301 ; ii, 61, 362. See Appendix.

165 The great Yueh-ti, driven westward by the Hiung-nu, establish themselves in Sogdiana by the expulsion of the Sse, Sek, or Śaka tribe, which, thus dispossessed, invades Baktria. The Yueh-ti were found settled north of the Oxus about the year 126 B.C. by Chang K'ien, ambassador of Wu-ti of the First Han dynasty. After this they captured Lan-chi, the capital of the Ta-hia, and established themselves definitely in Baktria. One hundred years *after this conquest* Kadphises (Khiu-tsiu-kio), leader of the Kushaṇa tribe, conquered all the rest and destroyed the Greek kingdom in India under Hermaios. The above dates are given on the authority of Specht, but differ slightly from those assigned by other writers. —LIA. ii, 367 ff. JA., 3e série, t. viii, 264; *ib.*, 8e série, ii, 317 ff., and 348. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 21, 215. JRAS., N.S., xiv, 77 ff.

160 Hēlioklēs succeeds his father Eukratidēs, and reigns till about 120. Baktria was lost to the Sse or Śaka tribe apparently after B.C. 140, and wrested from it by the Yueh-ti about B.C. 126, or later. See B.C. 165.

To about the same period as Hēlioklēs belong Apollodotos I, Antialkidas, Lysias, Strato I, Philoxenos, and Archebios.

Apollodotos I is supposed by Lassen to have been a brother of Hēlioklēs, and to have wrested from him the Indian provinces of the kingdom on the death of their father Eukratidēs. The proximity of Apollodotos to the latter in point of time is proved by his coins, which are re-struck with the name of Eukratidēs. They are found in the Upper Kābul Valley, Qāndāhār, Roh, and Sindh, and are distinct from, and more widely distributed than, those of Apollodotos Philopatōr, who was probably a later king.

Antialkidas and Lysias reigned in the Kābul Valley and the

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160 Panjab. Antialkidas seems to have been a contemporary or successor of Hēlioklēs, and may have belonged to the Eukratidian dynasty. The connection of Lysias is obscure.

Strato and his wife Agathokleia, possibly a descendant of Euthydēmos I, are assigned to this period, as Hēlioklēs and Strato re-strike each other's coins. A Strato II, son of Strato, seems to have followed.—V. de St. Martin, *Les Huns Blancs*, 23, n. 2. LIA. ii, 324 ff., 333 ff., 345 ff., 348 ff. *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 22 ff., 130. See *Encyc. Brit.* under *Persia*, 591 ff. BMC., *G.S.K.*, Int. xxix–xxxix.

150 Maurya era 165—date of the Hāthigumphā inscription of the thirteenth year of Khāravela or Bhikhurāja, of Kaliṅga. His accession would fall, therefore, in B.C. 163. Bhagwānlāl Indraji calculated the Maurya era from Aśoka's conquest of Kaliṅga, in the ninth year of his reign, but Bühler concludes that it originated with Chandragupta's coronation. Khāravela who, though a Jain by religion, calls himself a worshipper of all sects, is stated in the Hāthigumphā inscription to have belonged to the Cheta dynasty. He became Yuvarāja in his fifteenth year, and king of Kaliṅga in his twenty-fourth. In the second year of his reign he received tribute from the then reigning Andhra king, Śātakarṇi, and in the same year, with the aid of the Kusumba (?) Kshatriyas, conquered Masika (?). In his eighth year Khāravela undertook an expedition against the King of Rājagṛiha, who fled to Mathurā. In his twelfth year he invaded Magadha, advancing as far as the Ganges, apparently subduing the king. His immediate predecessors on the throne of Kaliṅga seem to have been his father Vudharāja and his grandfather Khemarāja. Khāravela married the daughter of Hathisāha or Hathisiṁha, the grandson of Lālaka.—*Actes du VI^e Congrès International des Orientalistes*, Sect. Ary., t. iii, 135 ff. Bühler, *Secte der Jaina*, 31, 41. Bühler, *Monatschrift für den Orient*, September 1884, 231. EI. ii, 89.

144 Menander, Graeco-Baktrian king, placed by Lassen about this date. Menander seems to have been one of the most powerful of the Graeco-Baktrian kings. The number of his coins, and the wide area over which they are found, point to a long reign and an extended sovereignty. Traditions of some of his conquests have been preserved by Strabo; and Plutarch mentions him as a Baktrian king, and states that, on his death (B.C. *115*), several

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144 towns contended for his ashes. The passages in Patañjali's *Mahābhāshya* recording the besieging of Sāketa (Ayodhyā), and the conquest of the Mādhyamikas by the Yavanas, are supposed to refer to Menander's conquests. He is also identical with the *Milinda* of the famous Buddhist work the *Milinda Pañha.*—Goldstücker, *Pāṇini, his place in Sanskrit Literature*, 234. LIA. ii, 313, 341 ff. IA. i, 299 ff. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 33, 34. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxiii. WL. 306. SBE. xxxv, Int. xviii ff.

140 Patañjali, the grammarian, author of the *Mahābhāshya*, flourished about B.C. 140–120. Goldstücker and Bhandārkār have fixed Patañjali's date from passages in the *Mahābhāshya* which show him to have been contemporary with Menander and Pushyamitra. Patañjali was a native of Gonarda in Eastern India, and lived for a time in Kashmir. His mother's name was Goṇikā.—Goldstücker, *Pāṇini*, 234; *Lit. Rem.* i, 131 ff. LIA. ii, 485. BD. 8. IA. i, 299 ff. JBRAS. xvi, 181, 199.

100 The Śaka king Maues, Moas, or Moga placed by Von Sallet about this date. His coins are found only in the Panjab, and chiefly in the north-west of it. To the same, or possibly to a later period, belong the contemporary rulers—Patika, son of Liaka Kusuluka, the Mahākshatrapa Rājuvula or Rañjubula, and his son Śuḍāsa, all of whose names occur in the Mathurā Lion Pillar inscriptions. The Taxila copper-plate of Patika, dated in the year 78 under the great king Moga, and Śuḍāsa's Mathurā inscription in the year 72, refer to some era the epoch of which is at present unknown.—Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 46, 65, 134, 136. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxix, xl. CASR. iii, 30, pl. xiii, and 39 ff.; xi, 25, 38; xii, 43; xiv, 57; xx, 48, pl. v, No. 4. NC., 3rd ser., x, 104, 128, 129. JA., 8e série, xv, 127. JRAS., o.s., xx, 221 ff.; *ib.* 1894, 525–554. EI. ii, 199; iv, 54.

80 The Buddhist canonical texts in Ceylon reduced to writing in the reign of Abhaya Vaṭṭagāmiṇi.

70 Azes, Aspavarma, Azilises, Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, Spalyris, and Spalagadames flourish about this period. Azes was the successor, and perhaps the son, of Maues; Aspavarma, a general or satrap of Azes. Gardner suggests that Azilises,

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70 Vonones, Spalirises, Spalahores, and Spalyris were sons of Azes, and Spalagadames his grandson. From the absence of their coins in the Panjab, Cunningham infers that they could not have ruled there, and suggests Vonones' having been the great chief of the Śaka horde after the death of Maues, and that he remained in Sakastene while his relatives and generals possessed Qāndāhār, Sindh, and the Panjab. Azes and Azilises seem from their coins to have ruled over the Western Panjab. Cunningham fixes their capital at Taxila, and gives them the dates B.C. 100–20.—LIA. ii, 385 ff. *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 48 ff. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xli, xlix. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., viii, 215 ff.; x, 104 ff., 126.

66 Extinction of the Śuṅga dynasty. According to Pauranic tradition, the Śuṅga dynasty, after lasting 112 years, was overthrown by Vāsudeva who murdered his master Devabhūti and usurped the throne as first of the Kaṅva dynasty.—WVP. iv, 192.

57 Thursday, September 18th. Commencement of the Saṁvat era attributed to Vikramāditya, prevalent in Western India, and probably originating in Mālava. In Northern India it follows the *pūrṇimānta* reckoning, and the year begins with the full moon of Chaitra (instead of Kārttika), making the epoch Sunday, February 23rd, B.C. 57, or Kaliyuga 3044 expired.

50 Miaüs (Heraüs), a Śaka king, according to Gardner, and the contemporary of Kozulo Kadphises. Cunningham considers him a Kushaṇa, and identifies him with Yin-mo-fu who, according to Chinese accounts, conquered Kipin in B.C. 49.—BMC., *G.S.K.*, xlvii. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., x, 113. Rémusat, *Nouv. Mélanges Asiatiques*, i, 207.

30 Kozulo Kadphises, ruler of the Kushaṇa tribe of the Yueh-ti, subjugates the four other tribes and takes the title "King of the Kushaṇas." Having invaded the country of the Arsakides and seized Kipin (Arakhōsia, Drangiana, and Sakastene), he conquers Hermaios, the last ruler of the Greek kingdom in India, about B.C. 25, reigning at first with him and finally in his place. Kozulo Kadphises died at the age of 80, A.D. *10*.—BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxi, xlviii. Specht, JA., 8e série, ii, 325. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 23, 215. Cunningham, NC., 3rd ser., xii, 41.

B.C.
21 An Indian embassy received by Augustus at Samos. Strabo relates that Nicolaus Damascenus met at Antioch Epidaphne the survivors of an Indian embassy to Augustus bearing a letter in Greek from a king named Pandiōn or Pōros. With them was Zarmanochegas (Śramaṇāchārya) of Barygaza or Bharoch, who afterwards burned himself at Athens. Allusions to this embassy are made by Horace in his odes. Florus and Suetonius refer to it, and Dio Cassius speaks of its reception at Samos B.C. 22–20, and mentions Zarmaros (Zarmanochegas) as accompanying it. It is mentioned by Hieronymus in his translation of the *Canon Chronicon* of Eusebius, but placed by him in the third year of the 188th Olympiad = B.C. 26, while Orosius of Tarragona speaks of an Indian and a Skythian embassy reaching Caesar in Spain B.C. 27. These various notices apparently refer to one and the same embassy, probably sent by some petty Indian king at the instigation, and in the interests of, Greek traders.—Reinaud, *Relations politiques et commerciales de l'Empire Romain avec l'Asie Orientale*, or JA. 1863, 6e série, i, 179 ff. Priaulx, *Indian Travels of Apollonius of Tyana and Indian Embassies to Rome*, 65 ff. Strabo, xv, i, 73.

A.D.
10 Hooēmo Kadphises, Kushaṇa, successor of Kozulo Kadphises according to Chinese sources. He has been identified with the Yen-kao-chên to whom Chinese records attribute the conquest of India. He greatly extended the Kushaṇa power there, establishing it, apparently, all over North-Western India. Gardner and others, on the strength of numismatic evidence, call the successor of Kozulo Kadphises Kozulo Kadaphes, while Cunningham, reading this as a mere variant of the former name, inserts after Kozulo Kadphises a Kozulo Kara Kadphises, of whom coins exist of a type distinct from that of the other kings. Chinese records, on the other hand, make Hooēmo Kadphises the immediate successor of Kozulo Kadphises and say nothing about any other king.—BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxiii, xlix, 1. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 46, 47. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 46, 47.

25 Gondophares or Yndopherres, Abdagases, Orthagnes, Arsakēs, Zeionises, and Pakoros — Parthian rulers in Afghanistan and Northern India about A.D. 25–50.

Gondophares has been identified with the Guduphara or Gadaphara whose inscription from Takt-i-Bahi is dated in his twenty-sixth year, and in Saṁ. 103 (possibly of the Vikrama era).

A.D.

25 Gondophares is probably to be further identified with the Gundoferus of old Church legends said to have been ruling in India at the time of the Apostle Thomas's mission there. A coin of Orōdēs I, and one of Artabanos III (A.D. *10–40*) bear the monogram of Yndopherres.

Abdagases is called on his coins a brother's son of Gondophares, and was possibly related to the Parthian who dethroned Artabanos III in A.D. 36 or 44.

Coins of Gondophares are found at Beghram and in the Panjab, those of Orthagnes in Sīstān and Qāndāhār, those of Abdagases in the Western Panjab.

Sanabares, whose coins resemble those of Gondophares, is placed by Von Sallet in A.D. 80, but assigned by Gardner to the beginning of the Christian era.

Zeionises or Jihonisa, called on his coins a satrap, was, according to Gardner, a contemporary of Gondophares, but Cunningham places him about B.C. 80, connecting him, as does Von Sallet, with the dynasty of Azes.—JBA. xxiii, 711. JRAS., N.S., vii, 379. PIA. ii, 214. CASR. ii, 59, 60; v, 59. NC., 3rd ser., x, 118–125. IA. ii, 242; ix, 312; x, 214. JA., 8e série, xv, 114, 127. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 51 ff. and 157. BMC., *G.S.K.*, xxxiii, xliii–v.

41 An embassy from Ceylon sent to the Emperor Claudius between A.D. 41 and 54. Pliny relates of this embassy that a freedman of Annius Plocamus, being driven into Hippuros, a port of Ceylon, was detained and befriended by the king, who, hearing from him about Rome, sent thither Rachias and three other ambassadors, from whom Pliny obtained the information about Ceylon embodied in his *Natural History*. The exact date of the embassy cannot be determined. It left Ceylon probably in the reign of Chandramukhaśiva (A.D. 44–52), and apparently reached Rome after the publication of Pomponius Mela's geography, between A.D. 43 and 47. Priaulx suggests its having been sent by the Singhalese Tamils rather than by the Singhalese proper. —Priaulx, *Travels of Apollonius of Tyana*, 91.

45 Apollonios of Tyana said to have visited India.—Priaulx, *Apollonius of Tyana*. ZDMG. xlv, 439; xlvi, 466, 780.

47 Hippalus discovers the south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean. —IA. viii, 338; ix, 313, n. 9.

A.D.

67 Kāśyapa or Kāśya Mātaṅga, a Buddhist teacher, visits China at the invitation of the Emperor Ming-ti (A.D. 58–75). He is followed later in the same year by Fa-lan, like himself a Śramaṇa of Central India, apparently called Gobharaṇa or Bhāraṇa by the Tibetans. Fa-lan assisted Mātaṅga in his translation of the Sūtra of Forty-two sections, and on the latter's death shortly afterwards, translated five Buddhist works between A.D. 68 and 70.—BN. 379, 380. Rémusat, *Foüe Koüe Ki*, 40 ff. Stan. Julien, JA., 4e série, x, 96. Pauthier, JA., 3e série, viii, 267 ff.

68 Ten thousand Jewish refugees, with their families, said to have emigrated from Palestine to the Malabar coast.—JBA. xx, 379.

78 Tuesday, March 3rd. V. Saṁ. 135; epoch of the Śaka or Śālivāhana era, K.Y. 3179 exp. It is, like most of the other eras, lunisolar, and begins with the new moon in the solar month Chaitra.—IA. xvii, 205.

(Ś. 9, 11, 18, 28 [?], inscriptions from Mathurā, Bhāwalpur, Manikyāla, and Yusufzai.)

Kanishka, Kushaṇa, apparently the successor of Hooëmo Kadphises in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley; probably founded the Śaka era, which seems to date from his coronation in A.D. 78. Under this king and his successors the Skythian power reached its zenith. Kanishka's kingdom extended from Kabulistān to Mathurā, and perhaps farther. According to Hiuen Tsang it included a considerable part of Central Asia, while some evidence exists for its having embraced Gujarāt. In the *Rājataraṅgiṇī* Kanishka is mentioned with the kings Hushka (Huvishka) and Jushka, there represented as his predecessors. Al Bīrūnī calls him Kanik, and says that he conquered Kanyākubja. A Buddhist Council was held during Kanishka's reign under the presidency of Vasumitra (Shih-yu).—LIA. ii, 822, 848 ff., and 1202. CASR. ii, 159; iii, 31; v, 57. ASWI. ii, 31. NC., 3rd ser., xii, 48–9. NO., vol. i, 46. Von Sallet, *Nachfolger Alexanders*, 57 ff. Drouin, RN., 3e série, t. vi, 31 ff. BMC., *G.S.K.*, Int. l. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, i, 151, etc. Sachau, *Alberuni's India*, ii, 11 ff. BD. 26, note 1. IA. vi, 216; x, 213; xvii, 89. JRAS., N.S., xii, 259. Senart, JA., 9e série, vii, 5; viii, 444 ff.; ix, 5 ff.

80 Aśvaghosha, the twelfth Buddhist Patriarch. According to

A.D.

80 Chinese accounts contemporary with Kanishka. Said to have been a Brahman of Eastern India who, after his conversion by Vasumitra, president of the Buddhist Council, settled in Kashmir. The *Alaṅkāralikaśāstra* and the *Buddhacharitakāvya*, the latter of which was translated into Chinese about A.D. 414–421, are ascribed to him by I-tsing.—*Memoranda of the Russian Mission at Pekin*, ii, 156 ff. Wassiljew, *Der Buddhismus, seine Dogmen, Geschichte, und Literatur*, 47, note; 66, 71, 75, 77, 132, 202, 211. Beal, *Abstract of Four Lectures on Buddhist Literature in China*, 95. SBE. xix, Int. xxx; xlix, Int. ix. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, ii, 100, 101, 302. Fuyishama, JA., 8e série, xii, 425. Peterson, JRAS. 1891, 334; and JBRAS. xviii, 284 ff.

83 A. Vīr. 609. Rise of the Digambara sect of the Jains under Śivabhūti or Sahasramalla, according to Dharmasāgara's *Pravachanaparīkshā*.—BR. 1883–4, 144.

89 Indian embassies from the Kushaṇas visit China in the reign of Ho Ti (A.D. 89–106) of the Han dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 266.

107 An Indian embassy to the Emperor Trajan is present at the shows given by him to the Roman people.—Priaulx, *Apollonius of Tyana*, 125.

111 Ś. 33–51, inscriptions from Mathurā and Wardak.

Huvishka (Hooerkes) — Kushaṇa or Turushka, successor of Kanishka in North-Western India and the Kābul Valley.—LIA. ii, 825. CASR. iii, 32 ff. IA. vi, 217, 219. See also under A.D. 78.

113 Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi, Andhra. Two inscriptions of his occur at Nāsik dated in the years 14 and 24 respectively. He was contemporary with Nahapāna, the Kshaharāta, whom he overthrew shortly before the fourteenth year of his own reign, and after the forty-sixth year of the Kshatrapa or Śaka era, probably therefore about A.D. 126. The inscription at Nāsik dated in the nineteenth year of his son Puḷumāyi, calls Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi the king of Asika, Asaka, Muḷaka, Surāshṭra, Kukura, Aparānta, Anūpa, Vidarbha, Ākara, and Avantī, and lord of the mountains Vindhya, Ṛikshavat, Pāripātra, Sahya, Kṛishṇagiri, Macha,

A.D.

113 Siriṭana, Malaya, Mahendra, Seṭagiri, and Chakora. It also states that he humbled the pride of the Kshatriyas, destroyed the Śakas, Yavanas, and Pahlavas, exterminated the Kshaharāta race, and restored the glory of the Sātavāhanas. This is perhaps an allusion to a previous conquest of some of the Andhra territories by Nahapāna, and to their recovery by Gautamīputra. Some of the places enumerated in Puḷumāyi's inscription as being subject to his father, belonged, as Ṛishabhadatta's inscriptions seem to show, to Nahapāna. The *Vāyu* and *Matsya Purāṇas* assign Gautamīputra a reign of twenty-one years.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

119 Ś. 41–6. Kshatrapa Nahapāna, the Kshaharāta, regarded as the first of the Western Kshatrapa dynasty. His son-in-law Ṛishabhadatta (Ushavadāta), mentioned in his inscriptions, claims to have liberated the Uttamabhadra chief, who had been attacked by the Mālayas, and to have completely subdued the latter. Nahapāna was conquered after the forty-sixth year of his era, A.D. *126*, by the Śātakarṇi king, Gautamīputra I (*q.v.*).—B.ASSI. i, 4, and refs. under B.C. 180.

126 Chashṭaṇa, son of Zamotika, contemporary and apparently successor of Nahapāna. Ptolemy mentions him as Tiastenēs, the contemporary of the Andhra, Puḷumāyi. To the Western Kshatrapa dominions, which included, generally speaking, Kachh and Gujarāt, Chashṭaṇa seems to have added the greater part of Western Rājputāna and Mālava, making Ujjain his capital. His son Jayadāman succeeded him.—JRAS. 1890, 643 ff. IA. xxi, 205. B.ASSI. i, 4.

137 Puḷumāyi Vāsishṭīputra, Andhra, son and successor of Gautamīputra Śātakarṇi I. His inscriptions range from his second to his twenty-fourth years, while the *Matsya Purāṇa* assigns him a twenty-eight years' reign. Ptolemy, writing A.D. *150*, mentions him as Siro Polemios, the contemporary of Tiastenēs (Chashṭaṇa).—Refs. under B.C. 180.

138 Indian embassy to Antoninus Pius.—Priaulx, *Apollonius*, 125.

139 A. Vīr. 683. The Jains first have written scriptures. This date presupposes B.C. 545 as the epoch of the Vīra era. See B.C. 527.—BR. 1883–4, 125.

A.D.

146 Arrian, author of the *Indika*, supposed to have flourished.

150 Ś. 72, Junāgaḍh inscription. Rudradāman I, Western Kshatrapa, son and successor of Jayadāman. Described as destroying the Yaudheyas, twice conquering Śātakarṇi, lord of the Dekkan, and earning for himself the title of Mahākshatrapa. His son Dāmazaḍa or Dāmajaḍa succeeded him.—ASWI. ii, 128. IA. vii, 257; and refs. under A.D. 126.

152 Ś. 74–98, inscriptions at Mathurā. Vāsudeva, Kushaṇa or Turushka, perhaps the successor of Huvishka.—JRAS., N.S., v, 183. CASR. iii, 32 ff.; and refs. under Kanishka, A.D. 78.

159 Indian embassies visit China by way of Cochin China in the reign of Huan Ti.—Pauthier, JA., 3e série, viii, 262, 282.

160 Nāgārjuna, fourth Buddhist Patriarch in succession to Pārśva. According to Hiuen Tsang, he was patronized by a king of the So-to-po-ho (Sātavāhana?) family, possibly Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi, but great uncertainty exists as to his real date. A Tibetan life of Nāgārjuna states that he travelled widely in Southern India, converted Muñja, king of Oḍiviśa (Orissa), and erected vihāras there and elsewhere; also that he surrounded the great shrine of Dhānyakaṭaka with a railing. His patriarchal rule is said to have lasted sixty or sixty-two years.—B.ASSI. i, 5 ff. Jour. Pāli Text Soc. 1886, pp. 1–4.

161 Chatushparṇa (Chaturapana) Vāsishṭīputra II, Śātakarṇi; probably brother and successor of Vāsishṭīputra Puḷumāyi, and, according to numismatic evidence, the father of Yajñaśrī Gautamīputra II. Contemporary, apparently, with Rudradāman, perhaps his son-in-law, being probably the Śātakarṇi whom the latter claims to have twice conquered, but spared—according to one interpretation of the passage—"on account of his near relationship to himself." A Nānāghāṭ inscription of Chatushparṇa is dated in his thirteenth year.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

Indian embassies visit China.—See A.D. 159.

174 Māḍharīputra Sakasena or Sirisena, Andhra. Identified by

A.D.

174 Bhagwānlāl Indraji with the prince Śivaśrī-Medhaśiras of the Pauranic lists, the successor of Pulimat (Puḷumāyi). Numismatic evidence shows him to have reigned between Puḷumāyi and Yajñaśrī Gautamīputra II, but his exact position in the list, as well as his relationship to these princes, is as yet undetermined. A Kaṇheri inscription is dated in his eighth year.—Refs. under B.C. 180.

178 Ś. 100. Jīvadāman, Western Kshatrapa and Mahākshatrapa, son and successor of Dāmazaḍa: first of his dynasty to issue dated coins. The Kshatrapa dates, with one or two exceptions, are derived exclusively from coins.—Refs. under A.D. 126.

180 Ś. 102, Gūnda inscription. Ś. 103–118 on coins. Rudrasiṁha, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudradāman and uncle of Jīvadāman whom he apparently succeeded. Styled *Kshatrapa* in the Gūnda inscription, and *Mahākshatrapa* on his coins.—IA. x, 157. ASWI. ii, 140. JRAS., *l.c.*, under A.D. 126.

182 Yajñaśrī Śātakarṇi, Gautamīputra II, Andhra, son of Chatushparṇa Vāsishṭīputra II. His inscriptions range from his seventh to his twenty-seventh years. His reign varies, according to the Pauranic lists, from nine to twenty-nine years.—EI. i, 95, and refs. under B.C. 180.

190 Pantaenus of Alexandria sent, according to Jerome, on a mission to India.

200 Ś. 122, Mūliasar inscription. Ś. 125–142 on coins. Rudrasena I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasiṁha I.—Jasdan inscription of Ś. 127, IA. xii, 32. ASWI. ii, 15, 43. JRAS., *l.c.*, under A.D. 126.

222 Ś. 144. Saṅghadāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasiṁha; and his nephew, Pṛithivīsena, son of Rudrasena, reigning.

Dharmakāla, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and translates in A.D. 250, the *Pātimokkha* of the Mahāsaṅghikas. This was the first book of the *Vinayapiṭaka* translated into Chinese, but it was lost by A.D. 730.—BN. 386.

224 The Indian Śramaṇas, Wei-k'i-nan and Lü-yen, visit the kingdom of Wu, bringing with them the Sanskrit text of a *Dhammapada-sutta*, which they translate.—BN. 389.

A.D

226 Ś. 148–157. Dāmasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasiṁha I. —JRAS., *l.c.*, under A.D. 126.

232 Ś. 154. Dāmajaḍaśrī I, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena I. —Refs. as above.

236 Ś. 158–176 (?). Vīradāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Dāmasena. Contemporary with Vīradāman were his brothers Yaśodāman (Ś. 160, 161) and Vijayasena (Ś. 160–171).—Refs. as above.

241 The Śramaṇa Sang-hwui of the K'ang country visits the kingdom of Wu, has a monastery built for him in 247 by order of Sun-Ch'üan, first sovereign of the Wu dynasty; began his work of translation in 251, and died in 280.—BN. 390.

249 current, Sunday, August 26th; Aśvina śudi 1, K.Y. 3350, expired; epoch of the Chedi era.—IA. xvii, 215 ff. EI. ii, 299.

250 Īśvaradatta, a Mahākshatrapa, whose coins dated 'first' and 'second' year, are found with those of the Kshatrapas, seems to have partially overthrown the Kshatrapa power about this date. According to Bhagwānlāl Indraji, Īśvaradatta was the founder of the Traikūṭaka, known later as the Kalachuri or Chedi era, originating probably in the establishment of his power in the Koṅkaṇ, with Traikūṭa as his capital. Under Rudrasena, son of Vīradāman, the Kshatrapas would appear to have re-established their sovereignty by driving out the Traikūṭakas, who thus dispossessed, retired to Central India, assuming the name Haihaya or Kalachuri. On the final destruction of the Kshatrapa rule, the Traikūṭakas apparently regained Traikūṭa, about which time Dahrasena (A.D. 456) succeeded to the throne.—*Proceedings of the Aryan Section of the Seventh Oriental Congress*, p. 216 ff., or FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 294 ff.

252 Saṅghavarman, an Indian Śramaṇa of Tibetan descent, translated various works into Chinese, at Loyang.—BN. 386.

254 Ś. 176. Dāmajaḍaśrī II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Dāmasena.

258 Ś. 180–190. Rudrasena II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Vīradāman.

266 Chu Fa-hu, *i.e.* Dharmaraksha, a Śramaṇa of T'un-huang, settles

A.D.

266 in Loyang where he works at translations till A.D. 313 or 317. He was the first to translate several sūtras of the Vaipulya class. He died in his seventy-eighth year.—BN. 391.

276 Ś. 198–203. Viśvasiṁha, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena II.

278 Ś. 200–214. Bhartṛidāman, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasena II.

290 Rise of the Gupta dynasty founded by the feudatory Mahārājas Gupta and Ghaṭotkacha. It became supreme under Chandragupta I (A.D. 319) whose empire extended under his successors over the greater part of Northern India, from Nepāl to the Narmadā and from Kachh to Western Bengal. The Guptas maintained their sway until the early part of the sixth century A.D., when their power, broken at first by invasions of the Hūṇas under Toramāṇa and Mihirakula, appears to have been finally overthrown by a feudatory king, Yaśodharman, during the reign of Narasiṁhagupta Bālāditya.—CI. iii, Int. 17 and text. V. A. Smith, JRAS. 1889, 1 ff.; *ib.* 1893, 77 ff. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 84; lxiii, pt. 1, 164 ff. NC., 3rd ser., xi, 48. VOJ. v, 215.

294 Ś. 216–223. Viśvasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Bhartṛidāman.

300 The *Dīpavaṁśa* chronicle of Ceylon written.

305 Ghaṭotkacha, Gupta, son and successor of Śrīgupta. Refs. under A.D. 290.

309 Ś. 231–240. Rudrasiṁha II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Svāmī Jīvadāman.

318 Ś. 240. Yaśodāman II, Western Kshatrapa, son of Rudrasiṁha II.

319 Sunday, March 8th, V. Saṁ. 375, Chaitra śudi 1; epoch of the Gupta or Valabhī era which dates probably from the coronation of Chandragupta I, Vikramāditya, son and successor of Ghaṭotkacha. Chandragupta married a Lichchhavi princess of Pāṭaliputra.—Refs. under A.D. 290.

336 An Indian embassy to Constantine reaches Constantinople.—Priaulx, *Apollonius of Tyana*, 180.

A.D.

348 Ś. 270–298. Svāmī Rudrasena, Western Kshatrapa, son of Svāmī Rudradāman (II).

350 Samudragupta, son of Chandragupta I. Numismatic evidence indicates the existence of a Kācha or Kacha, possibly another son of Chandragupta, who may have preceded Samudragupta. In the Allahabad pillar inscription the latter is said to have uprooted Achyuta and Nāgasena, to have captured and liberated Mahendra of Kosala, Vyāghrarāja of Mahākāntāra, Maṇṭarāja of Keraḷa, Mahendra of Pishṭapura, Svāmidatta of Koṭṭāra (on the hill), Damana of Eraṇḍapalla, Vishṇugopa of Kāñchī, Nīlarāja of Avamukta, Hastivarman of Veṅgī, Ugrasena of Palakka, Kubera of Devarāshṭra, Dhanañjaya of Kusthalapura, and all the other kings of the region of the south; to have exterminated Rudradeva, Matila, Nāgadatta, Chandravarman, Gaṇapatināga, Nandin, Balavarman, and many other kings of Āryāvarta; and to have overthrown the Daivaputras, Shāhis, Shāhānushāhis, Śakas, Muruṇḍas, and the people of Siṁhala, and all other dwellers in islands. His empire extended to, and perhaps embraced, the countries of Samataṭa, Ḍavāka, Kāmarūpa, Nepāla, and Kartṛipura, and the tribes of the Mālavas, Ārjunāyanas, Yaudheyas, Mādrakas, Abhīras, Prārjunas, Sanakānīkas, Kākas, Kharaparikas, and others. His wife was Dattadevī.—CI. iii, 1–21.

357 An Indian embassy to China, bringing gifts of horses and elephants, is recorded in the official memoirs of Muh Ti in the annals of the Chin dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 272.

361 An Indian embassy, intended, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, for the Emperor Julian, according to Zonaras for Constantius, and including ambassadors from the Divi (Maldives) and the Serendivi (Singhalese), reaches Rome. — Priaulx, *Apollonius*, 125.

372 Buddhism said to have been introduced into Korea, in the reign of the Chinese emperor Chien Wên.—Rémusat, *Foué Koué Ki*, 43. *Korean Repository*, April, 1892.

V. Saṁ. 428. Bijayagaḍh inscription of the Rāja Vishṇuvardhana of the Varika tribe, probably a feudatory of Samudragupta.—CI. iii, 253. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 312.

A.D.

381 Saṅghabhūti, a Śramaṇa of Kubhā, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between 381 and 385.—BN. 404.

382 Dharmapriya, an Indian Śramaṇa, translates the *Daśasāhasrikā prajñāpāramitā* into Chinese.—BN. 404.

383 Kumārajīva, the Śramaṇa, captured and taken to China by Lü Kuang, commander-in-chief under the Former Tsin dynasty, on his conquest of Kuchah. Kumārajīva stayed with Lü Kuang in Liang-chou, China, till A.D. 401, and between A.D. 402 and 412 translated numerous works, including the smaller *Sukhāvatīvyūha* and *Vajrachchhedikā*, into Chinese. The exact date of his death is uncertain, but it occurred in the reign of An Ti of the Eastern Chin dynasty, A.D. 399–415.—BN. 406–7.

Gautama Saṅghadeva, a Śramaṇa of Kao-fu, arrives at Chang-an where he translates two Buddhist works into Chinese. Went southward in A.D. 391, between which year and A.D. 398 he translated five other works.—BN. 399, 404.

388 Ś. 310. Rudrasiṁha III, Western Kshatrapa, son of Satyasiṁha. Satyasiṁha is known only from his son's coins; his date cannot, therefore, be fixed. As the Western Kshatrapas were conquered by Chandragupta Vikramāditya about G. Saṁ. 90 = A.D. 409, Rudrasiṁha may have been the last of the dynasty.—Refs. as above, see A.D. 226.

389 Ś. 311. The Nambūrīs and Nairs said to have rebelled against the king of Chera and seized his territories on the Malabar coast.—NO. iii, 61. *Trans. Madras Lit. Soc.*, pt. 1, 1827, p. 19.

399 Fa-hien, a Chinese Śramaṇa of Wu-yang, in the P'ing-yang district, leaves Chang-an for India, with four companions, in A.D. 399 or 400, to search for copies of the *Vinayapiṭaka*. After visiting Northern India he proceeded by Mathurā to Kanauj which he reached about A.D. 405. He then continued by way of Śrāvastī, Kapilavastu, Kuśinagara, Vaiśālī, and Pāṭaliputra to Benares, subsequently spending three years in Pāṭaliputra, two in Tāmraliptī, and two in Ceylon, where he arrived about A.D. 411. He returned by way of Java to China in A.D. 414 when, both alone and in conjunction with Buddhabhadra, he translated several works and compiled his Travels, *Fo-kwo-chi*;

A.D.

399 dying at the age of 86.—Rémusat, *Foue Koue Ki.* BN. 331, 401. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, Int. xxiii. Legge, *Travels of Fa-hien.* Watters, *China Rev.* viii, 107 ff.

401 G. Saṁ. 82, 88, 93. Udayagiri, Gaḍhwā, and Sāñchi inscriptions. Chandragupta II, Vikramāditya II, son and successor of Samudragupta: md. Dhruvadevī. The extension of the Gupta Empire to Kāṭhiāvāḍ and Gujarāt seems to have taken place during this reign.—CI. iii, 21–36, and refs. under A.D. 290.

403 Buddhayaśas, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, translates four Buddhist works into Chinese between 403 and 413.—BN. 408.

404 Puṇyatara, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, translates into Chinese, with Kumārajīva, the *Sarvāstivādavinaya.*—BN. 408.

Shih Ch'-Mang, the Chinese Buddhist, leaves China for India with fourteen friends, four of whom go with him as far as Pāṭaliputra. He returned in A.D. 424 with one surviving companion; translated between A.D. 433 and 439 the *Nirvāṇa-sūtra*, and died about A.D. 453.—BN. 412.

406 Vimalākshas, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, arrives in China where he translates various Buddhist works. He had previously taught at Kharachar, Kumārajīva being one of his disciples there.—BN. 400.

410 Buddhaghosha flourished from about 410 to 430. Author of various commentaries on Buddhist works—the *Visuddimagga*, *Sumaṅgalavilāsinī*, etc. Translated the *Aṭṭakathā* of the Southern Buddhists into Pāli about A.D. 420.—MV. 250 and Int. xxx. IA. xix, 105 ff. Spence Hardy's *Manual of Buddhism*, p. 529. SBE. x, Int. xiv.

414 Dharmaraksha, a Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China and translates works at the request of Tsü-chü Mang-sun of the Northern Liang dynasty, until 421. In 433 he accepted an invitation to visit T'ai-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty, but was assassinated on his way thither by orders of Mang-sun.—BN. 411.

415 G. Saṁ. 96, 98, 129: Bilsaḍ, Gaḍhwā, and Mankuwār inscriptions;

A.D.

415 G.S. 121–130 on coins. Kumāragupta I, Mahendrāditya, son and successor of Chandragupta II: md. Anantadevī, and reigned till about A.D. 452.—CI. iii, 39–45. JRAS., N.S., xxi, 128; and refs. under A.D. 290.

420 Fa-yung, a Chinese Śramaṇa, starts with twenty-five friends for India. He returned in A.D. 453 when he translated the *Avalokiteśvara-bodhisattva-Mahāsthāmaprāpta-bodhisattva-vyākaraṇa-sūtra.* —BN. 417.

422 Chedi Saṁ. 174, 177. Copper-plates from Kārītalāī and Khoh.

Jayanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Vyāghra whose immediate ancestors were: his father, Jayasvāmin, married to Rāmadevī; his grandfather, Kumāradeva, married to Jāyasvāminī; and great-grandfather, Oghadeva, married to Kumāradevī. Jayanātha married Muruṇḍadevī or Muruṇḍasvāminī.

Baghelkhaṇḍ seems to have been the locality of the Uchchakalpa sovereignty, as evidenced by the Bhumarā pillar, and the mention in the inscriptions of the Tamasā, *i.e.* Tamas or Tons river, and of Mānapura, possibly Mānpur, Rewa. Fleet originally referred the Uchchakalpa dates to the Gupta era, but has decided since that they belong to the Kalachuri or Chedi era.—CI. iii, 117, 121. IA. xix, 227.

423 V. Saṁ. 480. Gaṅgdhār inscription. Viśvavarman of Western Mālava, successor of Naravarman who was either his father or elder brother.—CI. iii, 72. JBA. lviii, 100.

Buddhajīva, a Kābul Śramaṇa, arrives in China and translates three Buddhist works.—BN. 414.

424 Dharmamitra, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, and Kālayaśas arrive in China where they worked at translations, dying in A.D. 442.—BN. 414.

428 An Indian embassy to China, recorded in the official memoirs of Wên Ti, in the annals of the Sung dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 273.

429 Death of the Indian Śramaṇa Buddhabhadra. Between A.D. 398 and 421 he had translated thirteen or fifteen works into Chinese in the Lü Mountains and at Kiang-ling.—BN. 399.

A.D.

430 Kidāra or Ki-to-lo, Shāhi of the Great Kushaṇas, establishes the kingdom of the Little Kushaṇas in Gandhāra, and appointing his son governor of Peshawar, returns westward to repel the White Huns.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 184. Gutschmidt, *Geschichte, Irāns*, Tübingen, 1888, p. 168 ff. Specht, *Études sur l'Asie Central*, Paris, 1890, 12 ff.

430 Dadda I. Gurjara of Bharoch.

The Gurjaras apparently entered Western India from the north, about the first century A.D. They founded two kingdoms—a northern in the region of Southern Mārvāḍ, the *Kiu-chi-lo* of Hiuen Tsang, with its capital *Pi-lo-mi-lo*, *i.e.* Bhillamāla (Bhīnmāl or Śrīmāl), and a southern at Bharoch which included "the whole of Central Gujarāt and the northern part of Southern Gujarāt, *i.e.* the present Bharoch District, the Tālukās of Olpād, Chorāsī and Bārdolī of the Surat District, as well as the adjoining parts of the Barodā State, of the Revākāṇṭha, and of Sachīn"; its boundaries being, in all probability, the Mahī river on the north, and the Ambikā on the south. The Gurjaras of Bharoch seem to have been feudatories of some larger power, and may have started as vassals of the northern kingdom of which they were probably an offshoot. During the seventh century Bharoch was attacked by the kings of Valabhī on the one hand, and by the Chālukyas of Bādāmi on the other, to the latter of whom a portion of its southern dominions was lost. After being invaded by the Tājikas or Arabs in the eighth century, the Bharoch kingdom was finally conquered about A.D. 800 by the Rāshṭrakūṭa Govinda III, who made over Central Gujarāt or Lāṭa to his brother Indra, first of the Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty which held that part of the country for more than 100 years.—IA. xvii, 191 ff. FKD., *Bomb. Gaz.*, 312, n. 7.

431 Guṇavarman, a Śramaṇa of Kipin, visits Nanking and translates several works, dying the same year at the age of 65.—BN. 415.

433 Saṅghavarman, an Indian Śramaṇa, visits Nanking; in the following year he translates five works, returning westward in A.D. 442.—BN. 416.

435 The Ephthalites or White Huns cross the Oxus and overrun the province of Merv or Margiana, but are repulsed by the Sassanian

A.D.

435 king Varahrān V.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173. Rawlinson's *Seventh Oriental Monarchy*, 294 ff.

435 Guṇabhadra, a Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives in China, translated books until A.D. 443 and died in 468 in his seventy-fifth year.—BN. 416.

437 V. Saṁ. 493. Mandasor inscription. Bandhuvarman, son of Viśvavarman, and feudatory of Kumāragupta I. The above inscription records the building of a temple at Daśapura in Saṁ. 493, in the reign of the above-named kings, also its repair in Saṁ. 529 "under other kings."—CI. iii, 79. IA. xviii, 227.

441 Chedi Saṁ. 193, 197, 214. Khoh copper-plates. Śarvanātha, Mahārāja of Uchchakalpa, son and successor of Jayanātha; contemporary with the Parivrājaka Hastin (Bhumarā pillar).—CI. iii, 125–135, and refs. under A.D. 422.

451 Yazdijard (Isdigird) II of Persia crosses the Oxus and defeats the White Huns.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173. Rawlinson's *Seventh Oriental Monarchy*, p. 304.

453 A. Vīr. 980. Traditional date for the final revision of the Jaina Canon or *Siddhānta* by Devarddhigaṇin Kshamāśramaṇa at the Council of Valabhī. Some MSS. of the *Kalpasūtra* give the date A.V. 993, and the commentators apply indiscriminately to either date both the Council of Valabhī and that of Mathurā at which Skandila seems to have revised the *Siddhānta*.—*Kalpasūtra* of Bhadrabāhu, ed. Jacobi, *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Bd. vii, Int. 15, or SBE. xxii, Int. xxxvii; text, 270.

455 G. Saṁ. 136–16–.

Skandagupta, Kramāditya, Vikramāditya, son and successor of Kumāragupta I. Said to have restored the fallen fortunes of his family, to have conquered the Pushyamitras, and fought with the Hūṇas. The Junāgaḍh inscription records his appointment of Parṇadatta as governor of Surāshṭra, and Parṇadatta's appointment of his own son Chakrapālita as governor of Junāgaḍh; the bursting of the embankment of the Sudarśana lake in the Gupta year 136, its repair by Chakrapālita in the following year, and the erection by him of a temple to Vishṇu in the year 138.—CI. iii, 47–68. JRAS., N.S., xxi, 134; *ib.* 1893, 83.

A.D.

455 The White Huns, under Chu-Khan (Konkha), again invade Khurāsān, but are again driven back by Yazdijard (Isdigird), who is, however, forced to retreat to his own territory.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 173.

456 Traikūṭaka or Chedi Saṁ. 207, copper-plate from Pardi, fifty miles south of Surat. Dahrasena, Traikūṭaka, reigning.—JBRAS. xvi, 346. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 294–5.

458 G. Saṁ. 139. Kosām inscription. Bhīmavarman, probably a feudatory of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 266.

459 The *Mahāvaṁśa* composed between 459 and 477; its authorship attributed to Mahānāma.—MV., Int. ii.

460 G. Saṁ. 141. Kahāuṁ inscription of Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 65.

464 The Persian provinces south of the Oxus lost to the White Huns between 464 and 485, in the reign of the Khākān Shulo-Puchin.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 174.

465 G. Saṁ. 146. Indor copper-plate. Śarvanāga, feudatory governor of Antarvedī under Skandagupta.—CI. iii, 68.

Fa-chien, an Indian Śramaṇa, translates six Buddhist works between 465 and 471.—BN. 418.

470 The Ephthalites or White Huns, under Laelih, expel the Little Kushaṇas from Gandhāra.—NC., 3rd ser., xiii, 186.

475 G. Saṁ. 156, 163, 191. Copper-plates from Khoh and Majhgawāṁ. Hastin, Parivrājaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Damodara, and contemporary with Śarvanātha of Uchchakalpa. Said to have governed Ḍabhālā (possibly Ḍahālā) and the country including the eighteen forest kingdoms (Khoh inscription of Saṅkshobha). —CI. iii, 93–110. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

476 The astronomer Āryabhaṭa born at Kusumapura (Pāṭaliputra); author of the *Āryāshṭaka* and *Daśagītikā*.—WL. 257. *Indische Streifen*, iii, 300–2. *Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Pandit*, N.S., xiv (1892), p. 2.

A.D.

477 Saṁ. 158. Kosām inscription of the Mahārāja Lakshmaṇa; to be referred probably to the Gupta era.—EI. ii, 363.

An embassy from Western India visits China in the reign of Hiao-wên Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 291.

478 Ś. 400, 415, 417, copper-plates from Umetā, Bagumrā, and Ilāo.

Dadda II, Praśāntarāga, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhaṭa I. This date is given on the authority of Bühler. Fleet and Kielhorn, however, consider the above-named copper-plates as spurious, an opinion shared by the late Bhagwānlāl Indraji.—IA. vii, 61 (Umetā copper-plate); xiii, 115 (Ilāo copper-plate); xvii, 183 (Bagumrā copper-plate). EI. iii, 173, note. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 312, note 7.

480 Sthira- (?) or Pura- (?)gupta, Śrī Prakāśāditya, either identical with Skandagupta or his brother and successor. His name occurs on the seal of Kumāragupta II as the son and successor of Kumāragupta I, Skandagupta, who is mentioned in other lists, being here omitted. Sthiragupta married Vatsadevī.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 92 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. IA. xix, 226.

481 Dharmajātayaśas, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated the *Amritārtha-sūtra.*—BN. 420.

484 G. Saṁ. 165 on Eraṇ pillar, 174, 18– on coins. Budhagupta reigning in Central India. The connection of Budhagupta with the Gupta dynasty is unknown. He seems to have been succeeded, between the years 494 and 510 A.D., by the Hūṇa, Toramāṇa (*q.v.*, A.D. *495*).

Suraśmichandra, feudatory governor under Budhagupta of the territory between the Kālindī (Jamnā) and the Narmadā.

Mātṛivishṇu governing at or near Eraṇ.—CI. iii, 88–9; Int. 17. JRAS., N.S., xxi, 134; *ib.* 1893, 86.

485 Asaṅga, master of the Yogāchāra system of the Mahāyānist Buddhists, flourished between A.D. 485 and 560. He lived long in Oudh and Magadha, and died at Rājagṛiha at the age of seventy-five. Vasubandhu, Asaṅga's younger brother, author of the *Abhidharmakośa*, etc., must be placed somewhat later.—*Mémoires de Hiouen Thsang*, iv, 223. Vassilief, *Le Bouddisme*, 219, 222.

490 Narasiṁhagupta, Bālāditya, son and successor probably of

A.D.

490 Sthiragupta; married Mahādevī or Śrīmatīdevī; mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the conqueror of Mihirakula, named in the Deo-Baraṇārk inscription of Jīvitagupta some 200 years later; is possibly, too, the ancestor referred to by Prakaṭāditya of Benares in his Sārnāth inscription of the seventh century A.D.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 93 ff. JRAS. 1893, 83. CI. iii, 213, 284.

Rise of the Chālukya dynasty of Bādāmi.

According to tradition, the Chālukyas were of northern origin. The establishment of their power in the south is ascribed, in the Miraj and Kauṭhem plates, to Jayasiṁha I, the earliest named prince of the line. In the sixth century A.D. the Chālukyas established themselves in the Dekkan at the expense of the Pallavas, founding there a kingdom which in its palmiest days embraced the greater part of Southern India. See under A.D. 630 and 973.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 380; iii, 258 ff. BD., sec. x. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 335–381. IA. xvi, 17; xvii, 199. EI. iii, 2.

492 Guṇavṛiddhi, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated in A.D. 492 and 495 three works into Chinese.—BN. 421.

495 Senāpati Bhaṭārka, founder of the Valabhī dynasty, begins to reign: till about A.D. 515; stated to have fought with the Maitrakas, *i.e.* the Hūṇa tribe, to which belonged Toramāṇa and Mihirakula (Māliyā copper-plate). See Toramāṇa, A.D. *495*.

The princes of Valabhī started as feudatories of the Gupta empire, Dharasena IV being the first of their line to become a supreme sovereign. From the time of Dharasena II the Valabhī rule embraced continental Gujarāt as far as the Mahī, and later it extended at least to the Narmadā, Bharoch being temporarily wrested from the Gurjaras by Dharasena IV. Some of the Valabhī princes, though Brahmanists, patronized Buddhism. Dhruvasena I granted a village to a monastery founded by his sister's daughter Duḍḍā, and his nephew Guhasena four villages to the same monastery. Guhasena's mention of the eighteen schools represented in the monastery refers to the Hīnayāna sect of Buddhism, and thus confirms Hiuen Tsang's statement as to the Hīnayāna doctrines being chiefly studied in the convents at Valabhī. The latest known prince of the Valabhī line is Śīlāditya VI, G. Saṁ. 447. The final date of the dynasty is at present unknown.—CI. iii, 167; Int. 41. Hoernle, JBA. lviii, 97 ff.

A.D.

495 Fleet, IA. xviii, 228. General refs. for the dynasty:—ASWI. ii, 80 ff.; iii, 93 ff. CI. iii, 42. Bühler, IA. xvii, 195 ff.

Toramāṇa, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, establishes himself in Eastern Mālava, probably succeeding Budhagupta. His reign at Śākala may have begun about A.D. 460, and the death of Skandagupta very likely enabled him to invade and hold Central India. He seems, however, to have been defeated, and the Gupta power temporarily restored by Narasiṁhagupta, with the aid of the Valabhī ruler Bhaṭārka, A.D. *510*. An inscription of Toramāṇa at Eraṇ is dated in the first year of his reign in Mālava, and a coin bears the date 52 of an unknown era. The Kura inscription of Toramāṇa Shāha has also been attributed to him.—CI. iii, Int. 11; text, 158. IA. xviii, 225 ff. NC., 3rd ser., ix, 291. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 98. EI. i, 238.

Dhanyavishṇu, brother and successor of Mātṛivishṇu, reigning at or near Eraṇ as feudatory of Toramāṇa.

Rāya Dīwāīj of Sindh begins to reign. His successors were his son Rāya Siharas; his son Rāya Sāhasī; his son Rāya Siharas II, who was defeated and slain by a king of Persia, possibly Khusrū Nūshīrvān (A.D. 531–579); his son Rāya Sāhasī II. The dynasty lasted 137 years, and was supplanted by Chach, son of Sīlāij, a Brahman.—EHI. i, 405 ff.

499 Friday, March 19th. Vernal equinox, Ś. 421, about two and a half hours after sunrise at Ujjain; epoch of Āryabhaṭa and other Hindu astronomers from which the Kaliyuga is dated back 3600 sidereal years. The ecliptic was fixed by its position with reference to the sidereal signs at this equinox; and as Hindu astronomers allow a uniform precession of 54″ of arc annually, the sidereal year begins later by 1 day every 66·7 years, or 21 days in 1400 years, and commences now about 12th April.

Ś. 421. Lalla, an astronomer, pupil of Āryabhaṭa, said to have flourished at this date.—*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Pandit*, N.S., xiv (1892), p. 8.

501 Dharmaruchi, Śramaṇa of Southern India, translates three Buddhist works in A.D. 501, 504, and 507.—BN. 426.

502 Chu-lo-ta sent as ambassador to China by Kiu-to (possibly a Gupta king of Magadha).—JA., 3e série, viii, 286 ff.

A.D.

503 An embassy from Southern India visits China in the reign of Hsüan-wu Ti of the Northern Wei dynasty. In the same year an embassy from Central India brings products of the country to China. —JA., 3e série, viii, 274, 292.

504 Embassies from Northern and Southern India visit China. That from Southern India is said to have brought with it a branch of the Bodhi tree and a tooth of Buddha.—JA., 3e série, viii, 293.

505 Ś. 427, vernal equinox: commencement of the solar or sidereal year, Thursday, March 19th, epoch of Varāhamihira's *Pañcha-siddhāntika.*

507 Embassy from Southern India to China.—JA., 3e série, viii, 294.

508 Bodhiruchi, Śramaṇa of Northern India, arrives at Loyang where he translates several works until A.D. 535. Ratnamati, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translates three or more Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 426, 427.

Embassy from Southern India to China.—Refs. under A.D. 507.

510 G. Saṁ. 191. Date of the Eraṇ inscription of the chieftain Goparāja, son of Mādhava and maternal grandson of the Śarabha king; recording his having fought a battle in conjunction with Bhānugupta, described as a powerful king of Eastern Mālava.— CI. iii, 91.

515 Mihirakula, Indo-Skythian of Śākala in the Panjab, succeeds his father, Toramāṇa. Mihirakula overthrew the Gupta power in Western and Central India, but was finally defeated at Kahror, about A.D. 530, by Yaśodharman, feudatory of Narasiṁhagupta, after which he retired to Kashmir. He is mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as a king of Śākala who was attacked, on account of his persecution of the Buddhists, by Bālāditya of Magadha, and defeated, his life being spared by intervention of the Queen mother, after which he retired to Kashmir and founded a kingdom. In Hui-wu T'ai-ssŭ's notes on the 179th paragraph of the *Memorials of Śākya-Buddha Tathāgata*, Mihirakula is mentioned as the king during whose persecution of the Buddhists Āryasiṁha, the twenty-third or twenty-fourth Patriarch, was murdered. The *Rājataraṅgiṇī* names him as a native king of Kashmir during the

A.D.

515 Mlechchha inroads. It describes him as invading Siṁhala, perhaps a mistake for Sindh of his invasion of which the *Mujmalu-t Tawārīkh* gives an account. An inscription at Gwaliar is dated in the fifteenth year of his reign.—IA. xv, 245 ff. CI. iii, 158, 161, and Int. 11. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 95 ff. NC., 3rd series, ix, 289, 290; xiii, 187. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, i, 119, 120, notes; 167, 171.

515 Embassy from Southern India to China (Official Memoirs of Hsüan-wu Ti).—See A.D. 507.

518 Sung Yun, a native of T'un-huang in Little Tibet, is sent by the Empress of the Northern Wei dynasty, in company with Hui-sang, a bhikshu of the temple of Loyang, to search for Buddhist books in the western countries. Travelling probably to Khotan, and across the Tsung-ling mountains, Sung-yun visited Gandhāra, then in possession of the Ye-t'a (Ephthalites), and under a king of the Laelih dynasty; and, after reaching Peshawar and Nagarahāra, returned to China in A.D. 521, with 170 volumes of the Great Development series.—Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, i, Int. xv ff.

520 Kumāragupta II, Kramāditya, son and successor of Narasiṁhagupta.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100. JRAS., N.S., xxv (1893), 83.

Droṇasiṁha, Mahārāja of Valabhī, son of Bhaṭārka, brother and successor of Dharasena I. The Māliyā copper-plate states that Droṇasiṁha was "anointed in the kingship by his paramount sovereign in person"; this sovereign being possibly identical either with Narasiṁhagupta or Yaśodharman.—Māliyā copper-plate, CI. iii, 168, and refs. under Bhaṭārka and Toramāṇa, A.D. *495*.

Bodhidharman, twenty-eighth Buddhist Patriarch, flourished. Left India for China about this date.—Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, i, 119, 120, notes; ii, 251, note 35.

Dignāga of Kāñchī, pupil of Vasubandhu, and his contemporary Guṇaprabha, the guru of King Harsha of Thāṇeśar, may be placed between the years 520 and 600 A.D. Dignāga wrote the *Pramāṇa-Samuchchaya*.—Vassilief, *Le Bouddisme*, 78, 206. ZDMG. xxii, 726. WL. 209, n. 19.

524 Buddhaśānta, Śramaṇa of Central India, translates ten Buddhist works into Chinese between 524 and 538 or 539.—BN. 427.

A.D.

525 Raṇarāga, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Jayasiṁha I.—EI. iii, 2. BD. 49. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 342.

526 G. Saṁ. 207, 216, 217, 221. Dhruvasena I of Valabhī, brother and successor of Droṇasiṁha.—IA. iv, 104; v, 204. JRAS., N.S., 1895, 379. VOJ. vii, 295. EI. iii, 318.

528 19th March, G. Saṁ. 209, Khoh copper-plate. Saṅkshoba, Parivrājaka Mahārāja, son and successor of Hastin.—CI. iii, 112, Int. 117.

530 An embassy, said to be Indian, bringing gifts to the Emperor Justinian, reaches Constantinople.—Priaulx, *Indian Embassies to Rome*, 126.

533 V. Saṁ. 589, inscription from Mandasor. Yaśodharman reigning in Northern India. Another Mandasor inscription describes Yaśodharman's kingdom as extending over the whole of Northern India, from the river Lauhitya or Brahmaputra to the Western Ocean, and from the Himālayas to the Mahendra Mountain. It represents him as possessing countries which not even the Guptas and Hūṇas could subdue, and as having homage paid him even by Mihirakula. Hiuen Tsang ascribes Mihirakula's defeat to Bālāditya of Magadha, *i.e.* Narasiṁhagupta. He and Yaśodharman may, therefore, have combined to overthrow Mihirakula, or, more probably, Yaśodharman was a feudatory of Narasiṁhagupta, who used his victory over the Hūṇas as a means of attaining supreme power. Hoernle inclines to identify Yaśodharman with Śīlāditya of Mālava, mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as having lived sixty years before his own time.—IA. xv, 222, 252. CI. iii, 142–158. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 95 ff.

535 Kosmas Indikopleustes said to have written his *Topographia Christiana*, embodying the results of his travels in India, Arabia, and Persia.—Encyc. Brit. JRAS., N.S., xii, 284.

538 Upaśunya, Śramaṇa of Udyāna, Central India, translates three Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 538 and 540 or 541. Moving to Nanking in A.D. 545, he there translated another work. Gautama Prajñāruchi, a Brahman of Vārāṇasī (Benares), translates several Buddhist works into Chinese, between A.D. 538 and 541 or 543.—BN. 422–3, 428.

A.D.

540 Dharapaṭṭa, Mahārāja of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dhruvasena.—JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100. CI. iii, Int. 41.

541 An Indian embassy visits China in the reign of Taï-tsung.—JA., 3e série, viii, 383.

Vimokshaprajña Ṛishi, or Vimokshasena (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna (?), translated, with Prajñāruchi, five Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 429.

548 Paramārtha, a Śramaṇa of Ujjain, arrives in Chien-yeh (Nanking). Between the years 557 and 569 he translated numerous works into Chinese, dying in the latter year at the age of 70.—BN. 423, 424.

550 Īśānavarman, Maukhari, son and successor of Īśvaravarman: married Lakshmīvatī; contemporary with Kumāragupta of Magadha who is said, in the Aphsaḍ inscription of Ādityasena, to have defeated him. A coin of Īśānavarman's is dated, according to Cunningham, in the year 257, according to Hoernle, in the year 245 of the Gupta era.—CASR. xv, 166; xvi, 81. CI. iii, 206. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

550 Satyāśraya, Raṇavikrama, Śrī Pulikeśin or Polekeśin, Vallabha, Early Chālukya, son and successor of Raṇarāga: married Durlabhadevī of the Batpūra or Bappūra family. The Aihoḷe inscription represents him as removing his capital from Indukānti to Vātāpipura, now Bādāmi. He was probably the first king of the dynasty, and regarded later as its real founder.—IA. viii, 243. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 343–4.

The *Pañchatantra* translated into Pahlavi by command of the Sassanian king Nūshīrvān (A.D. 531–579).—WL. 212.

552 Buddhism said to have been introduced into Japan from Korea, in the thirteenth year of King Kin Mei Teno (A.D. 540–571).—Klaproth, *Annales des Empereurs du Japon*, 34.

557 Narendrayaśas, Śramaṇa of Udyāna in Northern India, translates, together with Fa-chï, *i.e.* Dharmajñāna, seven Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 557 and 568, and eight works between A.D. 582 and 585, dying in 589.—BN. 432.

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559 G. Saṁ. 240, 246, 247, 248 on copper-plates. Guhasena of Valabhī, son and successor of Dharapaṭṭa.—IA. iv, 174; v, 206; vii, 66; xiv, 75. BI. 30.

561 Jñānagupta, Śramaṇa of Gandhāra, translated numerous works into Chinese between A.D. 561 and 592, dying in A.D. 600.—BN. 433.

564 Jñānayaśas, Śramaṇa of Magadha, translated, together with his disciples Yaśogupta and Jñānagupta, six Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 564 and 572.—BN. 431.

567 (Bādāmi cave inscription Ś. 500, in twelfth year of reign) Kīrtivarman I, Raṇaparākrama, Early Chālukya, succeeds his father Pulikeśin I. Married a sister of the Sendraka king Śrīvallabha-Senānanda. Claims to have subdued the Naḷas, the Mauryas of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, the Kadambas of Banavāsi (Aihoḷe inscription); the kings of Vaṅga, Aṅga, Kaliṅga, Vaṭṭūra, Magadha, Madraka, Keraḷa, Gaṅga, Mūshaka, Pāṇḍya, Dramiḷa, Choḷiya, Āḷuka, and Vaijayantī (Mahākūṭa inscription). Ruled till A.D. 597.—IA. vi, 363 ff.; viii, 243; x, 57; xi, 68 ff. (undated inscription at Āḍūr); xix, 14. BD. 49, 50. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 344 ff.

571 G. Saṁ. 252–272 on copper-plates. Dharasena II, of Valabhī, son and successor of Guhasena.—IA. i, 17, 60 ff. (or JBRAS. x, 66 ff.); vi, 9; vii, 68, 70; viii, 301. CI. iii, 164. BI. 30 ff.

An Indian embassy to China, bringing products of the country, is mentioned in the official memoirs of Hsüan Ti, in the annals of the Chên dynasty.—JA., 3e série, viii, 291.

577 Gautama Dharmajñāna, Upāsaka of Vārāṇasī (Benares), and eldest son of Prajñāruchi (A.D. 538), appointed governor of the Yang-chuan district by the Northern Chou dynasty. In A.D. 582 he was recalled to the capital by Wen Ti, first emperor of the Sui dynasty, and translated one Buddhist work.—BN. 432.

578 Kalyāṇavarman, the astronomer, probably flourished about this date. He lived after Varāhamihira, and was possibly a contemporary of Brahmagupta.—*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 16.

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580 Buddharāja of Chedi, son and successor of Śaṅkaragaṇa, contemporary with the Early Chālukya Maṅgalīśa who claims to have defeated him.—CASR. ix, 112. BD. 49.

Dadda III, of Bharoch. A grant from Sāṅkheḍā of Saṁ. 346 (probably Chedi era) has been attributed to this king.—EI. ii, 19. IA. xvii, 191. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 313, note 4.

Subandhu, author of the *Vāsavadattā*, may have flourished about this date, being mentioned by Bāṇa (A.D. *600*).—Bühler, *Die indischen Inschriften*, 20. JBRAS. xviii, 147, 159. VOJ. i, 115.

582 Vinītaruchi, Śramaṇa of Udyāna, Northern India, translated two Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 432.

585 Prabhākaravardhana, of Thāṇeśar, son and successor of Ādityavardhana, and probably first paramount sovereign of his dynasty; married Yaśomatīdevī. Fought, according to Bāṇa, with the king of Gandhāra and the Hūṇas in the Himālayas, against the king of Sindh in the west, with the Bhīnmāl and Bharoch branches of the Gurjaras, and with the king of Mālava. Sent his son Rājyavardhana, shortly before his own death, against the Hūṇas. Prabhākaravardhana's daughter Rājyaśrī married the Maukhari Grahavarman, who, shortly after his father-in-law's death, was attacked and slain by the king of Mālava.—EI. i, 68 ff.

587 Ś. 509. Varāhamihira, the astronomer, dies, according to Āmarāja's commentary on Brahmagupta's *Khaṇḍakhādya*: author of the *Pañchasiddhāntikā*.—JRAS., N.S., i, 407. *Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 13.

588 G. Saṁ. 269. Bodh-Gayā inscription of Mahānāman.—IA. xv, 356; xx, 190.

590 Pūrṇavarman reigning in Western Magadha. Mentioned by Hiuen Tsang as the last of the descendants of Aśoka, and reinvigorator of the Bodhi tree which Śaśāṅka, king of Karṇasuvarṇa, had tried to destroy. Śaśāṅka being identical with the king of that name who, according to Hiuen Tsang, murdered Rājyavardhana, elder brother of Harsha of Thāṇeśar (A.D. 606), Pūrṇavarman, as his contemporary, must have flourished towards the close of the sixth or beginning of the seventh century A.D.—IA. xiii, 95 ff. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, ii, 118.

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590 Dharmagupta, Śramaṇa of Southern India, translated several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 590 and 616: died A.D. 619.—BN. 434.

597 Maṅgalīśa, Maṅgalarāja, Raṇavikrānta, Early Chālukya, son of Pulikeśin I, succeeds his brother Kīrtivarman; reigned till A.D. 608. Destroyed the Māṭaṅgas; subdued the Kaṭachchuris (Kalachuris) under Buddharāja, son of Śaṅkaragaṇa of Chedi; conquered Revatīdvīpa, and apparently lost his life in trying to secure the Chālukya kingdom for his own son, to the exclusion of his nephew Pulikeśin (Aihoḷe, Nerūr, and Mahākūṭa inscriptions). Bhandārkār fixes Maṅgalīśa's initial date in Ś. 513 (A.D. 591), from the grant of Indravarman; but Fleet, arguing from the Mahākūṭa inscription which, according to his reading, is dated in Maṅgalīśa's fifth year, refers it to A.D. 597.—Inscriptions: IA. vii, 161 (Nerūr copper-plates); *ib.* x, 59 (Bādāmi undated inscription). IA. xix, 7 ff. (Mahākūṭa inscription). PSOCI., Nos. 11 and 40. BD. 50. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 346 ff.

598 Ś. 520. Brahmagupta, the astronomer, born: author of the *Brahmasphuṭasiddhānta* (Ś. 550).—JRAS., N.S., i, 410. *Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 18.

600 Grahavarman, Maukhari, governor of Kanauj, son and successor of Avantivarman; married Rājyaśrī, daughter of Prabhākaravardhana of Thāṇeśar.—JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

Devagupta reigning in Eastern Mālava: contemporary with Grahavarman, the Maukhari, and Rājyavardhana of Thāṇeśar.—JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100.

Mahendravarman I, Pallava, son and successor of Siṁhavishṇu, may have reigned about this date, having been contemporary with Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya (A.D. 609).—ASSI. iii, 11. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 324.

The poet Bāṇa, author of the *Śrīharshacharita*, *Kādambarī*, and the *Chaṇḍikāśataka*; Mayūra, author of the *Sūryaśataka*; Daṇḍin, author of the *Daśakumāracharita* and the *Kāvyadarśa*; and Divākara flourished, being contemporaries of Harshavardhana of Kanauj. Jaina tradition makes Mayūra the father-in-law of Bāṇa. To the same period belongs Mānatuṅga, author of the *Bhaktāmarastotra*.—Bühler, *Die indischen Inschriften*. Peterson's *Subhāshitāvali*, Int. 88. VOJ. iv, 67.

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600 The Śaiva devotee, Tirunāvukkaraiyar, flourished under Mahendravarman I. The authorship of the *Devāram*, a collection of Śaiva hymns, is ascribed to him and to the devotees Tirunānasambandar and Sundaramūrti Nāyaṉār.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

605 G. Saṁ. 286, 290. Śīlāditya I, Dharmāditya of Valabhī, son and successor of Dharasena II.—IA. i, 45 ff., and JBRAS. x, 75. IA. ix, 237 ff. (copper-plate of Saṁ. 290); *ib.* xiv, 327 (Walā copper-plate, Saṁ. 286).

605 Rājyavardhana of Thāṇeśar, eldest son and successor of Prabhākaravardhana. His reign was short, as he was slain by a king called by Bāṇa, Narendragupta of Gauḍa, by Hiuen Tsang, Śaśāṅka of Karṇasuvarṇa, on his return from a successful expedition against the king of Mālava, undertaken just after his father's death, to avenge the murder of his brother-in-law, Grahavarman, the Maukhari.—EI. i, 70.

606 October 22nd, Ś. 528, Kārt. vad. 1: probable epoch of the era of Harshavardhana of Thāṇeśar. If it followed the Śaka reckoning, however, from Chaitra śudi, the epoch would be Friday, 3rd March, 607 A.D.

Harshavardhana Śīlāditya of Thāṇeśar, succeeds his brother Rājyavardhana II: reigned, according to Chinese accounts, until about A.D. 648. Harsha was the most famous monarch of his line, and extended his sovereignty over the whole of Northern India. Inscriptions record his invasion of Valabhī between A.D. 633 and 640, in the reign of Dhruvasena II who fled for refuge to Dadda IV of Bharoch, from whence he submitted to Harsha and married his granddaughter. Nepāl was conquered by him and his era introduced there shortly before the reign of Aṁśuvarman, to which conquest allusion is made by Bāṇa in the *Śrīharshacharita*, and Chālukya inscriptions record Harsha's defeat at the hands of Pulikeśin II, when striving to extend his dominion beyond the Narmadā.

He is the hero of Bāṇa's *Śrīharshacharita*, and was himself a poet and the reputed author of several poems. Hiuen Tsang visited his court, and was present at the religious convocation held by him at Prayāga A.D. *643*. The pilgrim represents him as an ardent Buddhist, but Harsha, in his Madhuban grant, calls

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606 himself a Śaiva.—Inscriptions: Bańkshera inscription, Saṁ. 22, EI. iv, 208. Madhuban copper-plates, Saṁ. 25, EI. i, 67 ff. Sonpat Seal, CI. iii, 231. IA. xii, 234; xiii, 73, 420, n. 37; xvii, 196; xix, 40, 151; xx, 119. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, i, 209 ff. Stan. Julien, *Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales*, 247–265, or IA. vii, 196. Reinaud, *Fragments Arabes et Persans*, 139. Hall's *Vāsavadattā*, 51. JBRAS. x, 38. Bendall, *Catal. Buddhist Sanskrit MSS.* xli. JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100. Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 19, n. 2.

609 (Haidarābād grant of Ś. 535, in third year), Aihoḷe inscription of Ś. 556.

Pulikeśin II, Satyāśraya, Śrī Pṛithvīvallabha, Early Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Mańgalīśa: till about A.D. 642. After repulsing Appāyika and Govinda, perhaps of the Rāshṭrakūṭa race, Pulikeśin, according to the Aihoḷe inscription, subdued the Kadambas, reducing their capital of Banavāsi, and allied himself with the Gańgas of Maisūr and the Ālupas. He then sent Chaṇḍadaṇḍa against the Kanarese Mauryas, and himself attacked and reduced the city of Purī, conquered the kings of Lāṭa, Mālava, and Gurjara, and repelled Harshavardhana. Pulikeśin then took the title of *Parameśvara*. Kosala and Kalińga submitted to him, and later he attacked and besieged Mahendravarman I, the Pallava king, in his capital, Kāñchīpuram, and, crossing the Kaverī, invaded the country of the Choḷas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keraḷas. According to the evidence of the Haidarābād grant, these victories were gained before A.D. 612, probably about A.D. 608–9. Ādityavarman, son of Pulikeśin, is known, from an undated grant issued in the first year of his reign, to have ruled the district near the confluence of the Kṛishṇā and Tuńgabhadrā. Chandrāditya, another son, whose wife Vijayabhaṭṭārikā or Vijayamahādevī issued the undated Nerūr and Kochre grants (the former of which is referred by Fleet to A.D. 659, *q.v.*), ruled the Sāvantvāḍī district, while Jayasiṁha, a younger brother of Pulikeśin, and known from the undated Nirpaṇ grant of his son Nāgavardhana, governed the Nāsik district (see under Vijayarāja, A.D. 643). Towards the close of his reign Pulikeśin suffered reverses at the hands of the Pallavas under Narasiṁhavarman I (*q.v.*).—IA. vi, 72; vii, 163 (undated grant from Nerūr), *ib.* p. 290; viii, 44 (Kochre grant); *ib.* p. 237 ff., or ASWI. iii, 133 ff. (Aihoḷe Meguti inscription, Ś. 556). IA. ix, 123; xiv, 330; xvi, 109; xvii, 141; xix, 303 (Sātārā copper-plate); xx, 5, 95. EI. iii, 50 (undated grant from

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609 Chipḷūṇ). AS. Reports, No. 9, 90 ff. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, ii, 255 ff. JBRAS. xvi, 223. BD. 50 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 349 ff.

610 Ś. 532, Goa grant, in twentieth year of the reign.

Satyāśraya Dhruvarāja Indravarman governing Revatīdvīpa. Was probably related to the Chālukyas, being connected with the Bappūra family to which belonged Durlabhadevī, wife of Pulikeśin I. The twentieth year mentioned in Indravarman's grant is referred by Bhandārkār to the reign of Maṅgalīśa, but by Fleet to that of Indravarman himself as governor under Pulikeśin II.—JBRAS. x, 348 ff.; xiv, 24 ff. BD. 49. IA. xix, 11. EI. iii, 2. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 355.

The Jaina poet, Ravikīrti, flourished, being contemporary with Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya. He was the composer of Pulikeśin's Aihoḷe Meguti inscription in which he claims equality with the poets Kālidāsa and Bhāravi, thus incidentally proved to have flourished before this time. No definite date can as yet be fixed for Kālidāsa, but, according to Kielhorn, he cannot be placed later than A.D. 472, the date of Kumāragupta's Mandasor inscription, a verse of which so closely resembles a passage in Kālidāsa's *Ṛitusaṁhāra* as to justify the inference that this work was in existence when the inscription was incised. Similarly, the Bodh-Gayā inscription of Mahānāman contains a passage closely resembling one in the *Raghuvaṁśa*.—BD. 59. VOJ. iii, 121 ff. IA. xix, 285; xx, 190. JBRAS. xix, 35. Bühler, *Die indischen Inschriften*, p. 71.

615 Ś. 538 cur. Vaiśākha. Vishṇuvardhana I, Kubja-Vishṇuvardhana, or Vishamasiddhi appointed Yuvarāja by his brother Pulikeśin II. From this position Vishṇuvardhana passed later to that of independent sovereign of Veṅgī (see A.D. 630). Reigned eighteen years from his installation as Yuvarāja.—IA. xix, 303 (Sātārā grant of the eighth year of Pulikeśin). IA. xx, 15 (Chīpurupalle grant of Vishṇuvardhana's eighteenth year). See also *ib.*, pp. 1 and 93 ff.

615 Kharagraha I, of Valabhī, succeeds his brother Śīlāditya I.

620 Dharasena III, of Valabhī, succeeds his father Kharagraha I.—CI. iii, Int. 41.

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625 Pulikeśin II, Early Chālukya, sends an embassy to Khusrū II of Persia[1] in this or the following year (Arabic version of Tabari).

627 Prabhākaramitra, Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives in China. Translated three Buddhist works there, and died in A.D. 633.—BN. 434–5.

628 Ś. 550—in the reign of Śrī Vyāghramukha of the Chāpa dynasty, Brahmagupta, the astronomer, writes the *Brahmasphuṭasiddhānta*.—JRAS., N.S., i, 410. *Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 18.

629 9th Oct., Chedi Saṁ. 380; 385, 391, 392, copper-plates from Kheḍā (Kaira), Sāṅkheḍā, and Dabhoī.

Dadda IV, Praśāntarāga II, Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Jayabhaṭa II. The Nausāri grant (of Jayabhaṭa IV) states that Dadda IV protected the lord of Valabhī (probably Dhruvasena II) from Harshadeva, *i.e.* Harshavardhana, of Thāṇeśar.

It was perhaps during this reign that Dharasena IV, son and successor of Dhruvasena, occupied Bharoch, one of his copper-plates of the year 648 A.D. being dated from "the victorious camp situated at Bharoch." About the same time, or perhaps a little earlier, the Chālukyas seized upon, and established their rule in, the southern half of the Gujarāt dominions.—IA. xiii, 81, 88 (Kaira copper-plates). EI. ii, 20 (Sāṅkheḍā grant). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 314. *Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien*, Bd. cxxxv, viii (Dabhoī grant).

G. Saṁ. 310 on copper-plates. Dhruvasena II, Bālāditya of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dharasena III. Hiuen Tsang mentions him as *Tu-lu-p'o-pa-ch'a*, *i.e.* Dhruvabhaṭa, and states that he was the nephew of Śīlāditya of Mālava, and the grandson-in-law of Harshavardhana of Thāṇeśar. This alliance was probably the outcome of his submission to Harsha who attacked and defeated him between A.D. 633 and 649, forcing him to take refuge with Dadda IV of Bharoch (Nausāri grant of Jayabhaṭa IV). Dhruvasena figures also in the pages of Hiuen Tsang as 'the king of Southern India,' who attended

[1] Certain portraits in No. 1 of the Ajaṇṭā caves are supposed to be those of Khusrū and of his wife Shirīn, while a large fresco in the same cave is believed to represent Pulikeśin's reception of a Persian embassy.—JRAS., N.S., xi, 155 ff.

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629 Harshavardhana's religious conference at Prayāga; and who afterwards accompanied the pilgrim on his departure from Harsha's camp.—IA. vi, 12; xiii, 70. JBRAS. ix, xlviii–ix. BI. 39. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, ii, 267. Stan. Julien, *Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang*, 254, 260, 358, 369–71, 447. *Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales*, ii, 163. See also Bühler, IA. xvii, 195 ff.

August 1st. The Chinese Buddhist, Hiuen Tsang, leaves China for India. He returned to China in A.D. 645, and between this year and that of his death in A.D. 664, translated seventy-five Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 435. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*. Stan. Julien, *Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang*.

630 Division of the Chālukya kingdom. Vishṇuvardhana becomes independent sovereign of Veṅgī, founding there the Eastern branch of the Chālukya family, which ruled that part of the country until the eleventh century, when its kingdom was merged in that of the Choḷas.—IA. xx, 12, 94. See under A.D. 615.

Mitrasena, pupil of Guṇaprabha and Vasubandhu, and guru of Harshavardhana, taught Hiuen Tsang about this date, being ninety years old at the time.—Stan. Julien, *Hist. de la vie de Hiouen Thsang*, L, ii, 109.

Among the Buddhist scholastics at Nālanda during Hiuen Tsang's stay in India were Śīlabhadra, pupil and successor of Dharmapāla, head of the Nālanda College who, with his contemporary, Bhavaviveka, must have flourished about this time or somewhat earlier; Jayasena, Chandragomin, the opponent of Chandrakīrti; Guṇamati, author of a commentary on Vasubandhu's *Abhidharmakośa*; his disciple Vasumitra (third of the name), author of a commentary on the *Abhidharmakośa-Vyākhyā*; Jñānachandra and Ratnasiṁha, teacher of Hsüan chao (*q.v.*, A.D. *650*). I-tsing (A.D. 671-92) mentions Jñānachandra and Ratnasiṁha as his teachers. —*Mémoires de Hiouen Thsang*, L, ix, 46, 47. Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 18.

Divākaramitra Maitrāyaṇīya, a Buddhist teacher, flourished. Was high in the esteem of Harshavardhana, whose sister Rājyaśrī, widow of the Maukhari Grahavarman, became a Buddhist nun.—*Harshacharita*, 484.

Vāmana and Jayāditya, joint authors of the *Kāśikā Vṛitti*, a commentary on Pāṇini's *Sūtras*, flourished from about A.D. 630–50. I-tsing, the Buddhist pilgrim, writing about A.D. 691, mentions Jayāditya as having died thirty years before, therefore about A.D. 661–2.

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630 Bhartṛihari, the grammarian, author of the *Vākyapadīya*, flourished before the middle of the seventh century A.D. Died, according to I-tsing, A.D. 651–2.—IA. ix, 307; xii, 226; xxii, 222. I-tsing's *Record of the Buddhist Religion*, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int., lv, lviii.

631 H. 10. The Brahman Chach usurps the throne of Sindh on the death of Rāya Sāhasī II (see A.D. *495*). Shortly after his accession he slew Maḥrat, Rāṇā of Chitor (or Jaipūr). In H. 14 he invaded Kirmān, and fixed the boundary between it and Hindustan. In his fifth year, H. *15*, occurred Mughīrah's attack upon Dībal. Chach is said to have reigned forty years and to have been succeeded by his brother Chandar, who died H. 59 after a reign of eight years, and was succeeded by Dāhir.—EHI. i, 131 ff., and 406, 414.

632 Tuesday, 16th June, the Persian era of Yazdijard begins on the accession of Yazdijard III, son of Sheriyar and grandson of Khusrū II.

Srong-btsan-sgam-po, king of Tibet, said to have sent Tongmi Samb'oṭa to India to study Sanskrit and gain access to Indian Buddhist literature. On his return Samb'oṭa introduced the Northern Indian Alphabet into Tibet.—JRAS., N.S., xvii, 474 ff. JBA. lvii, 41. IA. xxi, 33.

633 Jayasiṁha I, Sarvasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Vishnuvardhana: till A.D. 663.—IA. xiii, 137; xx, 12, 97 (a grant from Pedda-Maddāli, Kistna district, of his eighteenth year).

635 G. Saṁ. 316, inscription. Śivadeva I, a Lichchhavi of the Sūryavaṁśi dynasty of Eastern Nepāl, and contemporary of Aṁśuvarman, Ṭhākurī; the Lichchhavis and Ṭhākurīs apparently governing contemporaneously, the first in Eastern, the second in Western Nepāl.—Bendall, IA. xiv, 97, or *Journey in Nepāl*, 72, pl. viii. IA. ix, 168; xiii, 411 ff.; xiv, 342 ff.; or CI. iii, app. iv, 178, 189. JBA. lviii, chart, p. 100.

636 H. 15. 'Uṣmān ibn Āsī Ṣaqafī governor of Bahrain and 'Umān under the Khalīfah 'Umar, appoints his brother Ḥakīm to Bahrain, and proceeding himself to 'Umān, sends an expedition to pillage the coasts of India. About the same time Ḥakīm sends a force against Bharoch, and despatches his brother Mughīrah Abū-l-Āsī to Dībal,

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636 where he defeats the enemy; the *Chach-nāma* represents him as being slain.—EHI. i, 415, 416.

639 March. The modern Burmese era begins: said to have been established by Thenga Rādzā; also called the Arakan era.

Hiuen Tsang visits Mahārāshṭra (Mo-ho-lo-cha). He describes Pulikeśin (Pu-lo-ki-she) as an able and powerful king, and records Harshavardhana's ineffectual attempts to subdue him.—Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, ii, 255 ff.

Buddhism said to have been introduced into Siam in the year 1181 of the Siamese sacred era, under a king called, according to tradition, Krek, who, in honour of it, instituted the popular era beginning A.D. 642.—Crawfurd, *Jour. of an Embassy to the Courts of Siam and Cochin China*, p. 367.

640 Harsha Saṁ. 34, 39, 44. Aṁśuvarman, Ṭhākurī of Western Nepāl: mentioned in the Bauddha *Pārvatīyā Vaṁśāvalī* of Nepāl as an able and powerful prince, and by Hiuen Tsang as a man of great learning and the author of a *Śabdavidyāśāstra*. Was feudatory of the Lichchhavi Śivadeva I (A.D. 635, *q.v.*) or possibly of Harshavardhana, and became supreme probably on the latter's death in A.D. 648.—Bendall, IA. xiv, 97; *Journey in Nepāl*, 74, pl. ix. IA. ix, 169–171. Beal's *Si-yu-ki*, ii, 81. Wright, *Hist. of Nepāl*, 133 ff.

640 Hiuen Tsang visits Valabhī in the reign of Dhruvasena II, *q.v.* A.D. 629.

The Korean Śrāmaṇas A-li-yé-po-mouo (Āryavarman) and Hoei-yé visit India about this date. Both died at Nālanda.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 32 ff.

641 G. Saṁ. 322, 326, 328, 330. Dharasena IV of Valabhī, Mahārājādhirāja, first paramount sovereign of the dynasty, son and successor of Dhruvasena II.

Dharasena's grants point to his having temporarily captured Bharoch about G. Saṁ. 330 (A.D. 648–9), apparently during the reign of Dadda IV. His own reign must have ended shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by Dhruvasena III, his cousin twice removed and the grandson of Śīlāditya I. The fact that the imperial titles of Dharasena IV are not assumed by his immediate successors Dhruvasena III and Kharagraha II, though they are

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641 revived by Śīlāditya II and his successors, suggests Dharasena's power having met with some temporary reverse.—Unpublished copper-plates of Saṁ. 322 and 328. Copper-plates of Saṁ. 326, IA. i, 14, or JBRAS. x, 66 ff., and IA. i, 45; copper-plates of Saṁ. 330, IA. vii, 73, and xv, 335. IA. xvii, 196 ff.

642 Narasiṁhavarman I, or Narasiṁhavishṇu, Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman I. Said to have destroyed Vātāpi, and to have frequently conquered Vallabharāja Pulikeśin (II) in the battles of Pariyaḷa, Maṇimaṅgala, Śūramāra, and other places (grants of Nandivarman Pallavamalla, and Parameśvara I). The statement of another record that he conquered Ceylon, is confirmed by the *Mahāvaṁśa* which represents him and the Singhalese prince Māṇavamma as mutually aiding each other in their respective wars. Narasiṁha's son was Mahendravarman II.—IA. viii, 277; ix, 99. ASSI. iii, 11, 152; iv, 343. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 322 ff.

Tiruñānasambandar, the Śaiva devotee, flourished under Narasiṁhavarman, Pallava.—EI. iii, 277 ff.

643 9th April. Chedi Saṁ. 394, Vaiśākha, Kaira copper-plate. Vijayavarmarāja, Chālukya, son and successor of Buddhavarman, governing Gujarāt. According to Fleet there were three Gujarāt branches of the Chālukya dynasty, the first consisting of Jayasiṁha, his son Buddhavarman, and grandson, the above-named Vijayarāja; the second of Jayasiṁha Dharāśraya, brother of Pulikeśin II, and his son Nāgavardhana (Nirpaṇ grant); and the third of Jayasiṁha Dharāśraya II (brother of Vikramāditya I) and his sons.—IA. vii, 241 ff.; IA. ix, 123 (Nirpaṇ grant of Nāgavardhana); *ib.* xvii, 197. EI. iii, 2.

H. 22. 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Āmar ibn Rabī invades Kirmān and takes the capital, subdues Sīstān, and, advancing on Makrān, defeats the united armies of Makrān and Sindh. The Khalīfah 'Umar refuses his request to cross the Indus. Muḥammad al-Shirāzī ascribes the conquest of Sīstān to 'Amrū ibn al-Tamīmī and 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Umar Khattab, and that of Makrān to 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Unān, and represents Zanbīl, the ruler of Makrān, as being also ruler of Sindh. Other historians differ equally as to names, and some refer these conquests to the year H. 23.—EHI. i, 417.

645 Hiuen Tsang leaves India.

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648 Wang Hsüan-tsê sent as ambassador by the Emperor of China to Harshavardhana of Thāṇeśar. He arrives, according to the most trustworthy Chinese accounts, after the latter's death and finds the country in a state of revolution and the supreme power in the hands of the Senāpati Arjuna.[1] Wang Hsüan-tsê being driven out by the latter, takes refuge in Tibet and, returning with a large army, completely defeats him.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 19, n. 2.

648 Dharasena IV, of Valabhī, occupies Bharoch.—IA. xvii, 196.

649 The Chinese Śramaṇa Tao-shêng (Chandradeva) visits India by way of Tibet. He remained there several years, dying in Nepāl on his way back to China.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 39.

650 The Chinese Śramaṇa Hsüan chao, called in Sanskrit Prakāśamati, visiting Tibet on his way to India, is received by the Chinese princess, Wen Chang, widow of King Srong-btsan-sgam-po whose death, which occurred in this year, took place probably just before the pilgrim's arrival. After spending about fourteen years in India, three of which were passed in study at the schools of Jinaprabha and Ratnasiṁha at Nālanda, Hsüan chao returned to China about A.D. 664. He visited India a second time, but died on the return journey to China.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 10 ff.

651 G. Saṁ. 332, 334. Dhruvasena III of Valabhī, successor of Dharasena IV.—Unpublished copper-plate of Saṁ. 332, IA. xvii, 197, note 50. Copper-plate of Saṁ. 334, EI. i, 85.

H. 30. Yazdijard (Isdigird) III, of Persia, defeated near Istakhar by 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Āmar and 'Us̤mān, flees to Kirmān.—EHI. i, 419.

652 H. 30. 'Abdu-llah ibn 'Āmar pursues Yazdijard into Khurāsān, after which, in company with the Prince of Ṭūs, he reduces Sarakhs, Hirāt, Badghais, Ghūr, Jurjistān, Merv, Ṭāliqān, and Balkh. He appoints his generals to the government of the different provinces, and returns to Mekkah.—EHI. i, 419. BF. i, 3.

Atigupta (?), Śramaṇa of Central India, visits China where he translates a Buddhist work.—BN. 437.

[1] On this rendering of the Chinese *Na-fo-ti-a-la-na-shun*, see Silvain Lévi's remarks, JA., 8e série, 1892, 337.

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652 Hsüan-t'ai (Sarvajñadeva), the Chinese Śramaṇa, visits Central India by way of Tibet and Nepāl.—Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 34.

654 Harsha Saṁ. 48 (inscription). Jishṇugupta, of Western Nepāl, and his sovereign lord Dhruvadeva, Lichchhavi of the Sūryavaṁśi dynasty of Eastern Nepāl.—IA. ix, 171 ff.

655 8th Aug., Chedi Saṁ. 406, Bagumrā copper-plate. Pṛithivīvallabha-Nikumbhallaśakti of the Sendraka family ruling in the province of Lāṭa.—IA. xviii, 265.

Nā-thi, Nadi or Puṇyopāya (?), Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives in China, bringing more than 1500 different texts of the Tripiṭaka belonging to the Mahāyāna and Hīnayāna schools, collected by him in India and Ceylon.—BN. 437.

655 H. *35*. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman ibn Samrah, sent by the governor of 'Irāq to invade Sīstān, takes Bust and penetrates afterwards as far as Kābul.—EHI. ii, 413–5.

Vikramāditya I, Satyāśraya, Raṇarasika, Western Chālukya, son and successor of Pulikeśin II. The exact date of his accession is uncertain, but it probably occurred in this year; he reigned until A.D. 681. A rebellion of the Pallavas, Choḷas, Pāṇḍyas, and Keraḷas seems to have arisen on Pulikeśin's death, the Pallavas apparently achieving a temporary success, since the Pallava king Parameśvara I claims, in the Kūram grant, to have put Vikramāditya I to flight. The latter seems, however, to have eventually crushed his foes, inscriptions claiming for him the seizure of Kāñchī, the breaking down of the Choḷa, Pāṇḍya, and Keraḷa coalition, and the defeat of the Kaḷabhras.—Karṇūl grants dated third and tenth years of reign and one undated, JBRAS. xvi, 225 ff. Undated grant from Haidarābād (Dekkan), IA. vi, 75. BD. 54. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 361 ff. ASSI. iii, 11.

656 G. Saṁ. 337 (copper-plate). Kharagraha II, Dharmāditya II, of Valabhī, brother and successor of Dhruvasena III.—IA. vii, 76.

658 S'eng-ki-po-mo (Saṅghavarman), a Chinese Śramaṇa, visits India. —Chavannes, *Mémoire*, 73 ff.

659 23rd Sept. Date assigned by Fleet to the Nerūr copper-plate of Vijayabhaṭṭārikā, wife of Chandrāditya, brother and feudatory

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659 of Vikramāditya I. See under Pulikeśin II, A.D. 609.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 365.

660 A. Vīr. 1204. Ravishena writes the *Padmapurāṇa.* This date assumes B.C. 544–5 as the epoch of the Vīra era, and corresponds to V. Saṁ. 716 according to the Digambara reckoning of the Vikrama epoch as A. Vīr. 488, see B.C. 527.—BR. 1883–4, 118.

660 Parameśvaravarman I, Ugradaṇḍa - Lokāditya, Īśvarapotarāja Pallava, son and successor of Mahendravarman II. Said to have conquered the army of Vallabha Vikramāditya (I) in the battle of Peruvaḷanallūr (Kūram grant and grant of Nandivarman Pallavamalla), and to have destroyed the army and town of Raṇarasika, *i.e.* Vikramāditya I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 144 (Kūram grant); iv, plates xi, xii. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 329, 330.

661 2nd November, V. Saṁ. 718, Udepur inscription of the Guhila king, Aparājita, and of the commander of his troops, the Mahārāja Varāhasiṁha.—EI. iv, 29.

662 Ś. 584. Muñjāla, the astronomer, writes his *Laghumānasa.*—*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 59.

663 Indra - Bhaṭṭāraka, or Indrarāja, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his elder brother Jayasiṁha I. Certain grants represent him as reigning seven days. He is probably the "Indra Bhaṭṭāraka" mentioned in the Godāvarī grant of Pṛithvīmūla as being attacked by a confederacy of kings under Adhirāja Indra, possibly the Gaṅga king Indravarman of Kaliṅganagara.—IA. xiii, 120; xvi, 131 ff.; xx, 12, 97. JBRAS. xvi, 114, 119.

Vishṇuvardhana II, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka between Phālguna Śukla 1 of Ś. 585 cur. and Chaitra Śukla 10 of Ś. 586 cur., or between the 14th February and the 24th March: till A.D. 672.—Grant from the Nellore district in his second year, IA. vii, 185 ff.; viii, 320; one apparently from Maṭṭewāḍa, Kistna district, in his fifth year, IA. vii, 191.

664 H. 44. The Khalīfah Mu'āwiyah ibn Abū Sufyān appoints his brother Ziyād governor of Baṣra, Khurāsān, and Sīstān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 420.

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664 H. 44. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman ibn Shimar marches from Merv to Kābul where he makes 12,000 converts. His officer, Muhallab ibn Sufra, is detached from the main army and invades the Indian frontier: he penetrates as far as Multān, plundering the country, and returns with many prisoners to Khurāsān.—BF. i, 4. EHI. i, 116; ii, 414. EIH. 305.

666 H. 46. 'Abdu-llah ibn Suār appointed to the frontier of Hind by Khalīfah Mu'āwiyah.—EHI. i, 117, 423.

667 G. Saṁ. 348–356. Śīlāditya II of Valabhī, nephew and successor of Kharagraha II, and son of a Śīlāditya who, according to the grants, did not reign at Valabhī.—IA. v, 208, n. ‡; xi, 305. EI. iv, 74. BI. 45.

670 Jñānachandra, Ratnasiṁha, Divākaramitra, Tathāgatagarbha, and Śākyakīrti of Śrībhoja in Sumatra, lived between A.D. 670 and 700, being teachers of I-tsing. Rāhulamitra belongs to the same period. He was thirty years old in I-tsing's time, and chief of the priests in Eastern India. Chandra, author of a dramatic poem on *Vessantara*, was alive at the same time. Jñānachandra and Ratnasiṁha were living at the time of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India, and Ratnasiṁha was the teacher of Hsüan chao who set out to visit India about the year 650, *q.v.*—I-tsing's *Record*, trans. Takakusu, Gen. Int. lviii.

671 30th January, Chedi Saṁ. 421; 443 (grants from Nausāri and Surat). Śīlāditya Śryāśraya, Chālukya, of the Third Gujarāt branch, governing Gujarāt as Yuvarāja, under his father Jayasiṁha Dharāśraya.—JBRAS. xvi, 1 ff. *Berichte des Siebenten Int. Orient. Congresses, Wien, Arische Sect.*, 211 ff. See A.D. 643.

I-tsing, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. He arrived at Tāmraliptī, at the mouth of the Hugli, in 673. Studied some time at Nālanda, visited Bodh-Gayā, Vārāṇasī, Śrāvastī, Kanyākubja, Rājagṛiha, Vaiśālī, Kuśinagara, and returned to China by way of Śrībhoja (Palembang in Sumatra), where in 692 he sent home his work by a Chinese priest, Ta-ts'in, then on his way to China. In 695 I-tsing returned himself to China where he was favourably received by the reigning empress Wu-hou. Between 700 and 712 he translated fifty-six works,

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671 dying in 713 in his seventy-ninth year.—I-tsing, *Record of the Buddhist Religion*, translated by J. Takakusu. BN. 441. *Mémoire composé à l'époque de la grand Dynastie T'ang sur les Religieux Éminents*, etc., par I-tsing, traduit par E. Chavannes, Int.

672 Harsha Saṁ. 66, Shāhpur inscription; undated inscriptions at Aphsaḍ and Mandār.

Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadha, son and successor of Mādhavagupta, probably a paramount king after the death of Harsha of Kanauj: married Koṇadevī.—CI. iii, 200–211. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, pp. 100, 102.

Maṅgi-Yuvarāja, Sarvalokāśraya, Vijayasiddhi, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vishṇuvardhana II: till A.D. 696.—One grant of his twentieth year, IA. xx, 104; *ib.* 12, 98.

676 Buddhapāla, a Śramaṇa of Kubhā, visits China where he translates a Buddhist work. Between this year and A.D. 688 Divākara, a Śramaṇa of Central India, translated eighteen Buddhist works into Chinese.—BN. 438, 439.

678 Pūjyapāda, or Devanandin, the grammarian, author of the *Jainendram*, probably flourished about this date, being, as is supposed, the guru of Niravadyapaṇḍita (Ś. 651), the spiritual adviser of Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya (A.D. 680–696).—IA. vii, 112; xii, 19. BD. 59. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 373.

680 (Lakshmeśvar inscription of Ś. 608, in seventh current year of reign.)

Vinayāditya, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vikramāditya I: till A.D. 696. Claims to have subdued, between the eleventh and fourteenth years of his reign, the Pallavas (under Narasiṁhavarman II), the Kaḷambhras, Keraḷas, Haihayas, Viḷas, Mālavas, Choḷas, and Pāṇḍyas, and to have made tributary the kings of the Kāveras, or Kameras, of Siṁhala, and of the Pārasīkas. He seems also to have attained paramount sovereignty by subduing a powerful ruler in the north whose name, however, is not given. —JBRAS. xvi, 231 ff. (copper-plate from Togarcheḍu, *i.e.* Togurshode, Ś. 611, tenth cur. year); IA. vi, 88 (copper-plate from Karṇūl of Ś. 613 exp., eleventh cur. year); *ib.* vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription); *ib.* 300 (copper-plate from Harihar, Maisūr, Ś. 616 exp., fourteenth year). IA. xix, 142 (undated inscription

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680 from Baḷagāṁve, Maisūr, of his feudatory Pogilli, the Sendraka); *ib.* 146 (copper-plate from Sorab, Maisūr, Ś. 614 exp., eleventh cur. year). BD. 56. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 367 ff.

680 Narasiṁhavarman II, Rājasiṁha-Kālakāla, Narasiṁhavishṇu, Pallava, son and successor of Parameśvaravarman I.—ASSI. iii, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, etc. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 329, 330.

683 H. 64. 'Abdu-l-'Azīz, governor of Sīstān, defeats and kills the king of Kābul. The war continues under his successor who is forced to pay tribute.—EHI. ii, 416.

690 The poet Bhavabhūti flourished under Yaśovarman of Kanauj: author of the *Vīracharita*, *Mālatīmādhava*, and the *Uttararāmacharita*. Contemporary with Vākpatirāja, author of the *Gaüḍavāho*. —*Mālatīmādhava*, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix.

691 G. Saṁ. 372, 375. Śīlāditya III, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya II.—IA. v, 207, or ASWI. iii, 95. VOJ. i, 251 ff. BI. 54.

Ś. 613. Śrīdhara, the astronomer, born.—*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 62.

693 Ratnachinta, Kashmirian Śramaṇa, translates seven Buddhist works into Chinese. Died A.D. 721. To the same period belongs Dharmaruchi or Bodhiruchi, a Śramaṇa of Southern India who translated, between A.D. 693 and 713, fifty-three Buddhist works. —BN. 440 and 442.

695 V. Saṁ. 752. Bhūrāja, Bhūyaḍa or Bhūvaḍa, of Kalyāṇakaṭaka in Kanauj, according to the Gujarāt chroniclers, holds Gujarāt and destroys Jayaśekhara of Pañchāsar. His successors in Kalyāṇa were Karṇāditya, Chandrāditya, Somāditya, and Bhuvanāditya, the last being the father of Rāji whose son Mūlarāja, in A.D. 941, conquered Gujarāt and founded the Chaulukya dynasty.—IA. vi, 182.

695 Parameśvaravarman II, Pallava, son and successor of Narasiṁhavarman II.—ASSI. iii, 11.

696 Jayasiṁha II, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeded his father Maṅgi-Yuvarāja: till A.D. 709.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

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696 (Kallamatha inscription of Ś. 621, third year of reign.)

Vijayāditya Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vinayāditya: till A.D. 733. Built the Saṅgameśvara temple of the god Śiva (Vijayeśvara) at Paṭṭadakal—IA. vii, 112 (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 645, twenty-eighth year, and Ś. 651, thirty-fourth year); *ib.* viii, 284 (Huchchīmallī-guḍi inscription, Aihoḷe); *ib.* ix, 125, 130 (copper-plates from Nerūr, Ś. 622 and Ś. 627, fourth and tenth years); *ib.* x, 60, 102, 165 (Kallamatha, Mahākūṭeśvara, and Paṭṭadakal inscriptions); *ib.* xix, 187, 188. BD. 57. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 370 ff.

697 H. 78. 'Abdu-llah or Ubaidullah, governor of Sīstān, invading Kābul at the command of Ḥajjāj, governor of 'Irāq, is totally routed by Ranbal, but allowed to retreat on payment of a ransom. —PMH. i, 454. EIH. 305. EHI. ii, 416.

699 H. 80. Ḥajjāj appoints 'Abdu-r-Raḥman governor of Sīstān in place of 'Abdu-llah, and sends him against Ranbal of Kābul. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman returns victorious, but incurring the displeasure of Ḥajjāj for not staying to secure his conquest, he unites with Ranbal against him (H. 81).—PMH. i, 455 ff.

700 Ranmal or Raṇamalla, governor of the Kashmirian province of Kāmarājya, said to have invaded Sindh, in the reign of Dāhir, and to have been repulsed by the aid of the Arabs. This event is mentioned by the *Chach-nāma* and the *Tuḥfatu-l-girāni.*—JBA. x, pt. 1, 188; xiv, 82. LIA. iii, 612, 992.

703 H. 84. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman, betrayed by Ranbal into the hands of Ḥajjāj, kills himself by leaping over a precipice.—PMH. i, 463.

704 Chedi Saṁ. 456, 486, copper-plates from Nausāri and Kāvī.

Jayabhaṭa IV, latest known Gurjara of Bharoch, son and successor of Dadda V. Represented in the Kāvī grant as quieting the impetuosity of the lord of Valabhī (Śīlāditya V or Śīlāditya VI). The invasion of Gujarāt by the Tājikas or Arabs seems to have occurred in this reign. It is mentioned in the grant of the Gujarāt Chālukya Pulikeśin (A.D. 738), which states that Sindh, Kachh, Kāṭhiāvāḍ, and the whole of Gujarāt as far as Nausāri, were subdued, and that the Gurjara king was one of the conquered princes.—IA. v, 110 (Kāvī copper-plate); xiii, 70 (Nausāri copper-

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704 plate). *Berichte des Siebenten Int. Orient. Congresses, Wien, Arische Section*, 223, 224, 236.

705 G. Saṁ. 386, 413, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscriptions. Mānadeva, Lichchhavi, or Sūryavaṁśī, of Nepāl. His predecessors were—his father Dharmadeva, married to Rājyavatī; his grandfather Śaṅkaradeva, and great-grandfather Vṛishadeva.—IA. vii, 90; ix, 163 ff.; xiii, 412. CI. iii, app. iv, 189.

H. 86. Ḥajjāj, governor of 'Irāq, sends Muḥammad ibn Hārūn to subdue Makrān.—EHI. i, 428. BF. iv, 401.

Pramiti, Śramaṇa of Central India, Megaśikha of Udyāna and Huai Ti, a Chinese Śramaṇa, translate a Buddhist work into Chinese.—BN. 443.

709 Kokkili, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother, Jayasiṁha II, but, after reigning six months, is deposed and succeeded by his brother, Vishṇuvardhana III, who reigns till A.D. 746.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

Ś. 631. Multāī copper-plates of the Rāshṭrakūṭa chieftain Nandarāja Yuddhāsura. His immediate predecessors were—his father Svāmikarāja, his grandfather Govindarāja, and great-grandfather Durgarāja. Their connection with the main line of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty is, as yet, unknown.—IA. xviii, 230.

711 H. 92. Ḥajjāj sends Muḥammad 'Imādu-d-Dīn ibn Qāsim to invade Sindh and avenge the destruction of a force he had previously sent demanding compensation from Dāhir for the seizure of an Arab ship at Dībal.—EHI. i, 432. EIH. 307.

712 H. 93. Campaign of Muḥammad ibn Qāsim in Sindh. Fall of Dībal early in Rajab (April). Muḥammad advances to Nerūn, and from thence to Sehwān which he reduces. He defeats and slays Dāhir at Rāwar 10th Ram. (20th June), and takes Alor, the capital, in the same month. After this, according to the *Chach-nāma*, he reduced Multān, and sending a force towards Kanauj under Abū Hakīm Shaibānī, proceeded himself as far as Kashmir or its outlying provinces.—EIH. 309. EHI. i, 170, 207, 436, 444.

713 Chandrāpīḍa or Vajrāditya, Karkoṭa of Kashmir, eldest son and successor of Durlabhavardhana, according to the *Rājataraṅgiṇī*. He has been identified with the Chen-to-lo-pi-li whom the

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713 T'ang Shu mentions as sending an embassy about this year to the Emperor T'ang Hsüan Tsung (A.D. 712–762), and being invested by the latter with the title of king in the year 720.—*Rājat.* iv, 39 ff., 118, 126, etc. Rémusat, *Nouveaux Mélanges Asiatiques*, 196–7. Klaproth, *Hist. des T'ang*, notice sur le Cachemire, chap. ccxxi, 2e partie, p. 9. JA., 9e série, t. vi, 350 ff. VOJ. ii, 333 ff.; v, 31, n. 1. *Sitzungsberichte der K. A. d. W. Wien, phil. hist. Classe*, Bd. cxxxv, 2, n. 2. IA. ii, 106.

714 13th June, H. 95, 25th Ram. Death of Ḥajjāj, governor of 'Irāq.—PMH. i, 480.

715 H. 96. Muḥammad ibn Qāsim recalled from Sindh, and put to death by the Khalīfah Sulaimān.[1] Sindh revolting on the recall of Muḥammad, Sulaimān appoints Yazīd ibn Abū Kabshah al Suksukī governor. He dying 18 days after his arrival, is succeeded by Ḥabīb ibn al Muhallab who subdues Alor.—EHI. i, 124, 437, 439.

715 Harchand of Thāṇeśar: contemporary with Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, according to Abū-l-Fazl.—JBA. xxxiii, 231.

716 Śubhakara, or Śubhakarasiṁha, Śramaṇa of Central India, arrives at Chang-an, the capital of China, bringing with him many Sanskrit texts. In 717 and 724 he translated works into Chinese. He died in A.D. 735.—BN. 444.

718 H. 99. 'Amrū ibn Muslim al Bahālī appointed to the command of the Indian frontier under the Khalīfah 'Umar ibn 'Abdu-l-'Azīz. —EHI. i, 440; or *Arabs in Sindh*, p. 33.

719 Vajrabodhi, Śramaṇa of Southern India, and his pupil Amoghavajra, Śramaṇa of Northern India, arrive in China. Vajrabodhi translated two Buddhist works in A.D. 723 and two others in 730, dying in A.D. 732, aged 70. Amoghavajra visited India and Ceylon in A.D. 741, returning in A.D. 746 to China, from which time till his death in A.D. 774 he translated seventy-seven works.—BN. 443–4.

722 G. Saṁ. 403, Goṇḍala copper-plate. Śīlāditya IV, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya III.—JBRAS. xi, 331 ff.

[1] The *Chach-nāma* attributes his death to the revenge of the preceding Khalīfah Walīd.

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724 H. 106. Junaīd ibn 'Abdu-r-Raḥman al Marrī having succeeded 'Amrū in the command of the Indian frontier under 'Umar, governor of 'Irāq, is confirmed in the government by the Khalīfah Hashām. Junaīd sent expeditions against Bharoch, Ujjain, and other places. —EHI. i, 441.

725 Ś. 647. Initial year of the Saptarshi, or Lokakāla cycle. A new cycle begins every hundredth year from this date. For dates falling in the months *Vaiśākha—Mārgaśīrsha*, twenty-four must be added to the number of the Laukika years to get the corresponding year of the Christian century, and, in the case of the months *Phālguṇa—Chaitra* (vadi), twenty-five. For dates falling in *Pausha* actual calculation would be required to ascertain whether the day indicated fell in December of one year or in January of the next.—See B.C. 3076. Cunningham, *Indian Eras*, 6.

Harsha Saṁ. 119, 143 (?), and possibly 145. Śivadeva II, Ṭhākurī of Western Nepāl, probably son and successor of Narendradeva: married Vatsadevī, daughter of the Maukhari Bhogavarman, and granddaughter of Ādityasena, Gupta of Magadha (A.D. 672).—IA. ix, 174, No. 12; *ib.* 176, 177, Nos. 13, 14.

H. 107. Tamīm ibn Zaid al 'Utbī succeeds Junaīd as governor of Sindh under the Khalīfah Hashām.—EHI. i, 442.

725 Kumārilabhaṭṭa, author of the *Tantravārtika*, probably flourished between 700 and 750, though Telang would place him some time before the end of the sixth century A.D.—JBRAS. xviii, 147, 213.

Vākpati, son of Harshadeva, flourished under Yaśovarman of Kanauj, a contemporary of Lalitāditya-Muktāpīḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 726–760). Vākpati wrote, probably about A.D. 750, the *Gaüḍavaho*, a poem commemorative of the exploits of his patron Yaśovarman. The poet Bhavabhūti, author of the *Vīracharita*, the *Mālatīmādhava*, and the *Uttararāmacharita*, is stated by the *Rājataraṅgiṇī* to have been patronized by Yaśovarman. He must, therefore, have been a contemporary of Vākpati's, though possibly a generation older (see A.D. *690*).—*Rājataraṅgiṇī*, iv, 144. AC. 398, 557. *Gaüḍavaho*, ed. S. P. Paṇḍit, Int. lxvii ff. *Mālatīmādhava*, ed. Bhandārkār, Pref. ix ff. BR. 1883–4, p. 15. *Sbhv.*, ed. Peterson, Int. 115. VOJ. ii, 332 ff. JA., 9e série, t. vi, 353, note.

726 Lalitāditya Muktāpīḍa, Karkoṭa of Kashmir, son of Durlabhavardhana, and successor of Tārāpīḍa, probably reigning about this

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726 date. He has been identified with the Mu-to-pi, whom the T'ang Shu mentions as having sent an embassy to the Emperor Hsüan-Tsung, after the death of Chandrāpīḍa, and with the Muttai mentioned by Al-Bīrūnī. Lalitāditya conquered Yaśovarman of Kanauj probably between A.D. 736 and 747. He reigned till A.D. 753.—References under Chandrāpīḍa, A.D. 713.

730 Khalad, governor of 'Irāq, appoints Ḥakīm al Kalabī to the command in Sindh.—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, p. 36. EHI. i, 442.

731 Ś. 653. Balsār grant. Yuddhamalla, Jayāśraya, Maṅgalarāja or Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya, Third Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Jayasiṁha Dhārāśraya, and brother of Śīlāditya Śryāśraya who apparently died before his father, reigning only as Yuvarāja (see A.D. 671).—IA. xiii, 75.

733 (Lakshmeśvar inscription, Ś. 656, 2nd year of reign.) Vikramāditya II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father, Vijayāditya: till A.D. 747. Married Lokamahādevī and her sister, Trailokyamahādevī of the Haihayas of Chedi. Said to have defeated and slain the Pallava king, Nandipotavarman; to have conquered Kāñchī three times, and to have subdued the Pāṇḍyas, Choḷas, Keraḷas, and Kaḷabhras.—IA. vii, 110; viii, 285 (Durga temple inscription, Aihoḷe); ix, 132 (Nerūr copper-plates); x, 162–168 (Paṭṭadakal inscriptions). BD. 57. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 374. CASR. ix, 112.

733 Mahīdeva, Lichchhavi or Sūryavaṁśī of Nepāl, son and successor of Mānadeva.—CI. iii, app. iv, 189.

735 V. Saṁ. 791. Guhila, son of Bappa, said to have taken Chitor from Man'morī, last of the Pramar dynasty.—Kavi Rāj Shyāmal Dās, JBA. lvi, 74.

735 Nandivarman, Nandipotavarman, Pallava, son of Hiraṇyavarman according to the Kaśākūḍi grant, and successor of Parameśvaravarman II. In the 21st year of his reign, an alliance was formed against Nandivarman by a Pallava prince, Chitramāya, with the kings of the Dramiḷa country. Udayachandra, of Vilvala, went to his rescue, relieved Anupura where he was besieged, and destroyed

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735 his enemies on the battlefields of Nimbavana, Chūtavana, Śaṅkaragrāma, Vanalūr, Nelveli, and Śudravaruntyāra. At Nelveli, Udayachandra encountered the Senāpati Śaṅkara. He afterwards released the hostile king of the Śabaras, Udayana, and conquered Prithivīvyāghra of Nishadha, delivering him over to Nandivarman. Finally, he defeated the Pāṇḍya army at Maṇṇaiku. Nandivarman was defeated by the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya II (Vakkaleri grant of Kīrtivarman II).—ASSI. iii, 145 ff.; iv, 342 (Kaśākūḍi grant); *ib.* 361, and EI. iii, 142 (Udayendiram grant of 1st year, possibly spurious). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 325 ff.

738 Nov. 16th, V. Saṁ. 795, Kārttika vadi 15. Dhiniki grant of Jaikadeva, Paramabhaṭṭaraka and Mahārājādhirāja of Saurāshṭra. Jaikadeva's capital was Bhūmilikā, *i.e.* Bhūmlī or Ghūmlī, the deserted capital of the Jeṭhvās, an ancient Rājput clan, now represented by the Rāṇās of Purbandar.—IA. xii, 151 ff.

H. 120. Maḥfūẓah built, according to the *Balāẕirī*, by Ḥakīm, governor of Sindh.—JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

738 H. *120*. 'Amrū ibn Muḥammad ibn Qāsim, governor of Sindh under Ḥakīm al Kalabī. The *Balāẕirī* attributes to him the foundation of Manṣūriyah. By Al-Mas'ūdī, however, this is ascribed to Manṣūr, son of Jamhūr, last Amīr of Sindh, while Al-Idrīsī relegates it to the beginning of the khilāfat of Al-Manṣūr the 'Abbāsī, H. 136 (754 A.D.).—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, p. 37. EHI. i, 442. JBA. lxi, 195, n. 102.

739 Chedi Saṁ. 490, Nausāri grant. Janāśraya Pulakeśivallabha, Western Chālukya, Third Gujarāt branch, brother and successor of Maṅgala. The Tājikas or Arabs, having overrun Sindh, Kachh, Saurāshṭra, Chāvoṭaka, the Maurya and Gurjara kingdoms, seem to have invaded the Nausāri district, and to have been defeated by Pulikeśin (Nausāri grant).—*Berichte des Siebenten Orientalisten Congresses in Wien*, *Arische Section*, 211 ff.

740 V. Saṁ. 796. Inscription from Mahādeva temple at Kaṇaswa, near Koṭā, of Śivagaṇa, son and successor of Saṅkuka, of the Maurya family. The Jhālrāpāṭan inscription of Durgagaṇa, Saṁ. 746, possibly refers to the same era.—IA. v, 180 ff.; xiii, 162, and JBRAS. xvi (1885), 378 ff.

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743 V. Saṁ. 800. Bappabhaṭṭisūri born, according to Jaina tradition: author of the *Sarasvatīstotra*: died A.D. 838. According to Rājaśekhara's *Prabandhakośa* Bappabhaṭṭi converted Āmarāja, son and successor of Yaśovarman of Kanauj (A.D. *725*). The above dates of his birth and death are very doubtful.—PR. iv, Ind. lxxxii. BR. 1883–4, p. 15.

744 H. *127*. Abū-l-Khaṭṭab, governor of Sindh under the Khalīfah Marwān II.—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, 37.

746 V. Saṁ. 802. Vanarāja, son of Jayaśekhara of Pañchāsar, said to have founded Aṇhilvāḍ, and established the Chāpotkaṭa, or Chāvaḍa dynasty in Gujarāt.—PUT. 158. BR. 1883–4, pp. 10, 150. JBRAS. ix, 38. Forbes, *Rās Mālā*, p. 29. See A.D. 695.

Vijayāditya I, Bhaṭṭāraka, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father Vishṇuvardhana III: till A.D. 764.—IA. xx, 12, 99.

746 Sulaimān ibn Hashām appointed governor of Sindh under the Khalīfah Marwān II (744–750).—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, 37. EHI. i, 443.

747 (Vakkaleri grant of Ś. 679, eleventh year of reign.) Kīrtivarman II, Satyāśraya, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Vikramāditya II. Broke the Pallava power under his father, Vikramāditya II. During his reign, and before Ś. 675 (A.D. 753), the supremacy of the Chālukyas in Mahārāshṭra was overthrown by the Rāshṭrakūṭas under Dantidurga; but though deprived of their power, they do not seem to have been entirely subdued.—IA. viii, 23 ff.; xi, 68 (undated inscription from Āḍūr). EI. iii, 1 ff. (Paṭṭadakal inscription, Ś. 677). BD. 58. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 376.

Padma Sambhava (Padjung) said to have arrived in Tibet at the summons of King Khri srong *l*dėhu*b*tsan.—Csoma de Körös, *Grammar of the Tibetan Language*, 183; but see his *Notes to the Chronological Table* (p. 193), where he represents Padma as visiting Tibet in the beginning of the ninth century.

749 Manṣūr ibn Jamhūr, governor of Sindh under Marwān II, last of the Umaiyade Khalīfahs.—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, p. 38. Weil, *Geschichte der Chalifen*, vol. ii, p. 15.

750 H. 132. 'Abdu-r-Raḥman appointed governor of Sindh by Abū

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750 Muslim, is defeated and slain on the frontier by Manṣūr. Mūsā ibn Ka‘abu-t-Tamīmī, being appointed by Abū Muslim to succeed him, defeats Manṣūr, who, compelled to flee, dies of thirst in the desert. —EHI. i, 443. Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, 38.

751 Harsha Saṁ. 145 (?), 153. Jayadeva II, Ṭhākurī, of Nepāl, and successor of Śivadeva II; married Rājyāmatī, who is described as "the descendant of Bhagadatta's royal line, and the daughter of Śrīharshadeva, of Gauḍa, Oḍra, Kaliṅga, Kosala, and other lands."—IA. ix, 177 ff.

U-K‘ong (Dharmadhātu), a Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, leaves China for India. Travelling by Central Asia, he reached Gandhāra in A.D. 753, and Kashmir in 759, where, having taken his final vows as a Buddhist Śramana, he spent four years in study. Returning to Gandhāra, he set out in 764 for Central India, visiting Kapilavastu, Vārāṇasī, Śrāvastī, Kuśinagara, and Nālanda, where he spent three years. About 783 or 784 he set out for China, and arrived there in A.D. 790, bringing with him the Sanskrit texts of the *Daśabhūmi* and *Daśabala Sūtras*, etc.—JA., 9e série, t. vi, 341 ff. *Sitzungsberichte der Kais. Akad. der Wiss. Wien, phil. hist. Classe*, Bd. cxxxv, vii.

754 G. Saṁ. 435, Kāṭmāṇḍu inscription. Vasantasena, Lichchhavi, of Nepāl, son and successor of Mahīdeva, and grandson of Mānadeva.—IA. ix, 167. See under A.D. 705.

5th January, Ś. 675, Sāmaṅgaḍ copper-plates. Dantidurga or Dantivarman II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Indra II. Conquered Kīrtivarman II, Western Chālukya, about A.D. 748, and established the Rāshṭrakūṭa power in the Dekkan. Claims to have subdued the kings of Kāñchī, Kaliṅga, Kosala, Śrī Śaila, Mālava, Lāṭa, and Ṭāṅka (Elurā inscriptions).—IA. xi, 108 ff. AS. Reps. No. 10, 92–96 (Elurā cave inscriptions). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 389.

757 24th Sept., Ś. 679, exp. Āntroli-Chhāroli grant.

Kakkarāja II, of the First Gujarāt branch of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty. His immediate predecessors were his father Govindarāja, married to a daughter of Nāgavarman; his grandfather Dhruvarāja and great-grandfather Kakkarāja I.—JBRAS. xvi, 105 ff. EI. iii, 54.

H. 140. Hashām ibn ‘Amrū Al-Taghlabī appointed governor of Sindh by the Khalīfah Al-Manṣūr. He is said to have sent an

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757 expedition to Barada (possibly in Kāṭhiāvāḍ) under 'Amrū ibn Jamal. A raid into Kashmir (probably the Northern Panjab), the reduction of the province of Multān, and the expulsion of a party of Arabs, apparently followers of 'Alī, from Kandābel, are attributed to his time. He was succeeded by 'Umar ibn Ḥafṣ ibn 'Usmān, or Hazārmard according to some authorities, though Tabarī and Abū-l-Fidā make 'Umar his predecessor.—EHI. i, 444. Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, 38. See A.D. 776.

760 G. Saṁ. 441, Luṇāvāḍā copper-plate. Śīlāditya V, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya IV.—IA. vi, 16, 17.

760 Kṛishṇa I, Vallabha, Śubhatuṅga or Akālavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, uncle and successor of Dantidurga. Stated in various grants to have reduced the Chālukyas, conquered Rāhappa, and built a temple to Śiva, perhaps that of Kailāsa at Elāpura (Elur). Kṛishṇa's date lies somewhere between Ś. 675 and 705, the known dates of his predecessor and successor respectively.—BD. 63. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 390. IA. xii, 228.

761 Harsha Saṁ. 155, copper-plate from Dighwā-Dubaulī of the Mahārāja Mahendrapāla, son and successor of Bhoja I. Mahodaya, whence the above charter is dated, has been identified with Kanauj, but Fleet inclines to place the dominion of these princes in the neighbourhood of Śrāvastī (Sāhet-Māhet) and Vārāṇasī (Benares). Mahendrapāla married Dehanāgā, by whom he had a son Bhoja, and Mahīdevī, whose son Vinayakapāla issued a charter in H. Saṁ. 188=A.D. 794, *q.v.*—IA. xv, 105 ff. JBA. lviii, 100.

764 Vishṇuvardhana IV, Vishṇurāja, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father, Vijayāditya I: till A.D. 799.

766 G. Saṁ. 447, Alīṇā copper-plates. Śīlāditya VI, Dhruvabhaṭa, of Valabhī, son and successor of Śīlāditya V. The Valabhī dynasty was probably overthrown about this time by an expedition from Sindh under 'Amru ibn Jamal. See A.D. 757.—IA. vii, 79, or CI. iii, 171.

768 H. 151. 'Umar ibn Ḥafṣ ibn 'Usmān, governor of Sindh, transferred to Africa.—EHI. i, 445.

770 (Sa)ṇaphulla, founder of the southern branch of the Koṅkaṇa

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770 Śilāhāras, feudatory of Kṛishṇa I, Rāshṭrakūṭa, who is represented to have given him the territory between the Sahya range and the sea-coast. Fleet would place Saṇaphulla about A.D. 783.—(JBRAS. i, 217 ff.). BD. 121. EI. iii, 294. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 537.

Akalaṅka or Akalaṅka-Chandra flourished under Kṛishṇa I, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. *760*); wrote the *Ashṭaśatī*, the *Laghīyastraya*, *Nyāyaviniśchaya*, etc.—JBRAS. xviii, 219 ff.

771 H. 154. An embassy from Sindh visits Khalīfah Al-Manṣūr at Baghdād; supposed to have given the Arabs their first knowledge of Hindu astronomy.—*Alberuni's India*, ed. Sachau, vol. ii, 15.

Rūḥ ibn Ḥātim made governor of Sindh.—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, 41. Reinaud, *Fragments*, 213.

774 A Jewish colony settles in Cochin.—JBA. xxxix, 144.

776 H. 160. The Khalīfah Al-Mahdī sends an army to India under 'Abdu-l-Malik ibn Shihābu-l Musamma'ī. The town of Barada (Purbandar ?) is captured. A number of the troops perish through sickness, the remainder being wrecked on their return off the Persian coast.—EHI. i, 444 ; ii, 246.

780 Kshīrasvāmin, author of the *Dhātupāṭha* and various grammatical treatises on Pāṇini, and Bhaṭṭa Udbhaṭa, author of an *Alaṅkāra-śāstra*, flourished under Jayāpīḍa of Kashmir (A.D. 779–813), as his tutor and sabhāpati respectively. To this same period belongs the poet Dāmodaragupta, author of the *Śambhalīmata* or *Kuṭṭanīmata*. Kashmirian tradition refers Vāmana, author of the *Kāvyālaṅkāra-vṛitti*, to the same period, and makes him likewise a minister of Jayāpīḍa. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the 10th century, since Abhinavagupta, writing in the beginning of the 11th century, quotes him.—BKR. 65, 73. PR. i, 65; ii, 23. See A.D. *800*.

782 Prajña, an Indian priest, visits China. He translated with King-ching (Adam), the Nestorian missionary, the *Mahāyānabuddhi Shaṭpāramitā-sūtra*, and three other works, between 785 and 810. Prajña was a Śramaṇa of Kapiśa, in Northern India.—BN. 448. I-tsing's *Record* trans. Takakusu, 169, 224.

783 Ś. 705. The *Harivaṁśa Purāṇa* of the Digambara Jains, written by Jinasena "while Indrāyudha, son of Kṛishṇa, was reigning in the

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783 north, Śrī Vallabha in the south, Vatsarāja of Avantī in the east, and Varāha in the west." Hitherto the Śrī Vallabha mentioned in the above passage has been identified with Govinda II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, but, according to Fleet, the reference is to Govinda III.—See FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 394–5. BD. 65.

787 H. 171. Date on the tomb of Abū Turāb, a celebrated Shaikh, said to have been governor of Sindh, and to have taken Tharra in the district of Sākūra, the city of Bagār, Bhambūr, and other places in Western Sindh.—EHI. i, 446.

788 Ś. 710. Śaṅkarāchārya, the Brahmanical reformer born, according to the *Āryavidyāsudhākara.* His death is placed by the same authority in Ś. 742 (A.D. 820). Telang would place Śaṅkara as early as A.D. 590.—IA. xi, 174, 263; xiii, 95 ff.; xiv, 64, 185, n. 13; xvi, 42, 160. JBRAS. xviii, 88 ff., and 218, 233. WL. 51. BR. 1882–3, 15. ASNI, ii, 8.

794 Ś. 716, 726, 730, 735. Govinda III, Prabhūtavarsha I, Jagattuṅga I, Vallabhanarendra, etc., Rāshṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Dhruva: married Gāmuṇḍabbe. On his accession Govinda broke down a confederacy of twelve kings under their leader Stambha. He released the Gaṅga king of Chera, but, on his again rebelling, captured him. He then attacked the Gurjara king, and, some time before A.D. 812, conquered the province of Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt), which he made over to his brother Indra, who founded there the second branch of the Rāshṭrakūṭa dynasty of Gujarāt. Mālava next submitted to him, and, advancing to the Vindhyas, he received the submission of a king, Mārasarva. Later, he marched to the Tuṅgabhadrā, and subdued the Pallavas under Dantiga. During his reign began the war between the Rāshṭrakūṭas and the Eastern Chālukyas, which continued under Govinda's successor, Kṛishṇa II, and the Eastern Chālukya, Vijayāditya III. The date of Govinda's predecessor, Dhruva, cannot, as yet, be fixed; Govinda himself may possibly have been reigning as early as Ś. 705 = A.D. 783, *q.v.*—EI. iii, 53 (Torkheḍe copper-plate, Ś. 735); *ib.* 103 (Paiṭhāṇ copper-plate, Ś. 716). IA. vi, 59 ff. (Rādhanpur copper-plate, Ś. 730); xi, 125 ff. (copper-plate of Ś. 726); *ib.* 156 (Vaṇī Diṇḍorī copper-plates, Ś. 730); *ib.* xvi, 74; xvii, 141. BD. 65. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 393 ff.

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794 Harsha Saṁ. 188. Bengal Asiatic Society's copper-plate of the Mahārāja Vinayakapāladeva, son of Mahendrapāla, and successor of his own brother, Bhoja II. See under A.D. 761.—IA. xv, 138 ff.

795 Vasugupta, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the *Spandakārikā*, flourished about the end of the eighth century or even later (Bühler). Taught Bhaṭṭa Kallaṭa, a contemporary of Avantivarman (A.D. 855–884).—BKR. 78.

799 Vijayāditya II, Narendramṛigarāja, Śrī-Tribhuvanāṅkuśa, Eastern Chālukya, succeeded his father, Vishṇuvardhana IV. Apparently first paramount sovereign of the dynasty; reigned probably till A.D. 843. Described in the Īdara (Īḍeru) grant of Amma I as having fought 108 battles in twelve years with the Gaṅgas (Mahāmaṇḍaleśvaras of the Beḷgaum and Dhārvāḍ Districts) and Raṭṭas (Rāshṭrakūṭas). This war with the Rāshṭrakūṭas probably took place during the reigns of Govinda III and Amoghavarsha I, Vijayāditya very likely being the "Lord of Veṅgī" represented in Govinda's Rādhanpur grant as "working for him like a servant."—ASSI, iii, 31, 37.

800 Approximate date of the Rājim grant of Rāja Tīvaradeva of Kosala, of the Pāṇḍuvaṁśa lineage. His immediate predecessors were: his (adoptive) father Nannadeva and grandfather Indrabala. An inscription at Śirpur mentions Indrabala's father as Udayana of the Śavara lineage, and this prince has been identified with the Udayana of the Śabhara lineage, conquered by the Pallava king Nandivarman (A.D. *735*).—CI. iii, 291.

H. *184*. Dā'ūd ibn Yazīd ibn Ḥātim, Muhallabī, made governor of Sindh by the Khalīfah Hārūnu-r-Rashīd.—EHI. i, 445.

Rise of the Dor Rājputs to power under Chandraka, who establishes himself as a Rāja, making Baran his capital.—Growse's *Bulandshahr*, 44.

Vāmana, author of the *Kāvyālaṅkāravṛitti*, may have flourished about this date, Kashmirian tradition referring him to the reign of Jayāpīḍa. He cannot be placed later than the middle of the tenth century, since he is quoted by Abhinavagupta (A.D. 993–1015). He must have flourished before Ānandavardhana (A.D. *850*) who, according to Abhinavagupta, composed a verse about him. Quotes in his *Kāvyālaṅkāravṛitti* from Māgha's *Śiśupālavadha*. This, if the theory be right which refers Māgha to about 860 on the

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800 strength of his connection with Siddha A.D. 906, would necessitate an adjustment of Vāmana's date or of that of Ānandavardhana (*q.v.*, A.D. *850*).—BKR. 65. VOJ. iv, 69. JRAS. 1897, 288.

804 L.K. 80, Ś. 726, Baijnāth praśastis. Lakshmaṇa or Lakshmaṇa-chandra, Rājānaka of Kīragrāma, ruling under Jayachchandra of Jālandhara or Trigarta. Lakshmaṇa's mother, Lakshaṇikā or Lakshaṇā, was a daughter of Hṛidayachandra of Trigarta. The above praśastis, composed by the poet Rāma, and inscribed on the temple of Śiva-Vaidyanātha (Baijnāth) at Kīragrāma (Kīrgrāon) in the Kāṅgra district of the Panjab, are the oldest specimens yet discovered of Śāradā writing.—EI. i, 99 ff.

806 Yogarāja, Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds his father Vanarāja.—Refs. A.D. 746.

807 Govinda III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, conquers Lāṭa (Central and Southern Gujarāt) from the Chāpotkaṭas or Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvāḍ, and appoints as feudatory ruler of it his brother Indra, founder of the Second Gujarāt branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty. The Rāshṭrakūṭas of Mānyakheṭa apparently resumed their sway over the province of Lāṭa between Ś. 810, the latest date known to us of the Gujarāt branch, and Ś. 832, when we find Kṛishṇa II of the main line granting a village in Gujarāt.—IA. v, 145; xii, 157, 158. JBRAS. xviii, 255–6.

809 H. 193. The Indian physician Mānikba visits the court of Hārūnu-r-Rashīd whom he attends during his last illness.—EHI. i, 446–7.

810 Halāyudha, author of the *Kavirahasya* or *Kaviguhya*, referred by Bhandārkār to this date. According to a Gujarāt copy of the *Kavirahasya* its hero was one of the Kṛishṇas of the Rāshṭrakūṭa line, possibly the first of that name (A.D. *760–80*). Bhandārkār inclines to identify the author of the *Kavirahasya* with the Halāyudha who wrote the *Abhidhānaratnamālā*, but Weber places the latter about the end of the eleventh century.—BR. 1883–4, p. 9. WL. 230, n. 242.

(Ś. 705, 759.) Jinasena flourished, being tutor to Amoghavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa: author of the *Harivaṁśa Purāṇa* (Ś. 705), the *Parśvābhyudaya*, and the *Ādipurāṇa*. To about the same period belong



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810 Vīrāchārya, author of the *Sārasangraha*; Pātrakesarin or Vidyānanda, author of the *Ashṭasahasrī*; and Prabhāchandra, author of the *Nyāyakumudachandrodaya*, the two last being pupils of Akalanka (A.D. *770*).—BD. 68. JBRAS. xviii, 221 ff.

812 Ś. 734, Vaiśākha, Baroda copper-plate. Karkarāja-Suvarṇavarsha, Rāṭhor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Indra.—IA. xii, 156 ff. ZDMG. xl, 321.

Ś. 735 and 749, copper-plates from Torkheḍe and Kāvī. Govindarāja-Prabhūtavarsha, brother of the above, from whom he probably usurped the throne, though there are indications that Karkarāja regained it with the aid of his cousin Amoghavarsha, of the main line. The Torkheḍe copper-plate mentions Buddhavarasa of the Śalukika family as a feudatory of Govindarāja.—EI. iii, 53. IA. v, 144; xii, 180; xiv, 197. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 399, 408.

813 L.K. 89. King Ajitāpīḍa of Kashmir succeeds Chippaṭa-Jayāpīḍa who probably reigned from A.D. 779. Padma said to have built Pāmpur in Ajitāpīḍa's reign.—*Rājataranginī*, iv, 703. BKR. 72.

Ś. 735, copper-plate from Kaḍab, Maisūr, of Vimalāditya, son of Yaśovarman and grandson of Balavarman, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Chālukya family; and of his maternal uncle Chākirāja of the Ganga family, feudatory of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Govinda III.—IA. xii, 11. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 399.

814 (Śirūr inscription of Ś. 788, fifty-second year of reign.)

Śarva Amoghavarsha I, Nṛipatunga, Durlabha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father Govinda III. He apparently owed his succession in part to his cousin Suvarṇavarsha-Karkarāja of Gujarāt, who is represented in the Baroda grant of Dhruva II as having placed Amoghavarsha on his throne. Said to have been worshipped by the lords of Vanga, Anga, Magadha, Mālava, and Vengī (Śirūr inscription); to have defeated the Chālukyas, Ābhyūshakas, and others at Vingavelli (Sanglī copper-plate); and to have fixed his capital at Mānyakheṭa (Kardā copper-plate). Amoghavarsha patronized the Digambara Jains, being apparently himself a Jain. An appendix to Guṇabhadra's *Uttarapurāṇa* represents him as a worshipper of the Jaina saint Jinasena, author of the *Ādipurāṇa*, and, in the introduction to the *Sārasangraha*, a Jaina mathematical work by Vīrāchārya, he is called a follower of the Jaina doctrine. The authorship of the *Praśnottara-ratnamālikā* is attributed to

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814 him by the Digambara Jains, whose copies of this work state that he composed it after abdicating the throne "in consequence of the growth of the ascetic spirit within him." Amongst Amoghavarsha's feudatories were Bankeyarasa and Sankaraganda of the Chellaketana family. An undated inscription of the former indicates that he ruled the Banavāsi, Beḷgali, Kundarage, Kundūr and Purigeṛe (*i.e.* Puligeṛe or Lakshmeśvar) districts. Sankaraganda, according to an undated inscription from Kyāsanur, ruled the Banavāsi province. The Ganga king Pṛithivīpati I, son of Śivamāra, was one of Amoghavarsha's contemporaries.—IA. xii, 216; xiii, 133 ff., or *Nachrichten der Ges. der Wissenschaften, Göttingen*, Jan. 1884 (Kaṇheri cave inscriptions of Ś. 765?, 773, and 799). IA. xvii, 142; xx, 113, 421. BD. 67. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 401 ff. EI. iii, 269. ASSI. iv, 381.

815 Kapardin I, Northern Konkaṇa Śilāhāra, begins to reign as feudatory of the Rāshṭrakūṭa, Amoghavarsha I. There seem to have been three branches of the Śilāra or Śilāhāra dynasty ruling contemporaneously in the Northern and Southern Konkaṇ and the neighbourhood of Kolhāpur respectively. Those of the Northern Konkaṇ were at first, apparently, feudatories of the Rāshṭrakūṭas. It is doubtful whether or not the later princes of this line achieved independence.—IA. xiii, 133, 137.

816 H. *200.* Bashīr ibn Dā'ūd governor of Sindh (Reinaud).—Elliot, *Arabs in Sindh*, p. 43.

819 H. 204. Ghassān, son of 'Ubbād, being appointed to the government of Khurāsān by the Khalīfah Al-Māmūn, confers the government of Samrqand upon Nūḥ, that of Shāsh and Isfanjāb on Yaḥyā, that of Hirāt on Ilyās, and that of Farghānah on Aḥmad, all sons of Asad, Sāmānī.—RT. 27.

820 H. 205. Ṭāhir-i-Ẓū-l-Yamanain, son of Al-Ḥusaīn, appointed to Khurāsān by Al-Māmūn. According to some writers Sindh formed part of his eastern government.—EHI. i, 448. RT. 28.

822 H. 207. Al-Māmūn appoints Ṭalḥah governor of Khurāsān on the death of his father Ṭāhir. Some writers state that 'Alī succeeded his father in Khurāsān, and that he was slain fighting against the Khārijīs near Nīshāpūr.—RT. 12, 13, note 8.

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825 August 25th. Epoch of the Kollam Āṇḍu or sidereal reckoning of North Malabar, dating from the sun's entering Kanya, on the 1,434,160th day of the Kaliyuga. There is a Southern Kollam year which begins a month earlier. Thirty days are intercalated in 116 years, making the average year 365 d. 6 h. 12 m. 24·8 s. It thus gains upon the European reckoning and the month Kauni begins now about 15th September. The era dates probably from the departure for Arabia of Cherumān Perumāl, last of the Chera kings, whom the *Tuḥfatu-l-Mujāhidīn* represents as being converted to Islām about H. 200, leaving his country and retiring to Mekkah. He has been identified with the 'Abdu-r-Raḥman Sāmiri, king of Malabar, whose tomb exists at Zafhār in Arabia. According to the inscription on it, Cherumān arrived there H. 212 (A.D. 827) and died H. 216 (A.D. 831).—IA. xi, 116.

V. Saṁ. 881. Somadeva writes the *Yaśastilaka*, its hero being Yaśodhara, eldest son of Arikeśarin, a Chālukya prince.—PR. i, 55.

825 Rise of the Paramāra dynasty of Mālava; founded, on his conquest of Mālava, early in the ninth century A.D., by Kṛishṇa Upendra, a prince belonging probably to a branch of the Paramāra rulers of Achalgaḍh or Mount Ābū. His immediate successors were Vairisiṁha I, Sīyaka I, Vākpati 1, and Vairisiṁha II, or Vajraṭasvāmin, all directly descended one from the other, but about whom no further details are known.—EI. i, 224. JA., 4e série, iii, 354 ff. Forbes, *Rās Mālā*, 87. Hall's *Vāsavadattā*, 8, 50. IA. i, 316; iii, 89; iv, 59, 82, etc. Colebrooke, *Mis. Essays*, 263 ff., 416.

Rise of the Early Yādava dynasty of Seunadeśa under Dṛiḍhaprahāra.

The Early Yādavas, ancestors of the Yādavas of Devagiri, ruled the district of Seunadeśa, a region extending from Nāsik to Devagiri, or Daulatābād, and partly covered by the present Khandesh. Hemādri's *Vratakhaṇḍa* represents them as migrating thither from Dvāravatī or Dvārakā in the reign of Dṛiḍhaprahāra, their first seat having been Mathurā. Dṛiḍhaprahāra's capital is called Śrīnagara in the *Vratakhaṇḍa* and Chandrādityapura (possibly the modern Chandor in the Nāsik district) in the Bassein grant of Seunachandra II.—BD., sec. xiv, p. 98, for the dynasty generally.

827 H. 212. Al-Māmūn appoints 'Abdu-llah, son of Ṭāhir, governor of Khurāsān on the death of his brother Ṭalḥah, and subsequently makes him ruler of all Persia, an appointment confirmed by the

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827 Khalīfah Al-Mu'taṣim B'illah. According to some authorities Sindh was included in his government.—RT. 13. EHI. i, 448.

828 H. 213. Bashīr ibn Dā'ūd, governor of Sindh, revolting, is subdued by Ghassān ibn 'Ubbād, who appoints Mūsa ibn Yaḥyā to succeed him. The *Tuḥfatu-l-Kirām* refers Mūsa's appointment to the reign of Hārūn and makes 'Alī ibn 'Isa ibn Hāmān his successor. —EHI. i, 447.

831 Nānika said to have overthrown the Parihārs of Mahoba and to have founded the Chandella dynasty.—JBA. l, pt. i, *Hist. of Bundelkhand* by V. A. Smith, 7.

835 Ś. 757. Baroda copper-plate. Dhruva I, Nirupama, Dhārāvarsha, Rāṭhor, Second Gujarāt branch, son and successor of Karkarāja I. Lost his life in battle, after putting to flight a king named Vallabha.—IA. xii, 181; xiv, 196, or ZDMG. xxxviii, 553. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 408 ff.

836 H. 221. 'Amrān appointed by Mu'taṣim B'illah to succeed his father Mūsa ibn Yaḥyā in Sindh. Said to have undertaken various expeditions against the Jats and the Meds.—EHI. i, 448.

837 Ś. 759. The *Jayadhavalāṭīkā*, a work on the philosophy of the Digambara Jains, composed, in the reign of Amoghavarsha I, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—JBRAS. xviii, 226.

840 Dharmapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Gopāla I: married Raṇṇadevī, a Rāshṭrakūṭa princess—perhaps a daughter of Govinda III (A.D. 795–814): stated to have conquered Indrarāja of Mahodaya or Kanauj, and to have given the sovereignty of Kanauj to Chakrāyudha, perhaps Bhoja (A.D. 860–882). There is a reference to this in the Khālimpur grant, which also represents him as establishing himself at Pāṭaliputra.

Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa, the grantee of the above copper-plate, was the author of the *Veṇisaṁhāra*. His son Ādigai Ojhā seems also to have been patronized by Dharmapāla.—IA. xx, 188; xxi, 99, 254. JBA. lxiii, pt. i, 39 (copper-plate from Khālimpur, Gaur, of the 32nd year).

Ratnākara, or Rājānaka Ratnākara Vāgīśvara, Kashmirian poet, author of the *Haravijaya* and the *Vakrokti Pañchāśikā*, flourished.

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840 Kalhaṇa (*Rājat.* v, 34) mentions him as having become famous under Avantivarman (855–884 A.D.), but his own statement that he was servant of the young Bṛihaspati, *i.e.* King Chippaṭa Jayāpīḍa (A.D. *779–813*), would place him somewhat earlier. He probably flourished from about A.D. 840–860.

Abhinanda, the Gauḍa poet, author of the *Rāmacharita* and of the *Kādambarīkathāsāra*, probably flourished about this period, his fourth ancestor, Śaktisvāmin, having lived under Muktāpīḍa of Kashmir (A.D. *726*). Abhinanda was born in Kashmir, but seems to have lived in Gauḍa (Bengal). His patron was the Yuvarāja Hāravarsha, son of Vikramaśīla of the family of Dharmapāla.—*Sbhv.*, ed. Peterson, Int. 97. AC. 491. BKR. 42, 43, 45. IA. ii, 102.

841 V. Saṁ. 897. Kshemarāja, Chāpotkaṭa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds Yogarāja: till A.D. 866. Refs. A.D. 746.

843 Vishṇuvardhana V, Kali-Vishṇuvardhana, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II: reigned 18 months.—IA. xiii, 185 (grant from Ahadanakaram); *ib.* xx, 102.

Ś. 765. Kaṇheri cave inscription. Pullaśakti or Pulaśakti, Northern Koṅkaṇa Śilāhāra, son and successor of Kapardin I, and feudatory of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Amoghavarsha.—IA. xiii, 133, 136, No. 43 B, 137.

844 Vijayāditya III, Guṇaka, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Vishṇuvardhana V: till A.D. 888. The Īdara grant of Amma I says of Vijayāditya that "challenged by the lord of the Raṭṭas he conquered the unequalled Gaṅgas; cut off the head of Maṅgi in battle; and frightened the firebrand Kṛishṇa [probably Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa] and completely burned his city."—IA. xx, 102–3. ASSI. iii, 42.

850 L.K. 26. Ajitāpīḍa of Kashmir deposed and Anaṅgāpīḍa placed on the throne.—*Rājat.* iv, 703.

850 Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga, Gujarāt Rāṭhor, second branch, succeeds his father Dhruva I.—IA. xii, 179.

Bhaṭṭa Kallaṭa, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, author of the *Spandasarvasva*, a commentary on the *Spandakārikā* of his teacher Vasugupta, flourished from about A.D. 850–870, being contemporary with King Avantivarman (A.D. 855–884). Ānandavardhana, Kash-

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850 mirian writer on Alaṅkāra, author of the *Dhvanyāloka*, *Kāvyāloka* or *Sahṛidayāloka*, has been assigned to the same period, being mentioned by Kalhaṇa together with Muktākaṇa and Śivasvāmin as becoming famous under Avantivarman. He may, however, have to be placed later. Manoratha is mentioned in Abhinavagupta's *Lochana* as a contemporary of Ānandavardhana.

Rudraṭa Śatānanda, son of Bhaṭṭa Vāmuka and author of the *Kāvyālaṅkāra*, probably flourished about this date, since Pratihārendurāja (A.D. *950*) quotes him as a standard author. He is identified by most authorities with Rudrabhaṭṭa, author of the *Śriṅgāratilaka*. Jacobi, however, considers the two as distinct.—*Śriṅgāratilaka*, ed. Pischel, Int. 22. PR. i, 14 ff.; ii, 19, note. BKR. 65, 67, 78–9. AC. 528, 530. IA. xv, 287. VOJ. ii, 151; iv, 69. ZDMG. xlii, 296, 425.

851 Wednesday, Sept. 16th, Ś. 773, and Ś. 799. Kaṇheri cave inscriptions. Kapardin II, or Laghu, Śilāhāra of the N. Koṅkaṇ, son and successor of Pulaśakti and feudatory of Amoghavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—IA. xiii, 134, No. 15; 135, No. 43A; xx, 421. FKD., *Bomb. Gaz.*, 405–6.

H. 237. Sulaimān, an Arab merchant, writes an account of his voyages to India and China, which is incorporated in a later work by Abū Zaidu-l-Ḥasan A.D. *916*.—EHI. i, 1 ff.

853 L.K. 29. Utpalāpīḍa placed on the throne of Kashmir instead of Anaṅgāpīḍa.—*Rājat.* iv, 709.

855 L.K. 31. Avantivarman, son of Sukhavarman, placed on the throne of Kashmir. Beginning of the Utpala dynasty.—*Rājat.* iv, 716.

860 Guṇabhadra flourished (A.D. *860–880*), being tutor to Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 875–911), and pupil of Jinasena. Wrote the *Uttarapurāṇa*, a continuation of the latter's *Ādipurāṇa*, also the *Ātmānuśāsana*.—JBRAS. xviii, 225, etc. BD. 68.

862 Thursday, Sept. 10th. V. Saṁ 919 or Ś. 784 (Deogaḍh inscription). Bhojadeva, Śrīmad-Ādivarāha, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva, king of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—CASR. x, 101. IA. xvii, 23; xix, 28; xx, 188. EI. i, 154 (inscriptions from Vāïllabhaṭṭasvāmin temple, Gwaliar, of V. Saṁ. 932 and 933); *ib.* 184 (Pehoa inscription of Harsha Saṁ. 276).

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865 H. 251. Ya'qūb-i-Lais, Saffārī, having slain Amīr Sālih, the deputy governor, on the part of Ibrāhīm son of Al-Husain, takes possession of Sijistān.—RT. 19, 21.

866 Sunday, June 16th, Ś. 788, inscription at Śirūr, Dhārvād. Devaṇayya governing the Beḷvola district at Aṇṇigere in the 52nd year of the Rāshṭrakūṭa, Amoghavarsha I.—IA. xii, 216 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 405, n. 5.

V. Saṁ. 922. Bhūyaḍa, Chāpotkaṭa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds Kshemarāja: till A.D. 895. Said to have conquered Dvāravatī and the whole country westward to the sea-coast. Refs. A.D. 746.

867 June 6th, Ś. 789, Bagumrā copper-plate. Dhruva II, Nirupama, Dhārāvarsha, Gujarāt Rāṭhor, second branch, son and successor of Akālavarsha Śubhatuṅga. Claims to have subdued Vallabha, the Gūrjaras (probably the Chāvaḍas of Aṇhilvāḍ), and a king named Mihira. This year was probably the last of his reign, as there is a grant of the same date issued by his brother Dantivarman.—IA. xii, 179 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 405.

869 Ś. 791. Soratur inscription of Āhavāditya of the Ādavavaṁśa family, feudatory ruler of the Kuppeya-Puligere province under Amoghavarsha I, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—FKD., 1st ed., 35.

870 Ś. 792, inscription at Husukūru, Maisūr. Būtarasa governing the Koṅgaḷnāḍ and Pūnāḍ districts as Yuvarāja under Satyavākya-Koṅguṇi-varman-Rājamalla-Permānaḍi, the latter being probably identical with the Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permānaḍi of the Kiggaṭnāḍ inscription of Ś. 809.—REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore Dist.*, pt. i, No. Nj. 75. FKD., *Bomb. Gaz.*, 303.

H. 256. Ya'qūb ibn Lais subdues Bust, Zāwulistān, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, Ghaznī, Tukhāristān, and Balkh, after which he marches towards Kābul. Subsequently he takes Hirāt, Badghais, Būshanj (or Fushanj), Jām, and Bākhurz.—RT. 21, 22.

871 H. 257. Khalīfah Mu'tamid appoints Ya'qūb ibn Lais, Saffārī, governor of Sindh, from which date it becomes virtually independent of the Khilāfat. EHI. i, 453.

875 Ś. 797. Saundatti inscription, Pṛithvīrāma, Raṭṭa, governor of Saundatti and Beḷgaum under the Rāshṭrakūṭa Kṛishṇa II.

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875 Those parts of the Beḷgaum and Kaḷādgi districts known as the province of the Kūṇḍi or Kuhuṇḍi Three thousand, were ruled for three and a half centuries under the Rāshṭrakūṭas and their successors the Chālukyas, by a line of Raṭṭa feudatories, the founder of which, Pṛithvīrāma son of Meraḍa, was originally, like his father, a teacher of the Kārīya sect of the saint Maiḷāpatīrtha. The Raṭṭa capital was at first Saundatti and later Beḷgaum. On the break up of the Chālukya power, about the middle of the twelfth century, the Raṭṭas seem to have achieved a temporary independence, which, however, was soon cut short by the growing power of the Yādavas of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 552, and JBRAS. x, 170, 194. PSOCI. 88. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 549–58, and JBRAS. x, 167–298, for the dynasty generally.

H. 261. The Khalīfah Mu‘tamid appoints Naṣr, son of Aḥmad, Sāmānī, his father's successor over the territories of Farghānah, Kashgar, and Turkistān. Naṣr confers Bukhārā on his brother Ismā‘īl.—RT. 29.

875 Kokkalladeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi. Was contemporary with Bhojadeva of Kanauj (A.D. 862–882); Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 877), who married his daughter; with Harshadeva, the Chandella (A.D. *900*); and with his own son Śaṅkaragaṇa: married the Chandella princess Naṭṭā.—CASR. ix, 100, 102, 103, 112. EI. ii, 304.

876 Ś. 798. Śīlāṅka or Koṭyāchārya said to have written his commentary—the *Tattvāditya*—on the *Āchārāṅga Sūtra.* The date seems, however, doubtful.—SBE. xxii, Int. li. IA. xi, 247, n. 14. PR. iv, Ind. cxx. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 361.

877 Ś. 799–833. Kṛishṇa II, Vallabha, Akālavarsha II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Amoghavarsha I, son-in-law of Kokkalla I of Chedi. The date of Kṛishṇa's accession is uncertain. The inscription of his feudatory Pṛithvīrāma (*q.v.*) represents him as reigning in Ś. 797, but, according to a Kaṇheri inscription, Amoghavarsha was still king in Ś. 799. A possible explanation of this lies in the statement of the *Praśnottara-ratnamālikā* that Amoghavarsha abdicated the throne to lead a religious life. Kṛishṇa is stated to have made subject to him the Andhra and Gāṅga kingdoms as well as those of Kaliṅga and Magadha, and to have engaged in contests with the Gūrjaras, Lāṭas, and Gauḍas (Deoli grant of Kṛishṇa III).

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877 Kṛishṇa's son Jagattuṅga died before his father. He had married Lakshmī, a daughter of Raṇavigraha son of Kokkalla of Chedi, and had by her a son, Indra, who succeeded Kṛishṇa.—IA. xii, 220 (inscription from Nandwāḍige, Ś. 824); 222 (inscription from Aihoḷe, Ś. 833). PSOCI., No. 213 (undated inscription of his feudatory Saṅkaraganda, Chellaketana). FKD., 1st ed., 36 (inscription from Āḍūr, Ś. 826, of a Chellaketana feudatory). JBRAS. x, 167 and 190 (inscription from Muḷgund, Ś. 824); *ib.* xviii, 241, 250. EI. i, 52 (inscription from Kāpaḍvaṇaj, Ś. 832). BD. 69. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 410 ff.

879 Tuesday, October 20th, V. Saṁ. 936. Kārttika śudi 1st: commencement of the Nepāl era.

H. 265. Ya'qūb-i-Lais̤ invades 'Irāq but dies on his return, 14th Shauwāl (9th June); his brother 'Umro is appointed governor of Khurāsān, Fārs, Iṣfahān, Sijistān, Kirmān, and Sindh by Mu'taẓid, son and successor of Muwaffiq in the eastern dominions of the Khilāfat. From this date the kingdoms of Multān and Mansūra established in Sindh after Ya'qūb's appointment as governor, become independent.—EHI. i, 454. RT. 22, 23, note 9.

V. Saṁ. 936. Śrīpat Rāṭhor said to have ascended the throne of Kanauj, on which occasion he feasted the eighty-four tribes of Brāhmans and bestowed sixteen villages in Sāśan, North Gujarāt, on the sixteen branches of the Chibdia Brāhmans.—IA. iii, 41.

880 H. 267. Birth of Alp-Tigīn, freedman of Naṣr I, Sāmānī (Faṣīḥī).—RT. 40, note 4.

880 Mukula, Kashmirian writer on Alaṅkāra and son of Bhaṭṭa Kallaṭa (A.D. *850*), flourished.—BKR. 66.

883 L.K. 59, Āshāḍha śu. 3. Śaṅkaravarman of Kashmir, succeeds Avantivarman: till A.D. 902.

Aided by the king of Dārvābhisāra, Saṅkaravarman, shortly after his accession, subdued Alakhāna, ruler of Gūrjara (*i.e.* Gujarāt, between the Jhīlam and the Chenāb). Alakhāna was supported by Lalliya Śāhi, one of the Shāhiya kings of Kābul—possibly to be identified with Kallar or Sāmanta—whose capital of Udabhāṇḍapura has been identified with Waihand, the capital of Gandhāra.—*Rājat.* v, 126. Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul*, 6 ff.

Sighelmas, Bishop of Shirburne, sent by Alfred the Great to visit the Church of St. Thomas in India.—IA. xiii, 237.

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888 H. 275. Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, defeats his brother Naṣr near Bukhārā: a reconciliation takes place between them, Naṣr returning to Samrqand and Ismā'īl to Bukhārā which he agrees to hold as his brother's lieutenant.—RT. 30.

Monday, April 15th, Ś. 810, Bagumrā copper-plate. Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha of Aṅkuleśvar, according to Hultzsch, a prince of the 2nd branch of the Rāṭhor dynasty of Gujarāt, a successor of Dhruva II, and possibly the son of his brother Dantivarman. Kṛishṇa Akālavarsha is the latest known of the Gujarāt Rāṭhors. Between Ś. 810 and Ś. 832 Gujarāt seems to have been recovered by the Rāshṭrakūṭas of the main line, under Kṛishṇa II. The Deoli grant describes him as having "put an end to the arrogance of the lord of Lāṭa," and his Kāpaḍvaṇaj grant of Ś. 832 represents him as sovereign of Gujarāt.—IA. xiii, 65; xviii, 90. EI. iii, 54. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 412.

Feb.-March, Ś. 809, Phālguna, inscription at Kiggaṭnāḍ, Coorg, of the 18th year of the Gaṅga king Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permānaḍi, thus fixing A.D. 870 as his initial year.—IA. vi, 100 ff., No. ii. *Coorg Inscrs.*, p. 5. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 303.

Chālukya-Bhīma I, Drohārjuna, Eastern Chālukya, nephew and successor of Vijayāditya III: till A.D. 918. Reconquered Veṅgī, which had been overrun by the Rāshṭrakūṭas after the reign of Vijayāditya III, and defeated Kṛishṇavallabha, *i.e.* Kṛishṇa II.—IA. xx, 103.

892 H. 279. Naṣr I, Sāmānī, is succeeded by his brother Ismā'īl whose reign is dated from his assumption of sole sovereignty in H. 287.—RT. 31.

H. 279. Death of Aḥmad ibn Yaḥyā ibn Jābir Al-Bilādurī, Arab historian and geographer; flourished at the court of the Khalīfah Al-Mutwakkil; wrote the *Futūḥu-l-Buldān*, the *Kitābu-l-Buldān*, and the *Futūḥu-s-Sindh.*—EHI. i, 113 ff. BOD. 39.

892 Settlement of Kanauj Brahmans in Bengal according to the author of the *Kāyastha Kaustubha.*—JBA. 1865, p. 139. See *Kāyastha Kaustubha* (Aufrecht).

895 V. Saṁ. 951. Vīrasiṁha, Chāpotkaṭa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds Bhūyaḍa: till A.D. 920.—Refs. A.D. 746.

Ś. 817, inscription from Tāyalūr, Maisūr. Noḷambādhirāja, Pallava, son of Pallavādhirāja: married Jāyabbe, younger sister

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895 of the Western Gaṅga Nītimārga, by whom he had a son, Mahendrādhirāja, probably identical with the Vīra Mahendra who fought with the Western Gaṅga Ereyappa between A.D. 930 and 940. — *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. 1, Int. 4, and No. Md. 13. PSOCI., No. 226. RMI. 212. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 332.

897 Thursday, June 23rd, Ś. 820 cur., 5th Aśvina. Consecration of Guṇabhadra's *Uttarapurāṇa* by his pupil Lokasena, during the reign of Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, and that of his feudatory Lokāditya, of the Chellapatāka or Chellaketana dynasty, then ruling the Banavāsi province at Vaṅkāpura (Baṅkāpur).—BD. 69. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 407, 411.

900 Harshadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Rāhila. Was contemporary with Kshitipāla of Kanauj (A.D. 917): married Kañchhukā of the Chāhamāna tribe.—Undated inscription from Khajurāho, EI. i, 121; *ib.* 171. CASR. ii, 451.

Mugdhatuṅga-Prasiddhadhavala, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla I. "Conquered the lines of country by the shore of the eastern sea and took Pāli from the lord of Kosala" (Bilhari inscription).—EI. i, 264–5; ii, 304.

Parāntaka I, Vīranārāyaṇa or Madirai-koṇḍa Ko-Parakesarivarman, Choḷa, probably began to reign about this date. He is said to have covered the Śaiva temple at Vyāghrāgrahāra with gold, to have married the daughter of the king of Keraḷa, and to have conquered the Bāṇa king Vaitumba, the king of Laṅkā (Ceylon), possibly Kassapa V, and Rājasiṁha, Pāṇḍya. He reigned forty years.

To the same period belongs the Gaṅga king Pṛithivīpati II or Hastimalla, a feudatory of Parāntaka, who seems from the evidence of the Udayendiram plates, to have conquered the Bāṇa kingdom and appointed Pṛithivīpati its feudatory ruler.—EI. iii, 142–7, 280; iv, 178, 221. ASSI. iii, 111 ff. (Nos. 82, 83); iv, 375 ff. (No. 76). MCCM. viii, 104. Hultzsch, *Annual Report* 1894–5, No. 232 of 1894.

The poet Rājaśekhara, author of the *Bālarāmāyaṇa*, the *Bālabhārata*, the *Viddhaśālabhañjikā*, and the *Karpūramañjarī*, flourished under Mahendrapāla (A.D. 903–7) and his son Mahīpāla (A.D. 917) of Kanauj.—IA. xvi, 175 ff. EI. i, 170–1.

Somānanda, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished; author of the *Śivadṛishṭi*. Was apparently the first promulgator of the *Pratyabijñā* system of Śaiva philosophy.—BKR. 81, 82.

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902 L.K. 77, Phālguna vadi 7. Gopālavarman of Kashmir succeeds Śaṅkaravarman: till A.D. 904.—*Rājat.* v, 222.

To this period belongs Kamalū, Hindu king of Kābul. The *Rājataraṅgiṇī* states that Gopālavarman's minister, Prabhākaradeva, having deposed the rebellious Śāhi ruler of Udabhāṇḍapura, gave his kingdom to Toramāṇa, son of Lalliya, with the name of *Kamaluka*, and the *Jam'īu-l-Ḥikāyat* describes Kamalū as a contemporary of 'Amrū ibn Laiṣ, governor of Khurāsān, A.D. 878–901. Kamalū's predecessor, Sāmantadeva, must, therefore, be placed considerably earlier than A.D. 920, the date to which Cunningham assigned him.—Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul*, p. 8. See also EHI. ii, 172, 423; Sachau, *Alberuni's India*, ii, 13; and under Śaṅkaravarman, A.D. 883. CASR. v, 45, 82; xvi, 136.

Ś. 824. Pampa or Hampa, the Karṇāṭaka poet, born. See A.D. 941.

903 V. Saṁ. 960 and 964 on Sīyaḍoṇī inscription. Mahendrapāla, Nirbhayamahendra or Mahishapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Bhoja: was a pupil of the poet Rājaśekhara.—EI. i, 162 ff. *Gottingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, 1883, 1221. IA. xvi, 175 ff.

Saturday, July 16th, V. Saṁ. 960, inscription from Terahi: a battle takes place on the Madhuveṇī, or the stream Madhu, between the *Mahāsāmantādhipatis* Guṇarāja and Undabhaṭa, the latter a feudatory of Mahendrapāla of Kanauj, in which Chāṇḍiyaṇa, a follower of Guṇarāja, is killed. A grant of Undabhaṭa is recorded in the Sīyaḍoṇī inscription under Saṁ. 964.—IA. xvii, 201.

904 L.K. 79. Gopālavarman of Kashmir killed on an expedition against Uraśā (Hazāra), by Abhichāra; succeeded by his alleged brother Saṅkaṭa who dies ten days later. Sugandhā, Gopālavarman's mother, takes the throne.—*Rājat.* v, 240.

905 V. Saṁ. 962. Amṛitachandrasūri flourished (according to a Digambara *paṭṭāvalī*); author of the *Samayasāraṭīkā*, *Pravachanasāraṭīkā*, *Tattvārthasāra*, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. p. ix.

906 L.K. 81. Sugandhā of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha set up by Tantrin troops.—*Rājat.* v, 249.

Thursday, 1st May, V. Saṁ. 962. The *Upamitabhavaprapañchā Kathā* composed by Siddharshi. According to the *Prabhāvakacharitra* of the Jains, Siddharshi was the grandson of Suprabhadeva

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906 who had two sons, Datta and Śubhaṅkara, the latter Siddha's father. The same authority makes him a cousin of the poet Māgha, who in his *Śiśupālavadha* calls himself a son of Dattaka and grandson of Suprabhadeva. The period of Māgha's activity would, however, fall considerably earlier, possibly about A.D. 860. But even this date is difficult to reconcile with those of the various authors who are said to quote from him; while Jacobi inclines to place him before Bāṇa and Subandhu.—VOJ. iii, 121 ff.; iv, 61 ff. *Prabhāvakacharitra*, Śṛiṅga xiv, verses 3 and 156. PR. iv, Ind. cxxix.

907 24th November, H. 295, 14th Ṣafar. Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, dies and is succeeded by his son Abū Naṣr-i-Aḥmad.—RT. 33.

909 Ś. 831, inscription at Kūlagere, Maisūr, of Nītimārga-Koṅguṇi-varman-Permānaḍi.—REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. 1, No. Ml. 30. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 303–4.

910 Ś. 832. Kāpaḍvaṇaj copper-plate of Prachaṇḍa, son of Dhavalappa, of the Brahmavaka family, feudatory ruler of a part of Gujarāt under Kṛishṇa II, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—EI. i, 52.

912 H. 300. Death of Abū'l Qāsim 'Ubaidu-llah ibn Aḥmad ibn Khurdādbhih, author and geographer, privy councillor to the Khalīfah Mu'tamid. His work, *The Book of Roads and Kingdoms*, embodies a description of India.—EHI. i, 12. BOD. 218.

914 L.K. 90, Vaiśākha. Sugandhā of Kashmir marches against Śrīnagar to reconquer her throne; is defeated and executed in a vihāra.—*Rājat.* v, 261.

Friday, 23rd December, Ś. 836, Pausha śudi 4. Grant from Haḍḍālā. Dharaṇīvarāha, Chāpa chief of Vardhamāna (Vaḍhvāṇ) in Eastern Kāṭhiāvāḍ, brother and successor of Dhruvabhaṭa, whose immediate predecessors were :—his father, Pulakeśin, grandfather Aḍḍaka, and great-grandfather, Vikramārka who may be placed about A.D. 800. Dharaṇīvarāha was the vassal of Mahīpāla, probably a prince of the Chūḍāsamā dynasty of Junāgaḍh.—IA. xii, 190 ff.; xviii, 90.

H. 302. Manṣūr, son of Is-ḥāq, rebels in Khurāsān and Nīshāpūr against his cousin Naṣr II, Sāmānī, and is joined by Ḥusain 'Alī, governor of Hirāt. Ḥamawiyah, Naṣr's general-in-chief, marches from Bukhārā against them, but, Manṣūr dying in

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914 the interval, Husain 'Alī returns to Hirāt, but remains in revolt until after several conflicts he is subsequently taken prisoner.—RT. 36.

915 February 24th, Ś. 836, Nausāri copper-plate. Indra III, Nityavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his grandfather, Kṛishṇa II, his father Jagattuṅga having previously died. Married Vijāmbā, daughter of Aṅgaṇadeva, son of Arjuna of Chedi.—JBRAS. xviii, 253, 257, 261. IA. xii, 224 (Hattī-Mattūr inscription, Ś. 838).

Trivikramabhaṭṭa, son of Nemāditya, and author of the *Damayantīkathā*, flourished under Indra III, being the author of his Nausāri grants. Trivikrama is possibly identical with the Trivikrama mentioned as the sixth ancestor of the astronomer Bhāskara and father of Bhāskarabhaṭṭa, a contemporary of Bhoja of Dhārā. The authorship of a *Madālasāchampū* is also ascribed to him.—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1205. EI. i, 340.

916 V. Saṁ. 973. Vidagdha, Rāshṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikuṇḍī, son and successor of Harivarman.—See under Dhavala, A.D. 997.

Ś. 838, Hattī-Mattūr inscription. Leṇḍeyarasa, feudatory ruler of the Puligeṟe district in Dhārvāḍ under Indra III, Rāshṭrakūṭa.—IA. xii, 224.

H. 303. Abū Zaidu-l-Hasan of Sīrāf flourishes, being met in this year at Baṣra by Mas'ūdī. He enlarged and completed the *Salsilatu-t-Tawārīkh* of the Arab merchant Sulaimān (A.D. 851).—EHI. i, 2.

917 V. Saṁ. 974 on Asnī inscription. Mahīpāla, Kshitipāla, or Herambapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahendrapāla: patron of the poet Rājaśekhara.—IA. xvi, 173, 175. EI. i, 171.

L.K. 93. Great famine in Kashmir.—*Rājat.* v, 271.

918 Vijayāditya IV, Kollabigaṇḍa, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his father, Chālukya-Bhīma I, and is himself succeeded, after a reign of six months, by his eldest son, Amma I, or Vishṇuvardhana VI, who reigns till A.D. 925. Vijayāditya married Meḷāmbā. Among his followers was Bhaṇḍanāditya, or Kuntāditya, whose ancestor, Kāḷakampa of the Paṭṭavardhinī family was a contemporary of Vishṇuvardhana I.—IA. viii, 76 (grant of Amma, from Masulipatam); *ib.* xx, 103, 266. ASSI. iii, 36 ff. (grant of Amma, from Īdara, *i.e.* Īḍeru, Kistna district).

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918 December 23rd, Ś. 840. Dandāpur inscription. Govinda IV, Suvarṇavarsha I, Vallabhanarendra II, Prabhūtavarsha II, etc., Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his father, Indra III. Govinda's elder brother, Amoghavarsha (II), is said to have died immediately after his father. He probably, therefore, did not reign at all, or, if so, only for a very short time. Govinda's latest known date is Ś. 855 = A.D. 933.—IA. xii, 222; *ib.* 247 ff. (Sāṅglī copper-plate, Ś. 855); *ib.* 249 (inscription, Ś. 851 for 852, from Kaḷas, Baṅkāpur Tālukā). JBRAS. xviii, 241, 242. BD. 72. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 416.

920 V. Saṁ. 976. Ratnāditya, Chāpotkaṭa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds Vīrasiṁha: till A.D. 935.—See A.D. 746.

920 Ayyaṇa, Chālukya, son of Bhīma, reigning. He married a daughter of Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 877–911), and was the father of Vikramāditya whose son Tailapa established the later Chālukya dynasty in A.D. 973.—IA. xvi, 18. EI. ii, 171. BD. 97.

921 L.K. 97, Pausha. Pārtha of Kashmir dethroned; his father Nirjitavarman, called "Paṅgu," set on the throne.—*Rājat.* v, 287.

H. 309. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Naṣr, son of Aḥmad, Sāmānī, appoints Aḥmad of the Ṣaffārīūn family governor of Sijistān.—RT. 185.

923 L.K. 98, Māgha. Chakravarman succeeds Nirjitavarman of Kashmir.—*Rājat.* v, 288.

925 Vijayāditya V, Beta, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Amma, but is deposed, after a fortnight's reign, by Tāḍapa, son of Yuddhamalla.

Tāḍapa, after reigning a month, was conquered, and, according to some accounts, slain by Vikramāditya II, a son of Chālukya-Bhīma I, and younger brother of Vijayāditya IV, who reigned eleven months. According to an inscription from Piṭṭāpuram, and a grant from the Godāvarī district, Vijayāditya founded a separate line of Chālukya rulers, whose descendants, some centuries later, again held the Veṅgī country.—IA. xx, 267–9. ASSI. ii, 9, No. 77.

925 Yaśovarman, Lákshavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Harshadeva: married Puppā. Erected a temple to Vaikuṇṭha

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925 (Vishṇu) and placed there an image of the god which, obtained originally from Kailāsa by the lord of Bhoṭa (Tibet), had passed from Śāhi, king of Kīra, to Herambapāla, and finally to his son Devapāla of Kanauj (A.D. 948) by whom it was given to Yaśovarman. Yaśovarman is represented as warring successfully against the "Gauḍas, Khasas, Kośalas, Kaśmīras, Mithilas, Mālavas, Chedis, Kurus, and Gūrjaras," and as having defeated the king of Chedi and conquered the Kālañjara Mountain (Khajurāho inscription of Saṁ. 1011, apparently engraved after his death).—EI. i, 122 ff. CASR. ii, 451.

Keyūravarsha-Yuvarājadeva I, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his brother Bālaharsha: married Nohalā, daughter of the Chaulukya Avanivarman.—CASR. ix, 100, 112. EI. ii, 304, etc.

Vallabhadeva, the commentator, probably lived about this time. He was the son of Ānandadeva, and grandfather of Kayyaṭa, who wrote, in A.D. 977 (*q v.*), a commentary on Ānandavardhana's *Devīśataka*. Vallabhadeva wrote, among other works, the *Kumārasambhavaṭīkā*, the *Meghadūtaṭīkā*, and the *Raghuvaṁśapañjikā*.—AC. 555. See PR. i, 13. BR. 1883–4, p. 54. *Sbhv.*, ed. Peterson, Int. 114. *Kāvyamālā*, i, 101, n. 4. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1204.

926 Bhīma III, Eastern Chālukya, son of Amma I and younger brother of Vijayāditya V, conquers Vikramāditya II, and reigns eight months.

927 Yuddhamalla II, Eastern Chālukya, son of Tāḍapa, described in some records as his immediate successor, in others as the slayer and successor of Bhīma III: till A.D. 934.—IA. xx, 269.

930 Utpala, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, son of Udayākara and pupil of Somānanda, flourished. Wrote the *Pratyabhijñāsūtra*, the *Ajaḍapramātṛisiddhi*, and the *Parameśastotrāvali*. To the same period belongs Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, author of the *Stavachintāmaṇi*.—BKR. 81, 82.

931 H. 319. Abū Ẕakrīā-i-Yaḥyā, son of Aḥmad, son of Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, ousts Shabāsī who had seized Hirāt, and leaving Qarā-Tigīn, a slave of Abū Ibrāhīm, Sāmānī, in possession, departs for Samrqand. Amīr Naṣr arriving the following day, reinstates Sīmjūr and pursues Ẕakrīā by way of Karūkh.—RT. 37, notes.

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933 L.K. 9. Śūravarman set up by Tantrins in place of Chakravarman of Kashmir.—*Rājat.* v, 292.

H. 321. Manṣūr, son of 'Alī, appointed governor of Hirāt.—RT. 37, notes.

934 L.K. 10. Śūravarman of Kashmir dethroned; Pārtha restored.—*Rājat.* v, 295.

H. 322. Alp-Tigīn, Turkish slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, takes Ghaznī; Abū 'Alī-i-Lawīk, the governor, flees.—RT. 71. JBA. lv, pt. 1, 118.

Chālukya-Bhīma II, Vishṇuvardhana VII, son of Vijayāditya IV and younger brother of Amma I, conquers and deposes Yuddhamalla II: reigns till A.D. 945. Married Lokamahādevī. Said to have slain Rājamayya, Dhaḷaga or Vaḷaga, Tātabikki, Bijja, Ayyapa (perhaps the Ayyapadeva of the Begūr inscription of the Western Gaṅga king Ereyapparasa), and a great army sent by King Govinda V (the Rāshṭrakūṭa). His Kolavennu grant was issued at the request of the Pānara prince Vājjaya.—IA. xiii, 213 (grant from Pāganavaram); *ib.* xx, 269. ASSI. iii, 43 (grant from Kolavennu, Kistna district). Unpublished grant apparently from Masulipatam.

934 Baddiga or Vaddiga, Amoghavarsha III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, succeeds his nephew Govinda IV. The Deoli grant of Kṛishṇa III represents Govinda IV as falling into evil ways and dying an early death, upon which the feudatory chieftains begged Amoghavarsha to become king. Amoghavarsha married Kundakadevī, a daughter of Yuvarāja I of Chedi. A daughter of Amoghavarsha married the Western Gaṅga prince Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permānaḍi Būtuga (*q.v.*, A.D. 949).—JBRAS. xviii, 242.

935 L.K. 11, Āshāḍha. Pārtha of Kashmir again dethroned; Chakravarman restored.—*Rājat.* v, 297.

V. Saṁ. 991. Sāmantasiṁha, Chāpotkaṭa of Aṇhilvāḍ, succeeds Ratnāditya: till A.D. 942. See A.D. 746.

936 L.K. 12. Chakravarman of Kashmir having abandoned the capital, Śambhuvardhana, a minister, usurps the throne. Chakravarman defeats the latter, Chaitra śudi 8, and, regaining the throne, puts him to death.—*Rājat.* v, 302, 328.

H. 324. Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan, son of Is-ḥāq, succeeds Manṣūr, son of 'Alī, as governor of Hirāt. Soon after in the same

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936 year Abū-l-'Abbās, Muḥammad, son of Al-Jarraḥ, marching against Hirāt, captures Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan, and sends him to Balkā-Tigīn at Jurjān.—RT. 37, notes.

937 L.K. 13, Jyeshṭha śudi 8. Chakravarman of Kashmir killed; Unmattāvanti crowned.—*Rājat.* v, 413.

938 H. 326. Amīr Naṣr II, Sāmānī, appoints Muḥammad, son of Muḥammad Al-Jīhānī, wazīr.—RT. 37, notes.

939 L.K. 15, Āshāḍha. Śūravarman II of Kashmir, last of the Utpala dynasty, succeeds Unmattāvanti, but is deposed a few days later, when Yaśaskaradeva, a Brahman, is placed on the throne.—*Rājat.* v, 448–9.

V. Saṁ. 996. Maṁmaṭa, Rāshṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikuṇḍī, son and successor of Vidagdha.—See under Dhavala, A.D. 997.

940 Ś. 862–881. Kṛishṇa III, Akālavarsha II, Nirupama II, Rāshṭrakūṭa, son and successor of Baddiga-Amoghavarsha III. Assisted his father in the government, and during his lifetime subjugated Dantiga (probably the king of Kāñchī) and Bappuka; subdued Rachhyāmalla and placed Bhūtārya (A.D. 949) on the Gaṅga throne (Deoli grant); reigned at least twenty-six years.—JBRAS. xviii, 239 ff. (Deoli copper-plate, Ś. 862 exp.). IA. xii, 257 (Soraṭūr inscription, Ś. 873). EI. ii, 167 (Ātakūr inscription, Ś. 872); iv, 58 (Sāloṭgi inscription, Ś. 867); *ib.* 81 (Velūr inscription of twenty-sixth year). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 418 ff. BD. 73.

940 Rājāditya, Choḷa, begins to reign; fourth member of the dynasty, his ancestors being his father Parāntaka I, grandfather Āditya I, and great-grandfather Vijayālaya.—ASSI. iii, 112. MGO., August 6th, 1892, No. 544.

941 V. Saṁ. 998. Mūlarāja I, son of Rāji of Kalyāṇa (probably Kanauj), conquers Gujarāt and founds there the Chaulukya or Solaṅkī dynasty of Aṇhilvāḍ: reigns till A.D. 996. The direct descendants of Mūlarāja ruled Gujarāt until V. Saṁ. 1299, A.D. 1243. —IA. vi, 182 ff. and 213. Inscriptions, copper-plate of V. Saṁ. 1043; *ib.* 191 ff. VOJ. v, 300.

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941 Ś. 863. The poet Hampa or Pampa, of Karṇāṭa, writes the *Ādipurāṇa* and the *Vikramārjuna Vijaya* or *Pampa Bhārata* at Puligeṟe, *i.e.* Lakshmeśvar, in the Dhārvāḍ country, under Arikeśarin II, Chālukya feudatory of the Rāṭhor dynasty.—JRAS., N.S., xiv, 19. See A.D. 902.

942 H. 331. Muḥammad Abū-l-Qāsim ibn Ḥauqal, the geographer, leaves Baghdād to visit India. Was at Manṣūriyah in A.D. 961, and returned to Baghdād in A.D. 968. Wrote the *Ashkālu-l-Bilād* in A.D. 977, describing the countries he had visited.—EHI. i, 31 ff. and 455; ii, 412.

Ibn Muhalhal, the historian, having accompanied the Chinese ambassador to the court of Naṣr ibn Aḥmad ibn Ismā'īl, Sāmānī, at Bukhārā, is supposed to have visited Chaul or Saimūr, in the Northern Koṅkaṇ, about this date.—JBRAS. xii, 56. EHI. i, 95.

943 March, H. 331, Rajab. Death of Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Naṣr (II), Sāmānī (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). Other accounts represent Naṣr as being slain by his own slaves, 12th Ram. 330, some say 331. His son Nūḥ I succeeds him.—RT. 37.

H. 331. Qarā-Tigīn removed from the government of Hirāt, and succeeded by Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr.—RT. 38, n. 6.

943 H. *331.* Khalaf succeeds his father Aḥmad-i-Ṣaffar as ruler of Sijistān.—RT. 185.

944 H. 332. 'Abdu-llah, son of Ashkān Khwārizm Shāh, rebels against Nūḥ I, Sāmānī, but is subdued.—RT. 38, n. 6.

H. 332. Ibrāhīm, son of Sīmjūr, sends Abū-l-Fazl-i-'Azīz, son of Muḥammad the Sijizī, as his deputy, to Hirāt.—RT. 38, n. 6.

945 Tuesday, 9th September, Ś. 867, Sāloṭgi inscription of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III.—EI. iv, 58.

Friday, 5th December, Ś. 867. Coronation of the Eastern Chālukya Amma II or Vijayāditya VI, son and successor of Chālukya-Bhīma II. Married a daughter of Prince Kāma and his wife Nāyamāmbā. Ballāladeva-Velābhaṭa or Boḍḍiya, son of Pammavā of the Paṭṭavardhinī family, was one of his feudatories.—IA. vii, 15; viii, 73 (grant from Masulipatam); *ib.* xii, 91 (grant from Yelivarru, Kistna district); *ib.* xiii, 248; xx, 270. ASSI. iii, 46 (grant from Masulipatam).

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945 Ś. 867. Inscriptions at Kyāsanur of Kali-Viṭṭa, Chellaketana, feudatory governor of Banavāsi under Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa. —FKD., 1st ed., p. 37.

948 L.K. 24, Bhādra vadi 3. Saṅgrāmadeva of Kashmir succeeds his father Yaśaskaradeva.—*Rājat.* vi, 114.

V. Saṁ. 1005 on Sīyaḍoṇī inscription. Devapāla of Kanauj, son and successor of Mahīpāla or Kshitipāla: probably identical with the Devapāla mentioned in the Khajurāho inscription of V. Saṁ. 1011.—EI. i, 122 ff. and 162 ff. (Sīyaḍoṇī inscription).

Rājāditya, Choḷa, son of Parāntaka I, killed about this date in battle with Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa (A.D. 940–959), by Būtuga, feudatory of the latter. His brother, Gandarāditya, succeeds him.—ASSI. iii. 112. See also A.D. 949.

949 L.K. 24, Phālguna vadi 10. Parvagupta, a minister, kills Saṅgrāmadeva of Kashmir and ascends the throne.—*Rājat.* vi, 129.

Ś. 872, Ātakūr inscription. Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman-Permānaḍi Būtuga, or Būtayya, Gaṅga feudatory of Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa. Described as ruling the Gaṅgavāḍi Ninety-six-thousand, in consequence of having slain Rāchamalla, son of Ereyappa. According to an inscription at Hebbāḷ, Dhārvāḍ, Būtuga married, between A.D. 911 and 940, a daughter of the Rāshṭrakūta king Amoghavarsha-Vaddiga, with whom he received as dowry the Puligere, Beḷvola, Kisukāḍ, and Bāgenāḍ districts. Kṛishṇa III confirmed him in the possession of these, adding the district of Banavāsi, as a reward for his having slain the Choḷa king Rājāditya.

Ereyappa is the Gaṅga king of that name, of whom there is an undated stone inscription from Begūr, Maisūr.

The Ātakūr inscription mentions a follower of Būtuga named Maṇalarata, of the Sagara lineage, as "lord of Valabhī."—EI. i, 346 (Begūr inscription); *ib.* ii, 167 ff. (Ātakūr inscription). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 304–5, 332. IA. xii, 270 (inscription at Hebbāḷ, Lakshmeśvar, Ś. 896). *Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgoḷa*, Int. 18, 19.

950 L.K. 26, Āshāḍha vadi 13. Kshemagupta of Kashmir succeeds his father Parvagupta: till A.D. 958. Married Diddā, daughter of Siṁharāja, prince of Lohara, and maternal granddaughter of the Śāhi Bhīma (I), whose erection of a temple in Kashmir during Kshemagupta's reign proves him to have been ruling at least in A.D. 950.—*Rājat.* vi, 148. Refs. A.D. 902.

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950 Lakshmaṇarājadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja I: married Rāhaḍā. The Bilhari inscription records his defeat of the lord of Kosala, and his expedition to "the very pleasant western region," during which he worshipped the god Someśvara in Gujarāt. His daughter Bonthādevī was the mother of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II (A.D. 973–997).—EI. ii, 174 (undated inscription from Kārītālāī); *ib.* 304.

Śrī-Harshadeva, Sīyaka II or Simhabhaṭa, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Vairisiṁha II: married Vaḍajā; conquered the lord of Raḍūpāṭī and a king of the Kshatriya Hūṇas (*Navasāhasāṅkacharita*). "Took in battle the wealth of [the Rāshṭrakūṭa] king Khoṭṭiga" (Udepur *Praśasti*). Dhanapāla's allusion, in his *Pāiyalachchhī* (V.S. 1029), to the plunder of Mānyakheṭa by the lord of Mālava probably refers to this conflict.—EI. i, 225.

Siṁharāja, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati I, reigning probably about this date. He is stated to have subdued, amongst others, a Tomara chief who was apparently allied with a certain Lavaṇa; and probably met with a violent end at his enemies' hands.—EI. ii, 116 ff. VOJ. vii, 188 ff. JBA. lv, pt. i, 30.

Lakshmaṇagupta, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Utpala and Bhaṭṭanārāyaṇa, flourished.—BKR. 81, 82.

951 H. *340.* Shaikh Abū Is-ḥāq al Istakhrī writes his *Kitābu-l-Akālīm*, describing his travels in various Muḥammadan countries.—EHI. i, 26.

953 V. Saṁ. 1010, Udepur inscription. Allaṭa, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Khumāṇa or Shummāṇa.—BI. 67.

954 H. 343. Abū-l-Fawāris-i-'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī, succeeds his father Nūḥ I.—RT. 40.

An embassy from Southern India, sent by Po-lo-hoa, visits China in the reign of the emperor Chi-tsung (A.D. 954–960).—Pauthier, JA., 3e série, viii, 293.

955 Monday, April 2nd, V. Saṁ. 1011, Khajurāho inscription. Dhaṅga or Dhāṅgadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Yaśovarman. In his reign "the Chandella kingdom extended from the Yamunā in the north to the frontiers of the Chedi kingdom in the south, and from Kālañjara in the east or north-east to Gopādri

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955 [Gwaliar] in the north-west" (Khajurāho inscription of Yaśovarman). He erected a temple to Śambhu (Śiva). Died between A.D. 998 and 1002. The Mahoba inscription represents him as equalling Hamvīra or Hammīra, either Sabuk-Tigīn (A.D. 977–997) or Maḥmūd of Ghaznī. He may have been the king of Kālañjara who, according to Firishtah, aided Jayapāla of Lahor on his second defeat by Sabuk-Tigīn.—EI. i, 135; 137 (Khajurāho inscription, V. Saṁ. 1059); *ib.* 218. IA. xvi, 201 (copper-plate, V. Saṁ. 1055). BF. i, 18.

956 V. Saṁ. 1013, inscription from Suhaniya, Gwaliar, of Mahendrachandra, son of Mādhava, possibly a king of Gwaliar, though his name appears without the usual regal titles.—JBA. xxxi, 399.

H. 345. Al-Mas'ūdī, the historian, dies in Egypt. He was a native of Baghdād who visited India, Ceylon, and the coast of China about A.D. 915, embodying his experiences in his work *Murūju-l-Zahab* (*Meadows of Gold*) completed H. 332 (A.D. 943).—EHI. i, 18. BOD. 246.

957 H. 346. 'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī, appoints Alp-Tigīn governor of Hirāt in place of Abū Manṣūr, son of 'Abdu-r-Razzāq, who had retired. Alp-Tigīn sends Abū Is-ḥāq-i-Ṭāhirī as his deputy to Hirāt, but the latter being seized, bound, and removed, is succeeded as deputy by Ḥusain, son of Rībāl.—RT. 40, n. 4; *ib.* 71. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

958 L.K. 34, Pausha śudi 9. Abhimanyu of Kashmir succeeds his father Kshemagupta, under the guardianship of his mother Queen Diddā.—*Rājat.* vi, 187.

959 H. 348 (Faṣīḥī), according to others H. 351. Death of 'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī. His brother Abū Ṣāliḥ-i-Manṣūr (I) succeeds him.—RT. 41.

Ś. 881. Somadeva, the Jaina poet, writes the *Yaśastilaka* in the reign of Kṛishṇa III, Rāshṭrakūṭa and his feudatory, the son of the Chālukya prince Arikeśarin II (A.D. 941).—PR. ii, 33–49.

960 Saturday, 14th January, V. Saṁ. 1016, Rājor inscription of Vijayapāladeva, king of Kanauj, and of his feudatory Mathanadeva

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960 of the Gurjarapratīhāra line, the successor of Sāvaṭa. Vijayapāladeva was the son of Kshitipāla of Kanauj who, according to the Sīyaḍoṇī inscription, was succeeded by Devapāla. This Devapāla may therefore be identical with Vijayapāla or he may be his brother. —EI. iii, 263 ff.

960 Rāmakanṭha, Kashmirian, author of the *Tippaṇa* on the *Spandasarvasva*, flourished in the latter half of the tenth century, being a pupil of Utpaladeva.—BKR. 79.

961 H. 350. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Sīmjūr made governor of Hirāt.—RT. 41, notes.

962 H. 351. Manṣūr I, Sāmānī, sends an army against Alp-Tigīn, who had incurred his displeasure, but the latter defeats it and seizes Ghaznī. Manṣūr sends another force against him, but, on its defeat, gives up the struggle.—RT. 43, n. 4. PMH. ii, 243. EIH. 319. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118. See PMD., 285–9.

H. 351. Abū-l-Ḥasan-i-Sīmjūr appointed Ṣāḥibu-l-Jaish (commander-in-chief), proceeds to Nīshāpūr, and is succeeded at Hirāt by Abū-l-Ḥasan, son of 'Umro, Fāryābī. Four months later he gives place to Ṭalḥah, son of Muḥammad, Nisā'ī.—RT. 71, n. 5.

963 H. 352. Is-ḥāq succeeds, on the death of his father Alp-Tigīn, to the government of Ghaznī.—JBA. lv, pt. i, 118. RT. 71.

(Ś. 890. Inscription at Kārya, Māisūr, of fifth year.) Satyavākya-Koṅguṇivarman - Permānaḍi - Mārasiṁha, Gaṅga, son of Būtuga, succeeds his half-brother Rachchagaṅga (?). Apparently identical with the Mārasiṁha-*Permāḍi*, news of whose death, according to an inscription at Melāgani, reached the Pallava king Pallavāditya-Noḷambādhirāja in or just before Āshāḍha (June-July), A.D. 974. Mārasiṁha governed the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligere, and Beḷvola districts under the Rāshṭrakūṭas Khoṭṭiga and Kakka II, and at one time ruled also the Banavāsi, Noḷambavāḍi, and Sānṭaḷige districts. An inscription at Śravaṇa Beḷgola describes him as being sent on an expedition to Gujarāt by Kṛishṇa III, as conquering the Pallavas of Noḷambavāḍi, and as gaining victories at Mānyakheṭa, Gonūr, Uchchaṅgī, etc. It also attributes to him an attempt to restore the Rāshṭrakūṭa sovereignty after its overthrow by Taila II, by crowning Indra IV in A.D. 973.—IA. vii, 101 (inscription at

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963 Lakshmeśvar, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 890); *ib.* xii, 255 (inscription at Adaraguñchi, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 893); *ib.* 270–1 (inscription at Guṇḍūr, Dhārvād, Ś. 896). REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. 1, No. Nj. 158 (inscription at Nagarle, Maisūr, Ś. 892); *ib.* 192 (inscription at Kārya, Maisūr, Ś. 890). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 305 ff.

964 H. 353. Khalaf, ruler of Sijistān, makes a pilgrimage to Mekkah, leaving his son-in-law Ṭāhir deputy-governor in his absence. On Khalaf's return Ṭāhir refused to surrender the government, but was eventually forced to do so by Manṣūr I, son of Nūḥ, Sāmānī, to whom Khalaf appealed.—RT. 185.

H. 353. Is-ḥāq, son of Alp-Tigīn, attacked by Lawīk, retires with his father's slave Sabuk-Tigīn from Ghaznī to Bukhārā, where he is formally invested by Manṣūr I, Sāmānī, with the government of that province.—RT. 72. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

965 H. 354. Is-ḥāq returns to Ghaznī, and ousts Lawīk, who flees.—RT. 72, 186. JBA. lv, pt. i, 118.

965 Rise of the Kālachakra system of Buddhism in Northern India, Kashmir, and Nepāl.—Csoma, *Grammar*, p. 192.

966 H. 355. Balkā-Tigīn, slave of Alp-Tigīn, appointed governor of Ghaznī on the death of Is-ḥāq, by Nūḥ II, Sāmānī.—RT. 72.

Ś. 888. Utpala or Bhaṭṭotpala, the astronomer, writes the *Jagachchandrikā*, a commentary on Varāhamihira's *Brihajjātakam.*—*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Paṇḍit*, N.S., xiv, 61. AC., p. 64. AOC. 329*a*. JRAS., N.S., i, 410.

967 V. Saṁ. 1024. Jineśvara, pupil of Vardhamāna, founds the Kharatara sect of the Jains. Dharmasāgara, however, attributes its origin to Jinadattāchārya in V. Saṁ. 1204.—BR., 1883–4, 144, 148.

968 V. Saṁ. 1024, 1039. Lakshmaṇarāja reigning. Said to be the founder of the Nadole branch of the Chohans or Chāhamānas.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

970 November 13th, H. 360, 10th Muḥarram (Faṣīḥī), 10th Muḥarram 361 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī), 9th Muḥarram 357 (Firishtah).

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970 Birth of Maḥmūd (of Ghaznī) son of Sabuk-Tigīn.—RT. 44, 76. BF. i, 33. EHI. ii, 269.

Dānārṇava, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his younger half-brother Amma II: till A.D. 973.

According to Chālukya records a period of anarchy, due probably to Choḷa invasions, followed on Dānārṇava's death. It lasted about thirty years (A.D. 973–1003), during which period Veṅgī was without a ruler.—IA. xx, 272.

970 Śaṅkaragaṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, succeeds his father Lakshmaṇarāja.—EI. ii, 302–4.

The poet Indurāja probably flourished about this time. Abhinavagupta (A.D. 993 to 1015) mentions him as his teacher in his *Bhagavadgītaṭīkā.*—PR. iv, Ind. xii. BKR. 66.

971 Sunday, October 22nd, Ś. 893, inscription from Adaraguñchi, Dhārvāḍ. Khoṭika or Khoṭṭiga, Nityavarsha, Rāshṭrakūṭa, brother and successor of Kṛishṇa III; and his feudatory Permānaḍi-Mārasiṁha the Gaṅga, governor of the Gaṅgavāḍi, Puligeṟe, and the Beḷvala or Beḷvola districts.—IA. xii, 255. BD. 73–4. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 422.

972 L.K. 48, Kārt. śudi 3. Abhimanyu of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by his infant son Nandigupta, Diddā continuing to wield the royal power.—*Rājat.* vi, 292.

V. Saṁ. 1028. Udepur inscription, Naravāhana, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Allaṭa.—BI. 69.

Ś. 894, 895, Kardā copper-plates and Gunḍūr inscription. Kakkala, Karka II, Amoghavarsha IV, or Vallabhanarendra III, Rāshṭrakūṭa, nephew and successor of Khoṭika. Stated to have conquered the Gurjara, Hūṇa, Choḷa, and Pāṇḍya kings.—IA. xii, 263, 270.

V. Saṁ. 1029. The *Pāiyalachchhī* or *Deśīnāmamālā* written by Dhanapāla, a protégé of Muñja and Bhoja of Mālava. Dhanapāla wrote also the *Rishabhapañchāśikā*, and the authorship of the *Tilakamañjarī* is ascribed to him.—IA. ii, 166; iv, 59. PR. iv, Index, lxii. AC. 267.

973 L.K. 49, Mārga śudi 12. Nandigupta of Kashmir put to death by Diddā, who puts Tribhuvana, another grandson, on the throne in his place.—*Rājat.* vi, 311.

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973 H. 362. Pirī or Pīrey, slave of Alp-Tigīn, made governor of Ghaznī on the death of Balkā-Tigīn.—RT. 73.

Ś. 896, Śrīmukha Saṁvatsara, inscription from Gadag, Dhārvāḍ. Tailapa, Nurmadi-Taila or Āhavamalla, son of the Chālukya Vikramāditya, by Bonthādevī, daughter of Lakshmaṇarāja, Kalachuri of Chedi, overthrows Kakka II, Rāshṭrakūṭa of Mālkhed, and establishes the Later Chālukya dynasty. Between this and the following year, however, the Western Gaṅga, Permānaḍi Mārasiṁha, attempted, though apparently unsuccessfully, to restore the Rāshṭrakūṭa sovereignty by crowning Indra IV, a grandson of Kṛishṇa III. Taila reigned till A.D. 997. He claims to have captured and put to death Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava, who had invaded his kingdom; he is also stated to have attacked the Choḷa country and humbled the king of Chedi. He subjugated the Kuntala country, which included the Banavāsi, Hāṅgal, Puligeṟe, Beḷvola, Kūṇḍi, Beḷgaum, Kisukāḍ districts, etc., and conquered the whole of the Rāshṭrakūṭa kingdom with the exception of Gujarāt. Tailapa married Jākabbe or Jākaladevī, daughter of the Rāshṭrakūṭa, Kakka II.—IA. viii, 10, 15, 16; xii, 270; xvi, 18; xxi, 167. PSOCI., Nos. 86 and 214. BD. 79 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 424. EI. iv, 204. Also refs. under A.D. 490.

Dharmadeva (?) Fa-thien, afterwards Fa-hien, a Śramaṇa of the Nālanda monastery in Magadha, translates several Buddhist works into Chinese between A.D. 973 and 1001, when he dies.—BN. 450.

974 H. 363. Pīrey, aided by Sabuk-Tigīn, repulses a force that had advanced from Hind for the purpose of seizing Ghaznī.—RT. 73, n. 7.

V. Saṁ. 1031, 1036, Ujjain copper-plates. Vākpati II, Utpalarāja, Muñja, Amoghavarsha, Pṛithivīvallabha, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sīyaka II. Subdued the Karṇāṭas, Lāṭas, Keraḷas, Choḷas, and vanquished Yuvarāja II of Chedi (Udepur *Praśasti*); was himself conquered, captured, and executed by the Chālukya Tailapa II (Merutuṅga's *Prabandhachintāmaṇi*), probably between A.D. 994 and 997.—ASWI. iii, 100. IA. xiv, 159. EI. i, 223 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1030, Harsha inscription. Vigraharāja II, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Siṁharāja. Attacked Mūlarāja of Aṇhilvāḍ who retired before him and Bārapa to Kanthkoṭ.—EI. ii, 118. VOJ. vii, 191. IA. vi, 184.

Ś. 896, fragmentary inscription at Muḷgund, Dhārvāḍ. Pañchaladeva reigning as paramount sovereign. He apparently succeeded

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974 the Gaṅga, Mārasiṁha, but was killed shortly afterwards by the Western Chālukya Taila II. Pañchaladeva is mentioned in the Adaraguñchi inscription of Ś. 893, and in the Guṇḍūr inscription of Ś. 895.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 307.

975 L.K. 51, Mārga śudi 5. Tribhuvana of Kashmir killed by Diddā who replaces him by a third grandson, Bhīmagupta.—*Rājat.* vi, 312.

975 Yuvarājadeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, younger brother and successor of Śaṅkaragaṇa: contemporary with Muñja Vākpati of Mālava by whom he was conquered, according to the Udepur Praśasti. The undated Bilhari inscription probably belongs to his reign.—EI. i, 227, 251; ii, 304.

Bārapa ruling in Lāṭadeśa or Central Gujarāt. Bārapa was of the Chālukya lineage and apparently related to Mūlarāja. The *Rās Māla* represents him as the general of the Western Chālukya Tailapa (*q.v.*, A.D. 973), but the *Sukṛitasaṅkīrtana* as general of the king of Kanyākubja. The latter statement may be a version of that of the grant of Trilochanapāla which says he was related by marriage to the Rāshṭrakūṭa king of Kanyākubja. He attacked and drove Mūlarāja to Kanthkoṭ, but seems to have been eventually slain by the latter. See Trilochanapāla, A.D. 1051.—IA. vi, 184; xii, 196.

976 June 12th, H. 365, 11th Shauwāl. Death of Manṣūr I, Sāmānī, and succession of his son Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Nūḥ (II), who receives investiture from the Khalīfah Uṭ-Ṭā'ī'u-L'illah.—RT. 44.

977 H. 367 (Faṣīḥī), 27th Sha'bān, H. 366 (Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī). Pīrey deposed, and Sabuk-Tigīn made governor of Ghaznī in his stead. Nūḥ II, Sāmānī, confirms the appointment, but soon afterwards, on the decline of the Sāmānī power, Sabuk-Tigīn becomes virtually independent.

Sabuk-Tigīn appoints as his wazīr Abū-l-'Abbās, Al-Faẓl-i-Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad Al-Isfarāīnī.—RT. 73, n. 9.

V. Saṁ. 1034, fifth of the wane of Vaiśākha, inscription from Suhaniya. Vajradāman, Kachchhapaghāta, son of Lakshmaṇa. The Sāsbāhu inscription of his descendant Mahīpāla states that Vajradāman defeated a ruler of Gādhinagara (Kanauj), and conquered the fort of Gopādri (Gwaliar).—JBA. xxxi, 401, 411. IA. xv, 35.

March-April, Ś. 899, Chaitra, inscription from Kandavāra, Maisūr, Immaḍi- or Irmaḍi-Noḷambādhirāja (II) mentioned as reigning.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 332.

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977 K.Y. 4078. Kayyaṭa, son of Chandrāditya and grandson of Vallabhadeva, writes a commentary on Ānandavardhana's *Devīśataka*.—AC. 81. *Sbhv.*, Int. 114.

Ś. 900. The *Chāmuṇḍarāja Purāṇa* written by Chāmuṇḍarāya or Chāmuṇḍarāja, minister of the Western Gaṅga king Rājamalla or Rāchamalla.—IA. xii, 21. PR. ii, 76. *Inscriptions at Śravaṇa-Belgola*, Nos. 75, 76, and pp. 22, 25, 33, 34.

978 February-March, Ś. 899 exp., Phālguna, inscription at Kiggaṭnāḍ, Coorg. Satyavākya Koṅguṇivarman-Rāchamalla-Permānaḍi reigning. An inscription at Doḍḍa-Homma, and one at Kottatti, possibly belong to him.—REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. i, No. Nj. 183; No. Md. 107. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 307.

979 Thursday, November 6th, V. Saṁ. 1036, Ujjain copper-plate of Muñja Vākpati II of Mālava.—IA. xiv, 159.

H. 369. Jaipāl, king of Lahor, marching on Ghaznī, encounters Sabuk-Tigīn at Laghmān, but an accommodation being arrived at, he retires.—RT. 74, n. 2. EIH. 321.

980 H. 370 (H. 367, Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tigīn takes Bust.—RT. 74. EHI. iv, 159.

L.K. 56. Bhīmagupta of Kashmir put to death by his grandmother Diddā, who henceforth rules in her own name.—*Rājat.* vi, 332.

June–July, Ś. 902, Āshāḍha, inscription from Sogal near Saundatti. Kārtavīrya I, son and successor of Nanna, of the Second Branch of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti, governing Kūṇḍi under the Western Chālukya Tailapa II. Stated to have fixed the boundaries of the Kuhundi or Kūṇḍi country.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 428 ff., 551, 553.

December, Ś. 902, Pausha, Saundatti temple inscription. Śānta or Śāntivarman, son and successor of Piṭṭuga and Raṭṭa of the First Branch of the Raṭṭa feudatories of Saundatti under the Western Chālukya Tailapa II; married Chandikabbe.—JBRAS. x, 171, 204 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 552.

Thien-si-tsâi, Śramaṇa of Northern India and a native either of Jalandhara or Kashmir, arrives in China. Worked for twenty years at translations, dying in A.D. 1000.

Shi'-hu Dānapāla (?), Śramaṇa of Udyāna, arrived in China the same year as Thien-si-tsâi, and worked at translations, 111 treatises being ascribed to him.—BN. 452, 453.

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980 Atīśa (Dīpaṅkara Śrījñāna), the Buddhist sage of Magadha, born. In A.D. 1038 he visited Tibet where he spent thirteen years reviving the Mahāyāna doctrines, and died at Ñethang, near Lhasa, A.D. 1053. —JBA. lx, pt. 1, p. 46 ff.

980 Padmagupta or Parimala, poet-laureate under the Paramāra kings Vākpati Muñja (A.D. 974–995) and Sindhurāja (A.D. *995–1010*). Author of the *Navasāhasāṅkacharita*, written probably about A.D. 1010, in honour of Sindhurāja. To Muñja's time belong also Dhanañjaya, author of the *Daśarūpa*; his brother Dhanika, author of the *Daśarūpāvaloka*; and Halāyudha, author of the *Piṅgalachhandashṭīkā*.—Bühler and Zachariæ, *Über das Navasāhasāṅkacharita*, *Sitzungsberichte der phil. hist. Classe der Wiener Akademie*, Bd. cxvi, 583 ff. *Bezzenberger's Beiträge*, xiii, 99, Anm. 2. EI. i, 227. JA. 1886, 8e série, vii, 220 ff. *Sbhv.*, ed. Peterson, p. 115. AC., p. 764. AOC., p. 197*a*.

982 Monday, March 20th, Ś. 905. Indrarāja, Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, Rāshṭrakūṭa, described as a son's son of Kṛishṇarājendra (Kṛishṇa III), dies, according to an inscription from Maisūr, by performing the Jaina vow of self-starvation.—IA. xx, 35.

983 H. *373*. Zain Khān or Kābul Shāh, Gakk'har, said to have fled from Kashmir on the revolt of his subjects and taken service under Sabuk-Tigīn at Ghaznī.—JBA. xl, 71. See same article for the history of the Gakk'hars.

985 (Inscription of Ś. 913, seventh year.) Rājarāja the Great, *alias* Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, Choḷa, begins to reign; son of Parāntaka II, and successor of Madhurāntaka I. Said to have conquered Satyāśraya, Chālukya (Ś. 919–930), as well as the Eastern Chālukya Vimalāditya, who married his daughter Kūndavā. Conquered, between his twelfth and fourteenth years, Gaṅgapāḍi, Nuḷambapāḍi, Taḍiyapāḍi or Taḍigaipāḍi, the country of Veṅgī, and Coorg; from his fourteenth to his sixteenth years, Quilon and Kaliṅgam; sixteenth to twentieth years, Ceylon; twenty-first to twenty-fifth years, Raṭṭapāḍi, *i.e.* the Western Chālukyan empire, which was invaded during the reign of Satyāśraya; twenty-ninth year, "12,000 islands." Dispensed certain charities in Ś. 926.—MJ. xiv, pt. 1, 17. EI. iv, 66 (Maisūr inscriptions—of Ś. 929; of Ś. 934, twenty-eighth year, etc.); *ib.* 137 (inscription of his

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985 feudatory Vīra Choḷa). ASSI. iii, 63, 94, 140, 169; *ib.*, vol. iv, 1–77. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, pp. 8, 9. B.ASSI. iv, 204 (Leyden copper-plate, 23rd year). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 308. IA. xxiii, 297.

985 H. *375.* The Karmatian heretics, overthrown in 'Irāq, settle in Sindh. The decline of the Karmatians, begun according to Abū-l-Fidā in H. 326, was hastened by two defeats in Egypt in H. 360 and 363.—EHI. i, 459.

986 H. 376 (367 Habību-s-Siyar). Sabuk-Tigīn takes Kuṣdār and makes a raid on the frontier districts of Hind, carrying off many captives and much booty.—RT. 74.

988 H. 378. Sabuk-Tigīn again encounters Jaipāl, routs him in the battle of Laghmān, and pursues him. A peace is afterwards concluded, by the terms of which Jaipāl agrees to cede to Sabuk-Tigīn four of the fortresses of Hind on the side of Ghaznī and one hundred elephants. Jaipāl allied himself on this occasion with the rājas of Delhī, Ajmīr, Kālañjara, and Kanauj. Sabuk-Tigīn after his victory takes possession of the country up to the Indus, and places a governor of his own at Peshawar.—EIH. 321–2. RT. 74.

990 Ś. 912, inscription from Bhairanmaṭṭi, Kalādgi. The Sinda chieftain Pulikāla, son of Kammara, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa II.—PSOCI., No. 86. EI. iii, 230 ff.

H. 380. Sabuk-Tigīn imprisons his son Maḥmūd at Ghaznī, where he remains until the following year.—RT. 74, n. 3.

991 Ś. 913. Śrīdhara, son of Baladeva, writes the *Nyāyakandalī*, a commentary on Praśasta's *Praśastabhāshya*—BKR. 76.

992 V. Saṁ. 1049, Dewal inscription. Lalla the Chhinda, son of Malhaṇa by Aṇahilā of the Chulukīśvara family, and grandson of Vairavarman. An undated inscription at Gayā gives the names of several members of a Chhinda dynasty, but their connection with Lalla's family is, as yet, unknown.—EI. i, 75 ff. IA. ix, 143.

H. 382. Amīr Nūḥ, Sāmānī, proceeds with Sabuk-Tigīn to Hirāt to overthrow Abū 'Alī-i-Sīmjūr, governor of Khurāsān.—RT. 46.

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993 H. 383. Shihabu-d-Daulah Bughrā Khān advances against Bukhārā, but is overthrown by Sabuk-Tigīn.—RT. 46.

Abhinavagupta, the Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, flourished between A.D. 993 and 1015, his *Bhairavastotra* being dated Laukika era 68, and his *Pratyabhijñāvimarśinī*, *bṛihatī vṛitti*, in the year 90 of the same era (Kaliyuga 4115). He wrote also the *Tantrāloka*, the *Bodhapañchāśikā*, and the *Lochana*, a commentary on Ānandavardhana's *Dhvanyāloka*, besides various other works. In the *Lochana* he mentions Tauta, author of the *Kāvyakautuka*, as his teacher in Alaṅkāra.—BKR. 66, 80, 82.

994 October, H. 384, Ram. Nūḥ II, Sāmānī, and Sabuk-Tigīn defeat Abū 'Alī-i-Sīmjūr at Hirāt, or, according to Faṣīḥī at Nīshāpūr. Nūḥ in the following month appoints Sabuk-Tigīn governor of Khurāsān, Balkh, and Hirāt, and his son Maḥmūd captain-general of the forces and governor of Nīshāpūr.—RT. 46–7, 74–5.

V. Saṁ. 1050. Amitagati, the Jain, writes the *Subhāshitaratnasandoha* in the reign of Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava. Another work of his—the *Dharmaparīkshā*—was written in V. Saṁ. 1070=A.D. 1014.—BR. 1882–3, p. 45; *ib.* 1884–7, p. 13. PR. iv, Index, ix. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1110.

995 April, H. 385, Rabī' I. Abū 'Alī-i-Sīmjūr, advancing from Gurgān, defeats Maḥmūd and regains Nīshāpūr. Subsequently he and Fāyiq are defeated by Sabuk-Tigīn and Maḥmūd near Ṭūs.—RT. 48.

995 Sindhurāja, Navasāhasāṅka or Kumāranārāyaṇa, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Vākpati II. Conquered a king of the Hūṇas, a prince of the Kosalas, the inhabitants of Vāgaḍa and Lāṭa, and the Muralas; wedded the Nāga princess Śaśiprabhā, probably of the race of the Nāga Kshatriyas; had for his chief minister Yaśobhaṭa-Ramāṅgada (*Navasāhasāṅkacharita*).—EI. i, 228 ff.

996 V. Saṁ. 1053. Chāmuṇḍarāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Mūlarāja: till A.D. 1009. Said to have waged a successful war against Sindhurāja (of Mālava).—IA. vi, 184. EI. i, 294.

997 August, H. 387, Sha'bān. Death of Sabuk-Tigīn near Balkh. His son Ismā'īl succeeds to the government of Ghaznī.—RT. 75, n. 6. PMH. ii, 278.

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997 July 22nd, H. 387, 13th Rajab. Death of Amīr Nūḥ II, Sāmānī. His son Abū-l-Ḥirs-i-Manṣūr (II) succeeds him.—RT. 48.

Ś. 919. Satyāśraya, Sattiga or Irivibhūjaṅga, Western Chālukya, eldest son, succeeds his father Tailapa II: till A.D. 1008.—BD. 81. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 432.

Ś. 919, 927, inscriptions at Tāḷgund, Maisūr, and at Kanneśvar, Dhārvāḍ. Bhīmarasa or Bhīmarāja governing the Banavāsi, Sāntaḷige, and Kisukāḍ districts under the Western Chālukya kings, Tailapa and his son Satyāśraya.—PSOCI., No. 214. RMI. 186. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 433.

Sunday, January 24th, V. Saṁ. 1053, inscription from Bījapur. Dhavala, Rāshṭrakūṭa chief of Hastikuṇḍī. His immediate predecessors were—his father Maṁmaṭa (A.D. 939); grandfather Vidagdha (A.D. 916); and great-grandfather Harivarman. Dhavala claims to have sheltered the ruler of Mevāḍ from Muñja (of Mālava); to have protected a prince, apparently called Mahendra, from Durlabharāja (probably the Chāhamāna prince of that name); and to have supported Dharaṇīvarāha from Mūlarāja of Aṇhilvāḍ. He had, by V. Saṁ. 1053, made over the government to his son Bālaprasāda.—JBA. lxii, 309 ff.

Ś. 919, Bhādāna copper-plate. Aparājita, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, son and successor of Vajjaḍadeva.—EI. iii, 267 ff.

998 Sunday, November 6th, V. Saṁ. 1055, copper-plate of the Chandella Dhāṅgadeva.—IA. xvi, 201.

March, H. 388, Rabīʻ I. Bak-Tūzūn, commander of the troops under Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, defeats Abū-l-Qāsim, commander of the Sīmjūrī forces. The latter retires to Fūshanj, but Bak-Tūzūn again advancing, they come to an agreement.—RT. 49.

999 H. 389. Maḥmūd deposes his brother Ismāʻīl and imprisons him in the fortress of Kālañjara, or, as some say, in that of Jūzjānān.—RT. 75, n. 6.

January–February, H. 389, Ṣafar. Fāyiq-i-Khāṣah and Bak-Tūzūn dethrone Manṣūr II, Sāmānī, and raise his brother Abū-l-Fawāris-i-ʻAbdu-l-Malik to the throne. Maḥmūd marches against them, and fights a battle with ʻAbdu-l-Malik, who retires to Bukhārā with Fāyiq, while Bak-Tūzūn retreats to Nīshāpūr. On the 26th Jumādaʻ I (15th May) Maḥmūd makes an agreement with them by which he retains Balkh and Hirāt, Merv and Nīshāpūr being left to them.

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999 Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīmjūr retiring to Quhistān, Khurāsān is left in Maḥmūd's possession, and he, receiving shortly afterwards an investiture from the Khalīfah, Al-Qādir B'illah, declares himself independent, makes Balkh his capital, and gives the command of his troops to his brother Naṣr.—RT. 50, 51. EIH. 325.

July–August, H. 389, Sha'bān. Death of Fāyiq. Abū-l-Ḥasan, Ī-lak-i-Naṣr, son of Bughrā Khān, advances from Farghānah and takes Bukhārā 10th Zī'l-qa'dah (12th October), capturing Manṣūr II, 'Abdu-l-Malik, Ibrāhīm, and Ya'qūb, sons of Nūḥ, Sāmānī. Another son, Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Ismā'īl, Muntaṣir, escapes, and being joined by some followers at Khwārizm, subsequently tries to regain the Sāmānī dominions.

Some authorities state that Ī-lak's invasion of Bukhārā was due to a conspiracy with Fāyiq and Bak-Tūzūn after their defeat a few months previously by Maḥmūd, and that it was undertaken under the pretext of aiding 'Abdu-l-Malik, Sāmānī.—RT. 51, 52.

Arsalān-i-Jāẕib fights with Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīmjūr and compels him to retire to Ṭabas.—RT. 80, n. 5.

Abū Naṣr, the Shār of Gharjistān, submits to Maḥmūd.—RT. 80, n. 5.

1000 H. 390. Maḥmūd seizes Nīshāpūr; Bak-Tūzūn, slave of the Sāmānī dynasty, flees. Bughrājaq, uncle of Maḥmūd, slain this year at Fūshanj by Ṭāhir, son of Khalaf. Maḥmūd marches to Sijistān against Khalaf, who takes refuge in the fort of Ṭāq, which is invested by Maḥmūd's orders.—RT. 80–1, notes. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 147 ff.

Maḥmūd removes Abū-l 'Abbās Faẓl and makes Aḥmad ibn Ḥasan Maimandī prime minister. The latter held this post eighteen years, when he was disgraced and imprisoned by Maḥmūd, but subsequently released by Mas'ūd. Khondamīr places his death in H. 424 = A.D. 1033–4, but, according to other sources, his release by Mas'ūd only occurred in H. 426.—BOD. 38. EHI. ii, 61; iv, 196. RT. 92.

August–September, Ś. 922, copper-plate from Saṅgamner. Bhillama II, Yādava of Seunadeśa, son of Vaddiga I and brother and successor of Dhāḍiyappa II or Dhāḍiyasa; probably feudatory, at this time, of the Western Chālukya, Satyāśraya. Married Lakshmī or Lachchhiyavvā, daughter of Jhañjha, who has been identified with the Northern Koṅkaṇa Śilāhāra Zanza. Contemporary with Muñja, Paramāra of Mālava (A.D. 974–995), and

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1000 Raṇaraṅgabhīma, probably Tailapa the Western Chālukya (A.D. 973–997), whom he seems to have assisted in his wars against Muñja.—EI. ii, 212 ff. IA. ix, 39, n. 57; xii, 125 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 433, 513. BD. 100.

1000 Kokkalladeva II, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yuvarāja II.—EI. ii, 304.

Gaṇḍa or Nanda, Chandella of Kālañjara, son and successor of Dhaṅga.—CASR. ii, 451; xxi, 84. EI. i, 219.

Rājyapāla, successor of Vijayapāla. According to Kielhorn, he was a king of Kanauj and possibly identical with the "Rājyapāla" destroyed by the Kachchhapaghāṭa Arjuna in the cause of the Chandella Vidyādhara.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. i, 219; ii, 235.

Kṛishṇarāja I, Nikumbha, feudatory chieftain ruling in Khandesh.—IA. viii, 39. EI. i, 338.

Asadi Ṭūsī, the teacher of Firdausī and Farrukhī and author of the *Tarjumānu-l-Balāghat*, flourished about this time at the court of Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, together with the poets 'Asjudi and Azurī Razī.—BOD. 79.

1001 H. 391. Maḥmūd leaves Ghaznī in Shauwāl (August-September) on his first expedition into India. Defeats Jaipāl, Shāhiya of Kābul and Lahor, near Peshawar, 8th Muḥarram, H. 392 (27th November). Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad and Firishtah mention an expedition in H. 390, but this seems to be a mistake.—RT. 81. EHI. ii, 26, 435.

Jaipāl burns himself to death, and is succeeded by his son Ānandpāl.

H. 391. Abū Ibrāhīm Al-Muntaṣir, Sāmānī, aided by Shamsu-l-Ma'ālī Qābūs, son of Washmgīr, advancing to recover Rai, turns aside and seizes Nīshāpūr, forcing Maḥmūd's brother Naṣr to retire to Hirāt. Naṣr, aided by Arsalān-i-Jāẓib from Ṭūs, moves to recover it, and defeats the forces of Abū Ibrāhīm under Arsalān-i-Bālū and Abū-l-Qāsim-i-Sīmjūr. Abū Ibrāhīm seeks refuge with Qābūs in Jurjān.—RT. 81, notes.

1002 (Inscription of Ś. 954, 31st year.) Rājendra-Choḷa I, Madhurāntaka II, Parakesarivarman, son of Rājarāja I, begins to reign: father-in-law of the Eastern Chālukya Rājarāja I (A.D. 1022–1063). Claims to have conquered, between his third and fifth years, Eḍatore, Banavāsi, Koḷḷipake, Maṇṇai, and Ceylon; fifth and

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1002 sixth years, Malabar; eighth and ninth years, Raṭṭapāḍi, invaded during the reign of the Western Chālukya Jayasiṁha (A.D. 1018–1040); tenth and twelfth years, numerous other conquests; twelfth and nineteenth years, Kaḍāram. Among his conquests Rājendra-Choḷa names the country of the Oḍḍas or Oḍras, *i.e.* Orissa; Kosala, Gujarāt, and Vaṅgaḷadeśa (Bengal), where he claims to have conquered one Govindachandra. — EI. iv, 68. Inscriptions:—MCCM. v, 41. ASSI. iii, 68, 95, 100, 142; iv, 77 ff. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, 8, 9.

March-April, Ś. 924, inscription at Gadag, Dhārvāḍ. Sobhanarasa governing the Beḷvola and Puligeṟe districts, etc., as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Satyāśraya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 432.

1003 L.K. 79, Bhādra śu. 8. Diddā of Kashmir dies, and is succeeded by her adopted son Saṅgrāmarāja, son of her brother Udayarāja, Prince of Lohara (Loharin). Saṅgrāma is said to have sent an expedition to the aid of the Śāhi Trilochanapāla.—*Rājat.* vi, 365. Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul*, p. 9.

H. 393. Maḥmūd proclaimed ruler in Sijistān by the nobles of Khalaf.—RT. 81. JRAS., o.s., xvii, 150.

H. 394. Maḥmūd besieges Khalaf ibn Aḥmad in the fort of Ṭāq and takes him prisoner. Maḥmūd retains Sijistān, but gives the district of Jūzjānān to Khalaf, who leaves Sijistān.—RT. 81. EHI. iv, 169.

Śaktivarman Chālukya-Chandra, Eastern Chālukya, eldest son of Dānārṇava, succeeds to the throne of Veṅgī after the thirty years' anarchy which followed his father's death: till A.D. 1015.—IA. xx, 273.

1004 December, H. 395, Rabī' I. Abū Ibrāhīm-i-Ismā'īl, last of the Sāmānīs, assassinated in the neighbourhood of Bukhārā by Māh-Rūe, chief of a nomad tribe with whom he had taken shelter. —RT. 52, 53.

Fa-hu, Dharmaraksha (?), Śramaṇa of Magadha, arrives in China. Worked at translations until his death, at the age of ninety-five, in A.D. 1058. Contemporary with Fa-hu was Jih-chêng (Sūrya-yaśas ?), an Indian Śramaṇa, to whom two works are ascribed.—BN. 455, 456.

1005 H. 396. Gakk'har Shāh, son of Kābul Shāh. Said to have

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1005 come to India with Maḥmūd, from whom he acquired the Sindh Sāgar Doab.—JBA. xl, 71.

H. 396. Maḥmūd forms an alliance with Ī-lak Khān, son of Bughrā Khān, by the terms of which Maḥmūd retains all territory on the left bank of the Āmūīah (Oxus), together with Khwārizm, Ī-lak Khān retaining Transoxiana.—RT. 84, 903, notes.

1006 H. 396. Maḥmūd undertakes a second expedition into India. Defeats and slays Bhīṛā Rāe and takes the fortress of Bhaṭīāh, near Multān. He returns to Ghaznī, but in the same year re-enters India to reduce his dependant Abū-l-Fatḥ Lūdī the Wālī of Multān, who had formed an alliance against him with Ānandpāl. The latter, intercepting Maḥmūd on his way, is defeated near Peshawar, pursued to Sodra, and compelled to take refuge in Kashmir. Multān submitting after a short siege, Maḥmūd returns to Ghaznī to check the advance of Ī-lak Khān who had, in his absence, invaded Khurāsān and penetrated to Hirāt.—RT. 84, 85, notes. EIH. 327. EHI. iv, 172. PMH. ii, 282.

March–April, Ś. 929, Chaitra, inscription from Kaliyūr, Maisūr, recording the defeat of a Hoysaḷa minister, Nāgaṇṇa, by Aprameya, lord of the Koṭṭa Maṇḍala, an officer of the Choḷa king Rājarājadeva.—REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. i, No. TN. 44 and Int. 9, 14.

1007 H. 397. (Ibn Asīr) Maḥmūd totally defeats the united forces of Ī-lak Khān and Qadr Khān near Balkh. He then returns hurriedly to Hind, where Sukpāl, a converted Hindu, whom he had made governor of some of the conquered provinces, had revolted. According to one account, Sukpāl was imprisoned for life; according to another, he escaped.—EHI. ii, 443. EIH. 328.

Ś. 929. Guḍikaṭṭi inscription. Shashṭadeva I, Chaṭṭa, Chaṭṭala or Chaṭṭaya, Kādamba of Goa, represented as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Jayasiṁha, who was possibly acting as viceroy to his uncle Satyāśraya. The record may, however, be a spurious one.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 436–7 and 567.

1008 Nep. Saṁ. 128 on MS. Nirbhaya and Rudradeva reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM., Int. xii.

H. 398. Khalaf, intriguing with Ī-lak Khān of Turkistān, is confined by Maḥmūd in the fortress of Juzdez, where he dies the following year.—RT. 186.

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1009 H. 399. Maḥmūd having left Ghaznī, 29th Rabī' II (31st December, 1008), on his fifth expedition into India, advances against Ānandpāl and the confederated Hindu rājas, whom he defeats in a decisive battle fought at Whaṭīnḍah or Bhaṭīnḍah, after which he captures and despoils Nagarkoṭ or Kaṅgra.—EHI. ii, 444 ff. EIH. 328. RT. 77, note on *Wahind*. In connection with this see Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul*, p. 7.

H. 400 (401 ?). Sixth expedition of Maḥmūd into India. Capture of Nārain, identified by Cunningham with Nārāyan, capital of Bairāt or Matsya. This seems to be the expedition alluded to by Raverty as undertaken, in H. 401, against Bhīm Nārāyan of Bhīm-nagar.—EHI. i, 393; ii, 448, 449, note. RT. 85, notes.

V. Saṁ. 1066. Vallabharāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Chāmuṇḍa, but, dying after a reign of six months, is succeeded by his brother Durlabha, who reigns till A.D. 1022. According to the *Vaḍnagar praśasti* Vallabha invaded Mālava, and Durlabha conquered Lāṭa (Central Gujarāt).—IA. vi, 184, 213. EI. i, 294.

Ś. 930. Vikramāditya V, or Vikrama, Tribhuvanamalla I, Western Chālukya, succeeds his uncle Satyāśraya: till A.D. 1018. —IA. xvi, 15 (copper-plate of Ś. 931 from Kauthem). Inscriptions of Ś. 932 at Sūḍi and Ālūr, Dhārvāḍ, one of Ś. 933 at Galagnāth, FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 434. BD. 81.

May–June, Ś. 930, copper-plate from Khārepāṭan. Raṭṭarāja Śilāhāra of the Southern Koṅkaṇ, son and successor of Avasara III and feudatory of Satyāśraya. The power of this branch of the Śilāhāras probably ended with Raṭṭarāja, as Arikesarin of the Northern branch was ruling the whole of the Koṅkaṇ in A.D. 1017. —EI. iii, 292. BD. 121. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 433, 537.

1010 H. 401. Maḥmūd reduces Ghūr, the chief of which, Muḥammad ibn Sūrī, destroys himself by poison.—EHI. iv, 174. EIH. 330. RT. 84, n. 7. PMH. ii, 286.

Maḥmūd returns immediately to India, takes Multān, and bringing Abū-'l Fatḥ Lūdī prisoner to Ghaznī, confines him for life in the fort of Ghurāk (Firishtah and the *Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbarī*).—EHI. ii, 449. EIH. 330. BF. i, 50.

Ś. 932, inscription from Ālūr, Gadag Tālukā. Iṟiva-Noḷambādhirāja or Ghaṭeya-Aṅkakāra, Pallava, governing the Noḷambavāḍi, Keṅgaḷi, Ballakunde, and Kukkanūr districts, etc., under Vikramāditya V, Western Chālukya. Married a daughter of the Western Chālukya Iṟivabeḍaṅga-Satyāśraya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 332, 434.

A.D.

1010 Bhoja or Bhojadeva of Dhārā, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Sindhurāja: one of the most famous rulers of the eleventh century, celebrated for his learning and patronage of learned men; reputed author of the *Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharaṇa*, the *Rājamārtaṇḍa* on the Yogaśastra, the *Rājamṛigāṅkakaraṇa*, the *Samarāṅgana*, the *Śṛiṅgāramañjarīkathā*, and various other works written during his reign or some time after. Fought with the Chālukya Jayasiṁha III, between A.D. 1011 and 1019, and with his successor Someśvara II (A.D. 1042–1068) who, according to Bilhaṇa's *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*, took Dhārā by storm and forced Bhoja to flee. Conquered the Chaulukya Bhīma I (A.D. 1021–1063) and took Anhilvāḍ (Merutuṅga, *Prabandhachintāmaṇi*). Fought with the kings of Chedi and Lāṭa, and with the Turushkas (Udepur *Praśasti*). Al-Bīrūnī mentions him as reigning in A.D. 1030, and his *Rājamṛigāṅkakaraṇa* is dated Ś. 964 (A.D. 1042). The exact date of his death is as yet unknown.[1]—IA. v, 17, 318; vi, 53 ff. (Ujjain copper-plate of V. Saṁ. 1078). EI. i, 230 ff. BR. 1882–3, p. 44. Sachau, *Alberuni's India*, i, 191.

Uvaṭa, the son of Vajraṭa, a native of Ānandapura (Vaḍnagar, Gujarāt), writes his *Bhāshya* on the *Vājasaneya Saṁhitā* at Avantī during Bhoja's reign.—BR. 1882–3, 3. AC. 70. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 53, 1146.

1011 H. 402. Maḥmūd annexes the Jawsjānan territory on the death of the Wālī Abū Naṣr, son of 'Abdu-l-Ḥirs, Farīghūnī, and places over it a Dīwān of his own.—RT. 232.

1012 H. 403. Arsalān (Khān) and Altūn-Tāsh, Maḥmūd's Ḥājib, reduce Jurjistān on the Upper Murgh-āb, the ruler of which had revolted against Maḥmūd.—EIH. 330. PMH. ii, 286. RT. 118, n. 5.

H. 403. Ī-lak Khān dies in Mawarāu-n-Nahr, and is succeeded by his brother Ṭūghān Khān.—RT. 85, notes.

1013 H. 404. Maḥmūd starts on his eighth expedition into India. EHI. ii, 37, 450.

[1] Daśabala, a Buddhist author, wrote under Bhoja of Dhārā and, according to Aufrecht (*Oxford Cat.* 327*b*), his *Tithisāraṇikā* is referable to the latter's reign. If this could be established, it would give us the last year of Bhoja's reign, as a copper-plate of his successor Jayasiṁha is dated in A.D. 1055. Though Daśabala, however, makes his calculations from Ś. 977, it does not follow that his book was written in that year and in Bhoja's reign.

A.D.

1013 Trilochanapāla, Shāhiya of Lahor, succeeds his father Ānandpāl. Sometimes erroneously called Jaipāl II.—BOD. 192.

1014 H. 404. Mahmūd reaches Bālnāt and captures Nandanah (Ninduna or Nardīn). Trilochanapāla flees to Kashmir.—EHI. ii, 37, 450 ff. RT. 85.

H. 405. Mahmūd and his son Mas'ūd make a raid on Khawānīn, a part of Ghūr. Mas'ūd distinguishes himself by his bravery.—RT. 324, notes.

H. 405. Ninth expedition of Mahmūd into India. He conquers Thāṇeśar, plunders the temple, sacks the town, and carries a number of prisoners to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 452. EIH. 331.

1015 H. 406. Mahmūd attempts, on his tenth expedition into India, to penetrate into Kashmir, but advances no further than Lohkot which he besieges unsuccessfully.—EHI. ii, 455. EIH. 331.

N. Saṁ. 135 on MS. Bhojadeva, Rudra, and Lakshmīkāma reigning contemporaneously in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 413.

Vimalāditya, Vimalārka, Eastern Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother Śaktivarman: till A.D. 1022. Married Kūndavāmahādevī, younger sister of Rājendra-Choḍa and daughter of the Choḷa king Gaṅgaikoṇḍa Ko-Rājarāja-Rājakesarivarman.—IA. xx, 273.

1016 H. 407. Abū-l-'Abbās-i-Māmūn, Farīghūnī, ruler of Jurjānīah of Khwārizm and brother-in-law of Mahmūd, murdered by his troops at the instigation of Nīāl-Tigīn. Mahmūd proceeds in person to Khwārizm, quells the insurrection, putting Nīāl-Tigīn and the murderers to death, and having subdued the territory, appoints his chamberlain Altūn-Tāsh governor of it with the title of Khwārizm Shāh.—RT. 85, 232, notes.

1017 H. 408. Mahmūd marries his son Mas'ūd to a daughter of Ī-lak Khān and appoints him governor of Khurāsān, with his capital at Hirāt, at the same time declaring him his heir in the presence of the Ulūs or tribe.—RT. 85.

Ś. 939, copper-plate from Ṭhāṇā. Arikesarin or Keśideva, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, brother and successor of Vajjaḍadeva II.—AR. i, 357. JBRAS. xiii, 11. IA. ix, 39, 40.

V. Saṁ. 1073. Jinachandragaṇi or Devaguptasūri writes the *Śrāvakānanda*, a Sanskrit commentary on his own *Navapaya*.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiv.

A.D.

1018 H. 409. Maḥmūd with a large army again invades India, takes Mathurā, then held by Hardat, *i.e.* Haradatta, Dor Rāja of Baran, destroying the temple and carrying off much plunder. He then captures Kanauj, takes Manj after a desperate resistance, defeats and slays Chandrapāl at Āsī or Asnī, and having reduced various other towns and laid waste much country, returns to Ghaznī.—EIH., 331 ff. EHI. ii, 456. RT., 85 ff. Growse's *Bulandshahr*, p. 40.

Ś. 940. Jayasiṁha II, Jagadekamalla, Vallabhanarendra, Western Chālukya, brother and successor of Vikramāditya V: till A.D. 1040. Claims to have humbled Bhoja of Mālava, to have invaded and subdued the Choḷa kingdom under Rājendra Choḷa Parakesari-varman, and the ruler of the seven Koṅkaṇs, and to have beaten the Cheras. Married Suggaladevī. Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 940–964.—PSOCI., Nos. 70, 86, 153, 154, 155, and 215. IA. iv, 278; v, 15; viii, 10 ff.; xviii, 270; xix, 161. BD. 81. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 435.

1019 Ś. 941. Inscription at Baḷagāṁve of Kundama, son of Iṛiva-beḍaṅgadeva and feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi, Sāntaḷi and Hayve districts under Jayasiṁha, Western Chālukya.—IA. v, 15.

1020 August, H. 411, Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd leaves Hirāt on an expedition to Ghūr. Bū-l Ḥasan-i-Khalaf and Sher-wān, chieftains of Ghūr, being conciliated by Mas'ūd, join him with forces on the frontier of Ghūr. After taking the fortress of Bartar he proceeds to Zarān, and from there to the district of Jarūs (variants Kharūs and Ḥarūs), the chief of which, War-mesh-i-Bat, had already promised allegiance. Mas'ūd demands his submission, but being treated with defiance, proceeds against the chief and takes two of his strongholds. The rest of the Ghūrīs submitting, War-mesh-i-Bat yields and offers increased tribute, which is accepted on condition of his surrendering all castles taken by him on the side of Gharjistān. After capturing another strong fortress (Tūr, Būr, or Nūr), and placing in it a governor of his own, Mas'ūd returns to Hirāt.—RT. 324–9, notes.

H. 411. Death of the poet Firdausī of Ṭūs, the author of the *Shāhnāma* and a contemporary of Maḥmūd, at whose court he flourished. Hajī Khalfah places his death in H. 416.—BOD. 134–6. EHI. iv, 190 ff.

A.D.

1021 H. 412. Maḥmūd advances again into India on behalf of the king of Kanauj who had been attacked by Nanda the king of Kālañjara. Trilochanapāla of Lahor opposes his march, but is defeated and slain in the battle of the Rāhib, his son Bhīmapāla succeeding him. Maḥmūd annexes Lahor permanently to Ghaznī, thus laying the foundation of the future Muḥammadan empire in India.—BF. i, 63. EHI. ii, 463. EIH. 333. Stein, *Zur Geschichte der Śāhis von Kābul*, p. 5.

February-March, Ś. 944, Phālguna, inscription at Belūr, Maisūr. Gaṅga-Permānaḍi governing the Karṇāṭa.—REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, pt. i, No. Md. 78. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 308.

Ś. 944, inscription at Belūr. Akkādevī, elder sister of Jayasiṁha II, Western Chālukya, governing the Kisukāḍ district. Mentioned in records of the years 1047 and 1050 A.D. She was the mother of the Kādamba Toyimadeva (see A.D. 1066).—IA. xviii, 270 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 437, 440.

1022 H. 413. Maḥmūd invades the hill districts of Nūr and Kīrāt between Turkistān and Hindustan. Shortly afterwards, marching in the direction of Kashmir, he invests Lohkot, but eventually raises the siege and proceeds to Lahor. See *ante*, A.D. 1015, in which year Maḥmūd is represented to have besieged Lohkot. Possibly the same expedition is referred to under a different date.—BF. i, 65. EHI. ii, 466.

V. Saṁ. 1078. Bhīmadeva I, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Durlabharāja. Merutuṅga relates that he joined Karṇa of Chedi in an attack on Bhoja of Mālava to which the latter succumbed. This statement is supported by the *Kīrtikaumudī*, the *Sukṛitasaṅkīrtana*, and by Kumārapāla's *Vaḍnagar praśasti*, etc.—IA. vi, 185, 213. EI. i, 232, 294.

Thursday, 16th August, Ś. 944. Coronation of Rājarāja I, Vishṇuvardhana VIII, Eastern Chālukya, son and successor of Vimalāditya: reigned till about A.D. 1063; married Ammaṅgadevī, daughter of his maternal uncle Rājendra Choḷa.—IA. xiv, 48 (grant from Korumelli, Godāvarī district). IA. xix, 129.

1023 H. 414 (413, *Ṭabaqāt-i-Akbarī*). Maḥmūd again invades India, besieges Gwaliar but is bought off by the king: proceeds to Kālañjara, where the Chandella king Nanda makes terms. Maḥmūd returns in triumph to Ghaznī.—EHI. ii, 467. BF. i, 66, 67. RT. 86.

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1024 H. 414–5. Maḥmūd makes a raid into the mountains inhabited by the Afghānīān, plunders them and carries off much booty.—RT. 86, notes.

H. 415. Maḥmūd appoints his wazīr 'Abdu-r-Razzāq governor of Sindh.—EHI. i, 482.

Ś. 946. Barmadeva governing the Taddevādi, Beḷvola, and Puligeṟe districts, as feudatory of Jayasiṁha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., 1st ed., 44.

V. Saṁ. 1080, Jineśvara, Jaina pontiff and pupil of Vardhamāna, flourished. Wrote, V. Saṁ. 1080, an *Ashṭavṛitti* and in V. Saṁ. 1092 a *Līlāvatī*. Regarded as the founder of the Kharatara-gachchha which took its name from the title Kharatara, conferred on Jineśvara by Durlabha of Aṇhilvāḍ on the occasion of his triumph in debate over the Chaityavāsins.—PR. ii, 65; iv, Ind. xliv. BR., 1882–3, 45–6. IA. xi, 248, No. 40.

1025 23rd November, Ś. 948, Kārttika, copper-plate from Kalas-Budrūkh. Bhillama III, Yādava of Seunadeśa and successor of Vesugi I, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Jayasiṁha II, whose daughter he married.—IA. xvii, 117 ff. BD. 102. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 514.

H. 416. Maḥmūd makes a second raid on the Afghānīān from Balkh. On the 10th Sha'bān (6th October) of the same year he starts for Multān on his expedition to Somnāth: reaches Multān in the middle of Ramaẓān and marches towards Aṇhilvāḍ. Bhīmadeva I flees on his approach and takes refuge at Kaṇṭhkoṭ in Kachh.—EHI. i, 98; ii, 468; iv, 180. IA. vi, 185–6. BG. 28. RT. 86.

Paṇḍit Chandranātha introduces the Vṛihaspati Cycle of sixty years into Tibet.—JBA. lviii, 40.

H. 416 (or 417). Death of Bhīmapāla, last of the Shāhiya kings of Kābul.—PK. 55. RT. 86, notes. EHI. ii, 427.

1025 Vidhyādhara, Chandella, succeeds his father Gaṇḍa or Nanda: contemporary with the Kachchhapaghāta Arjuna who is said to have slain in his interest Rājyapāla, probably a king of Kanauj (Dubkund inscription of Vikramasiṁha): contemporary with Bhoja of Dhārā and perhaps with Kokalla II of Chedi (Mahoba inscription).—EI. i, 219; ii, 235.

1026 V. Saṁ. 1083, Sārnāth inscription, Mahīpāla of Bengal, son and

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1026 successor of Vigrahapāla II. The Sārnāth inscription records the repair of a Buddhist stūpa and dharmachakra and the building of a new gandhakuṭī by the brothers Sthirapāla and Vasantapāla, probably sons of Mahīpāla. A Bengal MS. of the *Ashṭasahasrikā Prajñāpāramitā* is dated in Mahīpāla's fifth year.—IA. xiv, 139. JBA. lxi, 77 (Dinājpur copper-plate). CASR. iii, 122–3. Bendall, BSM., Int. ii, p. 100.

January, H. 416, the middle of Z̲ī'l-qa'dah. Maḥmūd arrives at Somnāth and captures it with great slaughter, after which he marches to Kachh against Bhīmadeva who flees at his approach. Maḥmūd proceeds against Manṣūriyah and from thence returns to G̲haznī.—EHI. i, 98; iv, 180. BG. 28. IA. vi, 185–6.

H. 417. Envoys from Qayā K̲h̲ān and Bug̲h̲rā K̲h̲ān, brothers of Qadr K̲h̲ān, arrive at G̲haznī requesting a matrimonial alliance. Zainab, daughter of Maḥmūd, is betrothed to the son of Qadr K̲h̲ān, and a daughter of Qadr K̲h̲ān to Muḥammad, Maḥmūd's younger son, but subsequently to his brother Mas'ūd, Maḥmūd's elder son. —RT. 905, notes.

H. 417. Maḥmūd, according to Firis̲h̲tah and Niẕāmu-d-Dīn Aḥmad, undertakes his last expedition into India against the Jāts of Jūd who had molested him on his march from Somnāth.—EIH. 339. EHI. ii, 477.

H. 417. 'Abdu-r-Razzāq, governor of Sindh, having captured Bhakkar establishes himself in Sīstān and Thatta. EHI. i, 482.

Ś. 948, Bhāṇḍūp copper-plate. Chhittarāja, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, nephew and successor of Arikesarin and probably a vassal of the Western Chālukya Jayasiṁha II. — IA. v, 276; ix, 39. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 436, 542.

1027 26th June, V. Saṁ. 1084. Jhūsī or Allahābād copper-plate of Trilochanapāladeva, probably a ruler of Kanauj, son and successor of Rājyapāla.—IA. xviii, 33. EI. ii, 235.

1028 L.K. 4, Āshāḍha va. 1. Saṅgrāmarāja of Kashmir dies and is succeeded by his son Harirāja, who dies shortly after (Āshādha śu. 8), when Anantadeva, another son of Saṅgrāmarāja, succeeds. —*Rājat.* vii, 127, 131.

H. 419. Maḥmūd renews and confirms a treaty with Qadr K̲h̲ān of Turkistān, agreeing that a portion of Mawarāu-n-Nahr should be held by himself and part be incorporated with Qadr K̲h̲ān's dominions. On his way back Maḥmūd grants an audience to Isrā'īl,

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1028 son of Beghū, son of Saljūq, son of Luqmān, and takes him with him.—RT. 86-7.

1029 H. 420. Maḥmūd defeats and slays Majdu-d-Daulah of the Buwīah dynasty and adds 'Irāq to the government of Mas'ūd.—RT. 87.

H. 420. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī expels the Dhākra Rajpūts from Dundhgaṛh and razes the town.—ASNI. ii, p. 6.

1030 Thursday, 30th April, H. 421, 23rd Rabī' II. Death of Maḥmūd in the 63rd year of his age. His son Muḥammad succeeds him. Mas'ūd disputing his accession, Muḥammad prepares for war. He arrives at Tigīn-ābād, 1st Ram. (2nd September). The Ḥājib 'Alī Khweshāwand and Yūsuf ibn Sabuk-Tigīn conspire against him and imprison him.—BF. i, 84, 93. PMH. ii, 294. RT. 87, 89. EHI. iv, 192-3.

1030 Vīryarāma, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vākpati II. Was killed by Bhoja of Dhārā (A.D. 1010). Chāmuṇḍa, a brother of Vīryarāma, built a temple to Vishṇu at Narapura. — VOJ. vii, 191.

Kshemarāja, Kashmirian Śaiva philosopher, pupil of Abhinavagupta, flourished in the first half of the eleventh century. Author of the *Svachchhandoddyota* and several vṛittis; identified by Bühler with Kshemendra, author of the *Spandanirṇaya* and the *Spandasandoha*.

To this same period, probably, belongs Bhāskara, son of Divākara, author of the *Spandasūtravārtika*.—BKR. 79, 82.

1031 26th April, H. 422, 1st Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd crowned king of Ghaznī at Hirāt. Soon after, in the same year, he orders 'Alī Khweshāwand and his brother Mangīrāk to be put to death and confiscates their property.—RT. 91.

H. 423, December 19th, 1st Muḥarram. Abū-Riḥān Al-Bīrūnī, the historian, completes his *Taḥqīqu-l-Hind*. Al-Bīrūnī was born in A.D. 973 at Khwārizm and died A.D. 1048.—JBA. lxi, 186-7. *Alberunī's India*, ed. Sachau, p. xvi. Also EHI. i, 42; ii, 1, 3.

1031 Baj Khān, Gakk'har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.

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1032 H. 423 or 424. Altūn-Tāsh sent by Mas'ūd against the Saljūq 'Alī-Tigīn who had subdued Bukhārā and Samrqand. He defeats 'Alī-Tigīn near the latter place, but dies himself of a wound two days later, after arranging for 'Alī-Tigīn to hold Samrqand and Mas'ūd to retain Bukhārā. His son Hārūn succeeds him as governor of Khwārizm.—BF. i, 101. EHI. iv, 195. RT. 232, notes.

H. 423. Hasnak Shaikhu-l-Khaṭīr, wazīr of the late Sultan (Maḥmūd), put to death by order of Mas'ūd for his share in depriving him of the throne.—RT. 92.

29th July, H. 423, 17th Sha'bān. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī sent to Bahrāīch to aid Saifu-d-Dīn against a rising of Hindu chiefs.—JBA. lxi, ex. no., p. 17.

H. 423. Death of Qadr Khān of Mawarāu-n-Nahr.—RT. 122, n. 8.

V. Saṁ. 1088. The Vṛishabhadeva Jaina temple at Dailwāḍā built by Vimal Śah, a Jaina merchant of Aṇhilvāḍ.—JBRAS. xviii, 23.

1033 H. 424. Birth at Hirāt of Ẓahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of Mas'ūd, afterwards Sultān of Ghaznī.—RT. 104.

15th June, H. 424, 14th Rajab. Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī having seized a Hindu temple in Bahrāīch, is slain with a number of his adherents in the battle which follows, his chief opponent being Suhṛiddhvaja, Rāja of Goṇḍā (Suhal Deo), and is thenceforth commemorated as a martyr by the name of Ghāzī Miyain.—BOD. 245. JBA. lxi, ex. no., p. 18. ASNI. ii, 292.

Ś. 955. Inscription at Bhairanmaṭṭi, Kalādgi. Nāgati or Nāgāditya, Sinda feudatory of the Western Chālukya Jayasiṁha II, belonging probably to a different branch of the same stock as the Sindas of Yelburga. His grandson Sevyarasa was a feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—EI. iii, 230. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 437, 576–7.

H. 424. A great drought followed by famine and pestilence sweeps over Southern Asia, carrying off in Iṣfahān alone, according to Firishtah, 40,000 persons, its ravages in Mauṣil and Baghdād being equally severe.—BF. i, 103.

1034 H. 425. Aḥmad-i-Nīāl-Tigīn, governor of Multān, rebels and seizes Lahor. Tīlak Malik ibn Jai Sen sent against him by Mas'ūd. Nīāl-Tigīn flees to Manṣūriyah, but is drowned in crossing the Mihrān of Sindh.—JBA. lxi, 199. EHI. ii, 122, 129, 130, 250.

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1034 H. 425. Hārūn, governor of Khwārizm, rebels against Mas'ūd and intrigues with the Turkmāns and Saljūqs.—RT. 232, notes.

Ś. 956, 960, 966. Mayūravarman, Kādamba, feudatory ruler of Hāṅgal under Jayasiṁha II and Someśvara I, Western Chālukyas. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 437, 439, 563.

1035 H. 426. Mas'ūd proceeds with an army to Jūrjān and Ṭabaristān to aid his governors at 'Irāq against the Saljūqs, but retires without fighting, and against the advice of his amīrs hastens to Hindustan. In his absence the Saljūqs perfect their power. 'Alāu-d-Daulah ibn Kākūyah rebels and drives Abū Suhail Hamadūnī out of Rai.—EHI. iv, 196–7.

H. 426. Ismā'īl succeeds his brother Hārūn at Khwārizm, but is shortly afterwards ousted by Shāh Malik at the instigation of Mas'ūd, and takes refuge in Khurāsān.—RT. 232, notes.

H. 426. Death of the Saljūq Isrā'īl-i-Beghū at Kālañjara, where he had been imprisoned during Maḥmūd's reign. Jaghar Beg, son of Abū Sulīmān-i-Dā'ūd, takes up his quarters at Merv.—RT. 94, 122, notes.

1035 Abū-Muḥammad Nāṣiḥī, author of the *Mas'ūdī*, flourished under Mas'ūd I of Ghaznī.—BOD. 28.

1036 H. 427. The Saljūqs, Beghū, Ṭughril, and Dā'ūd petition Mas'ūd for the territories of Nisā and Farāwah. Mas'ūd sends a friendly reply, but at the same time orders the Ḥājib Bak-Taghdī to proceed against them. After defeating and routing them near Sarakhs, Bak-Taghdī is himself overthrown by them in Sha'bān (June). They then open negotiations with Mas'ūd as a result of which Farāwah is given to Beghū, Nisā to Ṭughril, and Dihistān to Dā'ūd.—RT. 123–4, notes.

31st August, H. 427, 6th Zī'l-qa'dah. Majdūd ibn Mas'ūd appointed governor of the territory east of the Indus, with his headquarters at Lahor.—RT. 95.

H. 428. Mas'ūd, repenting of his expedition to Hindustan, returns to Ghaznī. He marches to Balkh, where his followers urge him to attack the Saljūqs. He refuses and marches against Tūz-Tigīn. Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, marching from Sarakhs towards Balkh intercepts and forces him to retreat, and Tūz-Tigīn falling on the rear of the army plunders it and carries off the best horses and camels.—EHI. iv, 197.

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1036 5th October, H. 428, 21st Zī'l-hijjah. Mas'ūd leaves Ghaznī for Kābul. Leaves Kābul for Hānsī 6th Muharram, 429 (19th October), and encamps on the Jhīlam on the 25th of the same month. Leaving the Jhīlam on the 17th Safar (29th November) he reaches and invests Hānsī 9th Rabī' I (20th December), which surrenders on the 20th of the same month (31st December). Firishtah and Mīrkhond represent the capture of Hānsī as occurring in H. 427.—EHI. ii, 59, 139 ff.

H. 428. The Saljūqs advance on Hirāt, but are repulsed and forced to retire.—RT. 122, note 8.

Toyimadeva, son of Akkādevī, feudatory governor of Banavāsi under Jayasiṁha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 437.

1037 L.K. 12–41. Kshemendra Vyāsadāsa, Kashmirian poet: author of the *Vrihatkathāmañjarī* (Lokakāla 12), the *Bhāratamañjarī*, the *Kalāvilāsa*, the *Samayamātrikā* (Lokakāla 25), the *Daśāvatāracharita* (Lokakāla 41); the *Suvrittatilaka* and other works.—BKR. 45, 46, 75. JBRAS. xvi, 167 ff. PR. i, 4 ff. JA., 8e série, t. vi, 400; vii, 216 ff.

1037 Vijayapāla, Chandella, succeeds Vidhyādhara. Contemporary with Gāṅgeyadeva of Chedi: married Bhuvanadevī.—EI. i, 219.

1038 H. 429. The Saljūqs again invade Khurāsān, and annex the territory in the name of Tughril Beg.—RT. 122, n. 8.

H. 429. Mas'ūd having captured Hānsī returns to Ghaznī in Rabī' II, and in the same year sends Subāshī, the Hājib, against the Saljūqs, with orders to expel them from Khurāsān. He attacks them unsuccessfully, and they acquire power over Khurāsān, Tughril Beg, son of Mīkā'īl, son of Saljūq, assuming sovereignty at Nīshāpūr and appointing his brother Dā'ūd to Sarakhs and his uncle Beghū to Merv. Some authorities date the establishment of the Saljūqī dynasty from this event, while others refer it to the year 431 after the battle of Tāl-qān.—RT. 94, 124, 125, notes, 132.

1st May, H. 429, 23rd Rajab. 'Abdu-r-Razzāq appointed governor of Peshawar.—EHI. ii, 142.

Chedi Saṁ. 789, Piāwan inscription. Gāṅgeyadeva, Vikramāditya, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Kokkalla II, contemporary with the Chandella Vijayapāla; mentioned by Al-Bīrūnī (A.D. 1030) as ruler of Dāhala: reigned probably till about A.D. 1040.—CASR. xxi, 113. EI. ii, 304.

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1038 3rd May, Ś. 960. Vajrahasta V, Later Gāṅga of Kaliṅga and son of Kāmārṇava V, succeeds Madhu Kāmārṇava VI.—EI. iii, 220 (undated Parlā-Kimeḍi copper-plates); *ib.* iv, 183 (Naḍagām inscription, Ś. 979).

Jayakeśin of the Maṇalūr family, and Iṟivabeḍaṅga-Mārasiṁha, apparently of the same stock, holding the office of *Nāḍgāmuṇḍu* of the Puligeṟe district under Jayasiṁha II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 437.

Dīpaṅkara Śrījñāna (Jovo Atīśa) visits Tibet, whither he was invited by King Chañchhub on a mission for the reform of Buddhism. He remained in the country about fifteen years, reviving the Mahāyāna doctrine. He wrote various works on Buddhism, of which the *Bodhipatha Pradīpa* is the most famous. See A.D. 980.—JBA. lviii, 40; lx, 51.

1039 N. Saṁ. 159. Lakshmīkāma reigning in Nepāl.—Refs. under A.D. 1015.

9th March, H. 430, 10th Jumāda' II. News arrives that Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, had reached Ṭāl-qān with a powerful army, and on the 16th that he had reached Fāriyāb and was on the way to Shaburghān. On the 20th his chamberlain Āltī Sakmān arrives with 2,000 horsemen at the gates of Balkh and plunders two villages. He is, however, driven off by a small body of troops under one of the Ḥājibs and retires to 'Alī-ābād. Dā'ūd advancing thither from Shaburghān is routed by Mas'ūd 9th Rajab. Several partial engagements take place up to the 5th Shauwāl, and an accommodation is at length arrived at with the Saljūqs by which tracts about Nisā, Bāward, and Farāwah are assigned to them. Mas'ūd returns to Hirāt and passes the winter at Nīshāpūr, his forces being encamped about Baihaq, Khowāf, Bākhurz, Isfand, and Ṭūs.—RT. 128–132, notes. EHI. ii, 142.

June-July, H. 430, Shauwāl. Death of the poet Abū-l-Fatḥ Bustī Shaikh who flourished under Maḥmūd of Ghaznī.—BOD. 23.

1040 Nayapāla of Bengal, son and successor of Mahīpāla: reigned at least fifteen years. A Bengal MS. of the *Pañcha-Rakshā* is dated in his fourteenth, and a Gayā inscription in his fifteenth year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii, and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123, and pl. xxxvii.

1040 Ś. 962. Someśvara I, Trailokyamalla I, Āhavamalla II, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Jayasiṁha II: till A.D. 1069. Married

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1040 Bāchaladevī, Chandalakabbe, Maiḷaladevī, and Ketaladevī. Said to have fought with the Choḷas and to have captured Dhārā, forcing Bhoja to flee. Bilhaṇa (*Vikramāṅkacharita*) represents him as attacking Chedi or Ḍāhāla and deposing or slaying Karṇa, and as defeating the king of the Draviḍas or Choḷas and capturing his capital of Kāñchī. He attributes to Someśvara the foundation of Kalyāṇa as the Chālukya capital. According to the same author, Someśvara's second son Vikramāditya whom he had destined to be his successor, won many victories during his father's reign, subduing the Choḷas, aiding the king of Mālava against his enemies, invading the Gauḍa country (Bengal) and Kāmarūpa (Assam), etc.—Inscriptions numerous, ranging from Ś. 966–90. See PSOCI., Nos. 92, 139, 156, 157, 158, and 216. IA. iv, 179, etc. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 438. BD. 82.

16th March, H. 431, 28th Jumāda' II. Mas'ūd prepares for a fresh campaign against the Saljūqs, and marches, 19th Sha'bān (5th May), from Sarakhs towards Merv, but at Ṭāl-qān, beyond the river Marwa-r-Rūd, he is defeated, 9th Ram. (24th May), after a three days' struggle, and returns to Ghaznī. Baizawī places this event in H. 432. Ṭughril, Dā'ūd, and their uncle Beghū divide Khurāsān amongst them.—BF. i, 110. RT. 94; 131, n. 7; 132, n. 9.

Ś. 962, inscription from Maṇṭūr, Mudhoḷ State. Ereyamma or Erega, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, son of Kannakaira I, feudatory of Jayasiṁha II, Western Chālukya. Noḷamba-Pallava-Bommaṇayya, Pallava, governing the five towns of the Māsavāḍi country in this and the year 1042, under the same king.—IA. xix, 161. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 333, 437, 553.

V. Saṁ. 1096. Śāntisūri or Vādivetāla of the Thārāpadra Gachchha dies: author of an *Uttarādhyayanasūtraṭīkā*.—VOJ. iv, 67. PR. iv, Index, cxix.

1041 H. 432. Mas'ūd, entering Hindustan to raise fresh troops for his campaign against the Saljūqs, is deposed by his army, who restore his brother Muḥammad to the throne.—RT. 95, 96.

H. 432. Ṭughril Beg, Saljūqī, having acquired territory in 'Irāq-i-'Ajam, obtains the Khalīfah's consent to his assuming sovereignty and the title of Sultān. He reserves 'Irāq-i-'Ajam for himself with Rai as capital. His elder brother Jaghar Beg-i-Dā'ūd receives Khurāsān with Merv (some say Balkh) as capital; their uncle Beghū obtaining Kirmān, Ṭabas, Harī (Hirāt), Bust,

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1041 and such parts of Hind as he could wrest from the rulers of Ghaznī. —RT. 132, n. 9.

1042 Monday, January 18th, Chedi Saṁ. 793 on Benares copper-plate. Karṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Gāṅgeyadeva: married the Hūṇa princess Āvalladevī. Founded the town of Karṇāvatī and built a temple called Karṇa's Meru at Kāśi or Benares (Jabalpur copper-plate). Said to have subdued the Pāṇḍyas, Muralas, Kuṅgas, Vaṅgas, Kaliṅgas, Kīras, and Hūnas (Bhera-ghāṭ inscription); and to have been waited upon by the Choḍa, Kuṅga, Hūṇa, Gauḍa, Gūrjara, and Kīra princes (Karanbel inscription). Udayāditya of Mālava is said, in the Nāgpur *praśasti*, to have delivered the earth "which was troubled by kings and taken possession of by Karṇa." The defeat of Karṇa by Gopāla, general of the Chandella, Kīrtivarman, is recorded both in inscriptions and in Kṛishṇamiśra's *Prabodhachandrodaya*. Hemachandra records his overthrow by Bhīmadeva II of Aṇhilvāḍ (A.D. 1021–63), while Bilhaṇa (*Vikramāṅkadevacharita*) represents him as being conquered by the Western Chālukya Someśvara I. A poet, Gaṅgādhara, is mentioned by Bilhaṇa as having flourished at Karṇa's court.—*Vikramāṅkacharita*, 18, 95. IA. xvii, 215. EI. ii, 297 ff. CASR. ix, 82.

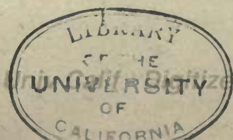
6th January, H. 433, 11th Jumāda' I. Mas'ūd murdered by his nephew Aḥmad, son of Muḥammad. Maudūd, on hearing at Balkh of his father's murder, advances to Ghaznī to secure the capital. In the same year he defeats Muḥammad at Nagrahār and puts him to death.—EHI. ii, 256; iv, 194, 198. RT. 95, 96. BF. i, 116.

H. 434. Ṭughril, Saljūqī, annexes Khwārizm.—RT. 232, notes.

H. 435. The kings of Mawarāu-n-Nahr submit to Maudūd, but the Saljūqs under Alp Arsalān resist, and a horde invade Garmsīr but are defeated by the army of Maudūd. In the same year Maudūd marches to Lahor where he quells an insurrection and obtains possession of a number of forts.—EHI. iv, 200–1.

1045 Ś. 967, 969, 970. Chāvuṇḍarāya, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 179 (Baḷagaṁve inscription of Ś. 970).

Siṅgaṇadevarasa ruling the Kisukāḍ, Banavāsi, and Sāntaḷige districts under Someśvara I, and Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, apparently a branch of



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1045 the Śilāhāra stock, governing the Bāsavura district at the same date and under the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 439.

1045 Udayāmatī, consort of Bhīmadeva, builds the Rāṇi's Wāv or well at Aṇhilvāḍ.

1048 H. 440. Maudūd dies at Ghaznī. His son Mas'ūd succeeds him, but being an infant, his uncle Bahāu-d-Dīn 'Alī is elected king, and is in turn deposed by 'Abdu-r-Rashīd Izzu-d-Daulah. Great discrepancy exists among historians as to the date of these events, Maudūd's death being generally placed in H. 441 and 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's accession in H. 443. A coin of 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's proves him to have been reigning, however, in H. 440.—JRAS., o.s., ix, 277. RT. 97, 98. EHI. iv, 202.

Ś. 969, inscription at Sindigere, Maisūr. Vinayāditya, Hoysaḷa, governing the country between the province of the Koṅkaṇ and the Bhaḍadavayal, Taḷakād, and Sāvimale districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. Another inscription at Nirgund, Maisūr, makes him a contemporary of the Gaṅga, Koṅgalivarman, and records that in Ś. 998 he was governing the Gaṅgavādi district. He seems to have outlived his son Eṛeyaṅga, of whom no records have been found, though he, apparently, succeeded his father, and ruled as a feudatory of either Someśvara I or Someśvara II the Western Chālukyas. Vinayāditya probably reigned until about A.D. 1100. He married Keḷeyaladevī.

The early princes of the Hoysaḷa dynasty ruled as powerful feudatories over parts of the Dekkan, their capital, when they first appear in history, being Dvārāvatipura or Dvārasamudra, the modern Halebīd in Maisūr. Vishṇuvardhana established the independence of the dynasty, and under his grandson Vīra-Ballāḷa, the first to assume regal titles, its sovereignty was extended over the greater part of the Chālukya dominions. Ballāḷa's successor lost the bulk of these to the Yādavas of Devagiri. Ultimately the Hoysaḷa dominion was overthrown in A.D. 1310 by the Muhammadans under Malik Kāfur.—RMI. 307, 329. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 491–2. REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, Int. 14 and ii, etc.

Ś. 970 exp., Aṅkuleśvara temple inscriptions. Aṅka, Raṭṭa feudatory of Saundatti under Someśvara I, Western Chālukya: son of Kannakaira I.—JBRAS. x, 172. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 551, 553.

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1049 H. 441. Death of the poet Abū'l Qāsim Ḥasan Aḥmad ibn 'Unsarī, a native of Balkh, considered the first genius of his age. Flourished at the court of Mahmūd of Ghaznī.—BOD. 410. EHI. iv, 515.

1050 V. Saṁ. 1107, Nanyaurā copper-plate. Devavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Vijayapāla.—IA. xvi, 204. EI. i, 219. CASR. xxi, 81.

1051 Tuesday, 15th January, Ś. 972, copper-plate from Surat. Trilochanapāla, a prince of the Chaulukya lineage, ruling over Lāṭadeśa and claiming direct descent through Goṅgirāja, Kīrtirāja, and Vatsarāja from Bārapa the contemporary of Mūlarāja I of Aṇhilvāḍ. —See A.D. 975. IA. xii, 196; xviii, 91; BD. 80, 81.

The *Madhurā Purāṇa*, a Tamil version of the *Hālāsya-Māhātmya*, written by the Brahman Paruñjoti in the reign of Harivīra-Pāṇḍya.—LIA. ii, 24.

1052 H. 444. Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, and his son Alp Arsalān advance on Ghaznī, Dā'ūd proceeding to Bust by way of Sijistān, Alp Arsalān entering the country from Ṭukhāristān. 'Abdu-r-Rashīd makes Ṭughril, one of the Maḥmūdī slaves, general of his forces, and sends him against Alp Arsalān whom he defeats at the Khumār Pass. Ṭughril pushes on to Bust where Dā'ūd retires before him, and entering Sijistān overthrows Beghū uncle of Dā'ūd.—RT. 98, 99.

Ś. 974. Jayakeśin I, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I. Said to have slain the king of Kāpardikadvīpa, perhaps Māmvāni of the Northern Koṅkaṇ (A.D. 1060); to have destroyed the Choḷas, uprooted Kāmadeva, conquered the Ālupas, established the Chālukyas, and reconciled them to the Choḷas and to have made Gopakapaṭṭana his capital. Was probably son-in-law of Karṇadeva Chaulukya (*q.v.*).—Guḍikaṭṭi inscription. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 567.

1053 H. 444, Ṭughril returns to Ghaznī, deposes 'Abdu-r-Rashīd,[1] and ascends the throne, but is himself slain forty days later by

[1] Yāfa'ī says 'Abdu-r-Rashīd died H. 450 after reigning nearly seven years. The *Tazkiratu-l-Mulūk* gives him a four years' reign. Faṣīḥī and the *Muntakhabu-t-Tawārīkh* agree in stating that 'Abdu-r-Rashīd succeeded in H. 443, was imprisoned in H. 444 by Ṭughril who was put to death the same year, and succeeded by Farrukhzād, but Faṣīḥī does not mention 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's death. See A.D. 1048.

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1053 Nūsh-Tigīn a Turk Silāḥ-dār, when Farrukh-zād a son of Mas'ūd is raised to the throne 9th Z'īl-qa'dah (2nd March). Soon after his accession the Saljūqs advance on Ghaznī, but he encounters and defeats them, slaying many and taking some prisoners.—RT. 98, n. 8; 99 ff.; 102, n. 1.

To this period is assigned the rise of the Sūmra dynasty of Sindh. Mīr M'asūm, the historian, relates that the inhabitants of Sindh, disgusted with the weakness of 'Abdu-r-Rashīd's rule, threw off his yoke and chose a ruler of their own named Sūmra, who founded the dynasty of that name.—EHI. i, 215, 344.

Chi-chi-siâng, Jñānaśrī (?), Indian Śramaṇa, arrives in China. Two works are ascribed to him.—BN. 456.

Maiḷaladevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Banavāsi district, and his eldest son, Someśvara, ruling the Beḷvola and Puligeṟe districts.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 440.

1054 Ś. 976, Honvāḍ inscription. Ketaladevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I, governing the Ponnavāḍa district. Revarasa, of the family of Kārtavīrya, governing in the neighbourhood of Kembhāvi as feudatory of the same king.—IA. xix, 268. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 439.

1055 V. Saṁ. 1112, Māndhātā copper-plate. Jayasiṁha, Paramāra of Mālava and successor of Bhoja.—EI. iii, 46.

Ś. 977, Baṅkāpūr stone inscription. Harikesarideva, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under Gaṅgapermānaḍi Vikramāditya, who was himself viceroy of that and the Gaṅgavāḍi district under his father the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—IA. iv, 203.

1058 Ś. 980, date on Miraj plate. Mārasiṁha, Goṅkana-Aṅkakāra, Guheyana-Siṅga, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, nephew and successor of Chandrāditya. The district ruled by this branch of the Śilāhāra family included the greater part, if not the whole, of the Kolhāpur state, their capital being Karahāṭa, the modern Karad in the Sātārā district.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 439, 544, 547. BD. 122. JRAS., o.s., ii, 384; iv, 281.

Anörat'āzö, *i.e.* Anuruddha, conquers Thatōn: from this event is dated the beginning of Burmese civilization.—IA. xxi, 94. See *Ency. Brit.*

1059 March, H. 451, Ṣafar, or perhaps H. 450. Death of Farrukh-zād

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1059 of Ghaznī. His brother Zahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm succeeds him. Soon after his accession Dā'ūd, Saljūqī, sends an embassy to him and enters into a treaty of peace. RT. 102 and note 2, 103.

H. 451. Alp Arsalān succeeds his father Dā'ūd-i-Jaghar Beg in Khurāsān.—RT. 133, note.

1060 Ś. 982, Ambarnāth inscription. Mummuṇi, Māmvāṇi, or Śrīmān Vāṇi, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, brother and successor of Nāgārjuna.—JBRAS. xii, 329.

1060 The poet Abū-l-Faraj Rūnī, panegyrist of Sultān Ibrāhīm of Ghaznī and author of a Dīwān, may have flourished about this date.—Sprenger, *Oudh MSS.*, i, 308.

1061 H. 453. Birth of 'Alāu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd, son of Ibrāhīm and afterwards Sultān of Ghaznī.—RT. 107.

1062 Ereyaṅga, Hoysaḷa, son of Vinayāditya. Said to have made conquests in the north and to have subjugated territories once held by Bhoja of Dhārā: married Echaladevī.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 492. REC., *Inscriptions in the Mysore District*, 14. See A.D. 1048.

1063 L.K. 39, Kārt. śu. 6. Anantadeva of Kashmir crowns his son Kalaśadeva, but continues to wield the royal power.—*Rājat.* vii, 233.

September, H. 455 Ram. Alp Arsalān ascends the throne of 'Irāq and Khurāsān.—RT. 132, note 2.

V. Saṁ. 1120. Karṇa I, Trailokyamalla, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Bhīmadeva I: till A.D. 1093. The *Dvyāśrayakosha* of Hemachandra and Abhayatilaka says Karṇa married Mayāṇalladevī, daughter of a Kādamba king, Jayakeśin, who ruled at Chandrapura in the Dekkan. This Jayakeśin was probably the Kādamba of Goa who was reigning in Ś. 974.—IA. iv, 233; vi, 186. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 567. EI. i, 316. (Copper-plate inscriptions from Sūnak, Northern Gujarāt, of V. Saṁ. 1148, Monday, 5th May, 1091.)

Vijayāditya (VII), Eastern Chālukya, viceroy of Veṅgī under his nephew Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva I.—IA. xx. 276.

Somadeva, Kashmirian poet, flourished between A.D. 1063 and 1082: author of the *Kathāsaritsāgara.—Sitz. Berichte Wiener Akad. hist. phil. Cl.*, cx, 545 ff. JA., 8e série, t. vii, 216 ff. BKR. 50.

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1064 Ś. 986, 988, inscriptions from the Jaṭiṅga-Rāmeśvara hill, Chitaldurg, and from Dāvaṅgere, Maisūr. Vishṇuvardhana-Vijayāditya, fourth son of Someśvara I, the Western Chālukya, ruling the Noḷambavāḍi district. He seems to have been partly of Eastern Chālukya descent.—EI. iv, 212. PSOCI., No. 136. RMI., p. 19. IA. xx, 278. FKD., *Bom Gaz.*, 454.

Jayasiṁha, third son of the Western Chālukya, Someśvara I, ruling the Tardavāḍi district (the territory round Bijāpur). In A.D. 1072 he seems to have been ruling the Noḷambavāḍi district, while from A.D. 1077–1082 he had charge, as yuvarāja, of the Banavāsi, Sāntaḷige, Beḷvola, Puligere, and Bāsavaḷḷi districts under his brother Vikramāditya VI. He then rebelled and was deprived of his post, dying probably before Vikramāditya.—EI. iv, 214. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 440, 453.

V. Saṁ. 1120. Abhayadevasūri, founder of the Brihat Kharatara Gachchha and called Navāṅgavṛittikṛit from the commentaries composed by him on nine of the Aṅgas, writes his commentaries on the sūtras of the four Aṅgas. Abhayadeva was a native of Dhārā, the son of a merchant Dhana. He was made sūri by Jineśvarasūri in V. Saṁ. 1088 = A.D. 1032, and died at Kāpaḍvanaj in Gujarāt in V. Saṁ. 1135 = A.D. 1079.—PR. i, 67; iv, Index, iv.

1065 N. Saṁ. 185 on MS. Pradyumnakāmadeva or Padmadeva, of the Navākoṭ Ṭhākurī dynasty, and son of Bāladeva, reigning in Nepāl. His successors were: his son Nāgārjunadeva, A.D. *1072*, and grandson Śaṅkaradeva, A.D. *1075*, after whose death Vāmadeva, a collateral descendant of Aṁśuvarman's family, assisted by the chiefs in Lalitapaṭṭana and Kāntipura, expelled the Navākoṭ Ṭhākurīs and founded the second Ṭhākurī or Rājput dynasty, A.D. *1092*.—Refs. under A.D. 1015. See also A.D. 1081.

1065 Mahpāl Khān, Gakk'har chief, said to have flourished.—JBA. xl, 72.

Ś. 988, inscription from Hoṭṭūr, Baṅkāpūr tālukā. Toyimadeva, Kādamba, ruling the Banavāsi and Pānuṅgal districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara I.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 564.

1068 Ś. 990–999. Kīrtivarman II or Kīrtideva I, son of Tailapa I, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi under the Chālukyas Someśvara I and Vikramāditya VI.

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1068 The exact relationship of the Kādambas of Banavāsi to the early Kādambas is unknown. Judging by their name, they were probably not their direct lineal descendants. Kīrtivarman II is the first Kādamba ruler of whom anything historical is known. It is impossible to rely on the genealogical lists of his ancestors furnished by the Kādamba inscriptions, as these give no historical data by which their accuracy can be tested.—IA. iv, 206, No. 3. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 561.

1069 Ś. 991. Someśvara II, Bhuvanaikamalla, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Someśvara I. His brother Vikramāditya continues the campaign begun in his father's reign. After receiving the submission of Jayakeśin the Kādamba of Goa and of the king of the Ālupas, he proceeds against the Choḷas, but concludes an alliance with their king, Vīra-Rājendra I, and marries his daughter. A revolution occurring some time after in the Choḷa kingdom, on Vīra-Rājendra's death, Vikramāditya proceeds to Kāñchī and places his brother-in-law, Parakesarivarman, son of the late king, on the throne. To the time of Someśvara belongs the Bhairanmaṭṭi inscription of his feudatory the Sinda Sevyarasa, whose immediate ancestors were: his father Polasinda, grandfather Nāgāditya, and great-grandfather Pulikāla, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Tailapa.—Inscriptions ranging from Ś. 991–997. PSOCI., Nos. 92, 159, 160, 161, and 162. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 333, 442. BD. 84. EI. iii, 230 ff.

Tuesday, 4th August, S. 991, copper-plate from Bassein, Ṭhāṇā district. Seuṇachandra II, Yādava of Seuṇadeśa, successor of Bhillama III, according to the Bassein grant, though Hemādri inserts a Vādugi, a Vesugi, and a Bhillama (IV) between Bhillama III and Seuṇachandra II. The same authority represents Seuṇachandra as having saved the Western Chālukya Paramardideva, *i.e.* Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076–1126), from a coalition of his enemies and to have reinstated him on his throne, an allusion possibly to the wars waged against him by his brother Someśvara in conjunction with the prince of Veṅgī.—IA. xii, 119 ff. BD. 103. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 515.

Tuesday, 21st July, Ś. 991, inscription from Vāghlī, Khandesh, of the Maurya chieftain Govindarāja, feudatory of the Yādava Seuṇachandra II.—EI. ii, 221 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1125. Nami Śvetāmbara writes a commentary on Rudraṭa Śatānanda's *Kāvyālaṅkāra*.—PR. i, 14 ff.

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1069 V. Saṁ. 1125. Jinachandra, the Jaina pontiff, writes the *Saṁvegaraṅgaśālā.*—BR. 1882–3, 46.

1070 (Inscription of Ś. 1028, 37th year.) Rājendra-Choḷa II, Rājakesarivarman or Rājiga, son of the Eastern Chālukya, Rājarāja I and Ammaṅgadevī, daughter of Rājendra-Choḷa I, deposes Parakesarivarman and seizes the Choḷa crown, after which he is called Kulottuṅga Choḷadeva (I). Claims to have conquered Chakrakoṭṭa, during his yuvarājaship; to have defeated the king of Kuntala and to have pursued Vikkala (Vikramāditya VI) as far as the Tuṅgabhadrā; and to have conquered the seven Kaliṅgas. Kulottuṅga married Madhūrāntakī, daughter of Parakesarivarman Rājendradeva. —EI. iv, 70 ff. IA. v, 320; xix, 329; xx, 276; xxi, 283. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, pp. 9, 10.

Rājarāja, Later Gāṅga of Kaliṅga, succeeds his father Vajrahasta V and reigns eight years. Married Rājasundarī, daughter of Rājendra-Choḷa I. Represented in a grant of his son Anantavarman Choḍagaṅga, as protecting Vijayāditya of Veṅgī (A.D. 1063–1077, *q.v.*).—IA. xviii, 169, 171.

1070 Karṇāvatī founded on the site of the present Ahmadābād by Karṇadeva of Gujarāt.

Bilhaṇa, Kashmirian poet, flourished about A.D. 1070–1090. He left Kashmir in the reign of Kalaśa (A.D. 1064–1088) probably about A.D. 1065, visited various Indian courts, becoming finally Chief Paṇḍit to the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, for whom he wrote, probably about A.D. 1085, his great work the *Vikramāṅkadevacharita,* describing Vikramāditya's campaigns against the Choḷas. Wrote also the *Chaurapañchāśikā.* — BKR. 48. *Vikramāṅkadevacharita,* ed. Bühler, p. 23. IA. v, 317; xx, 278.

1071 Lakshmarasa, feudatory ruler of the Beḷvola and Puligeṛe districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 443.

Ś. 993, Baḷagāmve inscriptions of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II and his leader of the forces, Udayāditya. An inscription of the same year mentions Jayasiṁha, Someśvara's younger brother, as governing the Noḷambavāḍi district.—PSOCI. 159, 160. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 443.

1072 Baladevayya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 443.

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1073 V. Saṁ. 1129. Devendragaṇi or Nemichandra writes his commentary on the *Uttarādhyayanasūtra.* Wrote also the *Ākhyānakamaṇikośa.*—PR. iv, Index, lix. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1213, 1214.

V. Saṁ. 1130. The *Karmakriyākāṇḍa* written by Somaśambhu, pupil of Saśiva.—BKR. 77.

1074 Vigrahapāla III, of Bengal, succeeded his father Nayapāla; the Āmgāchhī copper-plate of his twelfth or thirteenth year being referred by Kielhorn to the 2nd March, 1086.—CASR. iii, 118. IA. xxi, 97 ff.; xxii, 108.

Nākimayya, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 443.

Ś. 996, inscription from Nīralgi, Dhārvāḍ. Vikramāditya, Western Chālukya, governing the Banavāsi district, apparently as feudatory of his brother Someśvara II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 443–4.

1075 Gaṅgapermānaḍi-Bhuvanaikavīra-Udayāditya of the Western Gaṅga family, governing the Banavāsi, Sāntaḷige, and Maṇḍaḷi districts under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II. Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage governing the Bāsavura district as his subordinate. To the same date belong the feudatory officials Someśvarabhaṭṭa and Keśavādityadeva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 443. See A.D. 1071.

Ś. 997, 1011, Śāntivarman II, son of Jayavarman II, Kādamba feudatory of Hāṅgal, under the Western Chālukyas Someśvara II and Vikramāditya VI: married Siriyādevī of the Pāṇḍya family. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 561.

1075 The poet Chakrapāṇi flourished between A.D. 1075 and 1100. He is mentioned in an inscription of the poet Gaṅgādhara (Ś. 1059 = A.D. 1137) and seems to be the Chakrapāṇi whose verses occur in Śrīdharadāsa's *Saduktikarṇāmṛita* (A.D. 1205).—EI. ii, 333. See under A.D. 1137.

1076 14th February, Ś. 997, Phāl. śudi, 5. Beginning of the Chālukya Vikramavarsha era.

Ś. 998. Rājiga, king of Veṅgī, having deposed the Choḷa king Parakesarivarman and seized the Choḷa crown, joins Someśvara against Vikramāditya. The latter proving victorious, deposes Someśvara and ascends the Chālukya throne as Vikramāditya VI, Permādi, Kalivikrama, Vikramāṅka, or Tribhuvanamalla. Vikramāditya introduced the above era the first year of which was that o

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1076 his accession, *i.e.* 1076. It fell, however, into disuse soon after his death. He reigned for fifty years, crushing a rebellion of his brother Jayasiṁha, viceroy of Banavāsi, in alliance with the Draviḍa king and other chiefs, and repulsing, through his general Āchugi, an invasion of his kingdom by the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana, and the kings of the Pāṇḍya country, Goa and the Koṅkaṇ.—BD. 85 ff. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 444 ff. For the numerous inscriptions of this reign see PSOCI., Nos. 82, 90, 103, 108, 113, 137, 138, 163–177, 217, and 218. IA. v, 317 ff.; viii, 10; x, 185 and 273. ASSI. iii, 167. (Gutti inscriptions of 46th and 47th years.) See A.D. 1070.

V. Saṁ. 1133, copper-plates from Mānpūr near Bulandshahr, of the Dor Rājā Anaṅga.—Growse's *Bulandshahr*, 37. JBA. xxxviii, 21.

Ś. 998, inscription from Niḍagundi, Dhārvāḍ, Siṅgaṇa or Siṅga II, of the Sindas of Yelburga, son of Āchugi I, ruling the Kisukāḍ district as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Someśvara II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 574.

V. Saṁ. 1132, Jinadattasūri, son of Vāchhigamantrin and Vāhaḍadevī of the Humbaḍagotra, born. Wrote the *Sandehadolāvalī*, etc. Succeeded Jinavallabha in the Kharatara Gachchha. Died at Ājmīr V. Saṁ. 1211 = A.D. 1155.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv. Klatt, IA. xi, 248, No. 44.

1077 Barmadeva, feudatory ruler of the Banavāsi and Sāntaḷige districts under the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 450.

Rājarāja II, Eastern Chālukya, second son of Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva I, appointed viceroy of Veṅgī by his father on the death of Vijayāditya.—IA. xx, 284.

Jayasiṁha, younger brother of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI, governing the Banavāsi, Sāntaḷige, Beḷvola, Puligere, and Bāsavaḷḷi districts as yuvarāja from 1077 to 1082 A.D. He subsequently rebelled and was deprived of his post. See A.D. 1064.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 453–4.

H. 470, death of Abū-l-Faẓl-i-Muḥammad, son of Ḥusain, Al-Baihaqī, author of the *Maqāmātu-l-'Amīd-i-Abū Naṣr-i-Mishkān*, and the *Tārīkh-i-Āl-i-Sabuk-Tigīn* or *Tārīkh-i-Yamīnī*.—RT. 105, n. 4.

1078 Saturday, 17th February, Ś. 1000 current. Anantavarman Choḍagaṅgadeva, Later Gāṅga of Kaliṅga, son of Rājarāja and Rājasundarī,

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1078 daughter of Rājendra-Choḷa I, succeeds his father.—IA. xviii, 161 ff. (copper-plates of Ś. 1003, 1040, 1057).

General references for the Gāṅga dynasty:—EI. iii, 17 (Alamanda copper-plate of Anantavarmadeva, son of Rājendravarman, and dated the 304th year of the Gāṅgeya race); *ib.* 127 (Achyutapuram copper-plates of Indravarman of the year 87); *ib.* 130 (Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 183rd year). IA. xiii, 119, 122 (Chicacole copper-plates of Indravarman, 128th and 146th years); *ib.* 273 (Chicacole copper-plates of Devendravarman, 51st year); xvi, 131 (Parlā-Kimeḍi copper-plates of Indravarman, 91st year); xviii, 143 (Vizagapatam copper-plate of Devendravarman, 254th year).

Thursday, 23rd August, Ś. 1001. Vīra-Choḍadeva, Vishṇuvardhana (IX), third son of Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva I, succeeds his brother Rājarāja as viceroy of Veṅgī; reigns at least twenty-three years, his seat of government being Jananāthanagarī in the Veṅgī country.—ASSI. iii, 49, No. 39 (grant from Chellūr, Godāvarī district, of 21st year), and IA. xix, 423; *ib.* xx, 284 (unpublished grant of 23rd year).

H. 471. Ibrāhīm confines his son Saifu-d-Daulah Maḥmūd at Ghaznī for conspiring with Sultān Malik Shāh the Saljūq.—RT. 105, note 6.

1079 Sunday, March 24th, H. 471, 18th Ram. Commencement of the era of Jalālu-d-Dīn Tughlaq Shāh of Khwārizm, reckoned by Julian years.

L.K. 55, Jyeshṭha. Anantadeva of Kashmir, at war with his son, transfers his residence to Vijayeśvara (Vijabrōr).—*Rājat.* vii, 361.

1080 V. Saṁ. 1137, Udepur temple inscription. Udayāditya, Paramāra of Mālava, successor of Jayasiṁha. Stated, in the Nāgpur *praśasti* to have freed the land from the dominion of Karṇa (of Chedi).—IA. xx, 83. EI. i, 233; ii, 181; iii, 47, 48. CASR. ix, 109.

V. Saṁ. 1136. Birth of Āryarakshita, founder in V. Saṁ. 1169 of the Añchala Gachchha of the Jains.—PR. iv, Ind. xii.

1080 Rāmapāla of Bengal succeeded his father Vigrahapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihar inscription of the year 2); xi, 169 (Chandi-mau inscription of twelfth year).—EI. ii, 348.

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1081 L.K. 57, Kārt. śu. 15. Anantadeva of Kashmir dies; Kalaśa's actual reign begins.—*Rājat.* vii, 452.

Nep. Saṁ. 201. Rāmapāla writes the *Sekaniradeśapāñjikā*, probably a commentary on the work of Nāgārjuna Chaturmudrānvya, during the reign of Vāmadeva of Nepāl.—JRAS. 1891, p. 687.

1082 Ś. 1004, 1010, 1018, inscriptions from Tiḍgundi, Koṇūr, and Saundatti. Kannakaira II, Kanna, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076–1127). Ruled in conjunction with his brother Kārtavīrya II, under Someśvara II, Western Chālukya (A.D. 1069–1076).—EI. iii, 306. JBRAS. x, 180, 287. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 553.

Ś. 1005, copper-plate from Tiḍgundi. Muñja, son of Sindarāja, son of Bhīma of the Sinda race, though apparently of a different branch to that of the Sindas of Yelburga. Ruling as feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—IA. i, 80. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 450.

V. Saṁ. 1139. The *Mahāvīracharita* written by Guṇachandra. —BR. 1883–4, 152.

V. Saṁ. 1139. Guruchandra and Chandragaṇi, both pupils of Sumativāchaka, wrote each a *Śrīvīracharita* in this year.—PR. iv, Ind. xxvi, xxviii.

1084 Satyadeva ruling in the neighbourhood of Gobbūr (Nizam's Dominions) as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 450.

1085 Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, governing the Bāsavura district as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 450. See A.D. 1045 and 1075.

1085 Lakshmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Udayāditya, according to the Nāgpur *praśasti.*—EI. ii, 182.

Durlabha III, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Vīryarāma. Was contemporary with Udayāditya of Mālava (A.D. 1080) and Karṇadeva I of Gujarāt (A.D. 1063–1093).—VOJ. vii, 191.

1087 Ś. 1009, inscription from Saundatti. Kārtavīrya II, brother of Kannakaira II, Raṭṭa feudatory of Saundatti under the Western Chālukya Someśvara II (A.D. 1069–1076) and Vikramāditya VI. —JBRAS. x, 171, 172, 173. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 554.

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1087 Thursday, 8th April, Ś. 1008, Sītābaldī inscription. Dhāḍiadeva or Dhāḍībhaṇḍaka of the Rāshṭrakūṭa race, governing in the neighbourhood of Sītābaldī, near Nāgpur, in the Central Provinces, as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—EI. iii, 304.

1088 L.K. 63. An assembly takes place in the winter of this year at Śrīnagar of allied Rājās from Champā, Vallāpura, Rājapurī, Lohara, Uraśā, and other hill territories.—*Rājat.* vii, 587.

21st August, V. Saṁ. 1145, Dubkund inscription. Vikramasiṁha, Kachchhapaghāṭa, son and successor of Vijayapāla.—EI. ii, 232 ff.

1088 Vijayāditya or Vijayārka I, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Jayakeśin I. Married Chaṭṭaladevī, sister of Bijjaladevī the mother of Jagaddeva, Śāntara of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 568.

1089 L.K. 65, Mārga śudi 6. Utkarsha succeeds his father Kalaśadeva of Kashmir, but committing suicide, Pausha va. 13, of the same year, A.D. 1089–90, is followed on the throne by his younger brother Harshadeva or Harsha.—*Rājat.* vii, 723, 861.

1090 The poet Kṛishṇamiśra may have flourished about this date. He lived under Kīrtivarman the Chandella (A.D. 1050-1116). Kṛishṇamiśra's *Prabodhachandrodaya* describes the defeat of Karṇa of Chedi (A.D. 1042) by Kīrtivarman.—EI. i, 220.

1090 Śaśivardhana, Kashmirian poet. He seems to have been a contemporary of King Kalaśa (A.D. 1080–8).—*Sbhv.*, Int. 129.

Vijñāneśvara, author of the *Mitāksharā*, flourishes at the Court of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI (A.D. 1076–1127).—BD. 87.

1092 Ś. 1014, epoch year of Brahmadeva's *Karaṇaprakāśa.*—BR. 1882–3, 28.

1093 V. Saṁ. 1150. Sāsbāhu Temple inscription, Gwaliar, dated shortly after the coronation of Mahīpāla, Bhuvanaikamalla, son of Sūryapāla of the Kachchhapaghāṭa or Kachchhapāri race, and successor of Padmapāla who was apparently his cousin.—IA. xv, 33 ff. CASR. ii, 357. PK. 63. JBA. xxxi, 400. PUT. 258. See Appendix.

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1093 V. Saṁ. 1150. Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Karṇa I: till A.D. 1143. Conquered the "lord of Avantī," *i.e.* Yaśovarman of Mālava, and subdued Varvaraka, possibly a leader of some non-Aryan tribe.—IA. vi, 186; x, 158 (inscription from Dohad of V. Saṁ 1196 and 1202). EI. i, 295.

Śrīpāla, author of the *Vairochanaparājaya*, poet-laureate to Jayasiṁha and Kumārapāla of Aṇhilvāḍ.—EI. i, 295.

Jakkaladevī, daughter of Tikka of the Kādamba line, and wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the village of Iṅguṇige.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 448.

1095 Ś. 1016, copper-plate from Khārepāṭaṇ. Anantadeva or Anantapāla, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, son of Nagārjuna and nephew and successor of Mummuṇi. Succeeded apparently in partially driving out the Kādambas of Goa who, taking advantage of the hostilities which seem to have broken out between the Śilāhāras of the Northern Koṅkaṇ and those of Kolhāpur, had overrun the former province. The power of his dynasty, however, seems to have come virtually to an end after the time of Anantadeva.—IA. ix, 33.

Malleyamadevī or Malayamatīdevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the district attached to the agrahāra of Kiṟiya-Keṟeyūr.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 448–9.

Ś. 1017, Ḍambaḷ inscription. Lakshmādevī, wife of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, governing the town of Dharmāpura, *i.e.* Ḍambaḷ.—IA. x, 185. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 448.

1096 Ś. 1019. Sena II, Kāḷasena, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, probably reigning at this date. He seems also to have governed the Kūṇḍi province under Chāmaṇḍa, a *Daṇḍanāyaka* of Jayakarṇa (A.D. 1102–1121), son of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Sena married Lakshmīdevī.—JBRAS. x, 202, 293, 294. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 554.

1097 Nānyupa, probably identical with Nānyadeva of the Karṇāṭaka dynasty of Nepāl, said to have founded Simrāon. His descendants were:—Gaṅgadeva, Nṛisiṁha, Rāmasiṁha, Śaktisiṁha, Bhūpālasiṁha, and Harasiṁha, A.D. 1324.—JBA. iv, 123. IA. vii, 91; ix, 188; xiii, 414.

19th January, V. Saṁ. 1154, copper-plate of Madanapāladeva, recording the grant of a village on the above date, by his father Chandradeva, Gaharwār, the founder of the Rāṭhor dynasty of

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1097 Kanauj. Chandradeva is stated to have quelled the disturbances arising on the death of Bhoja (of Mālava) and Karṇa (of Chedi) and to have acquired the sovereignty of Kanauj (Basāhi copper-plate). His predecessors were his father Mahīchandra and grandfather Yaśovigraha.—JBA. xxvii, 220–241. IA. xviii, 9.

1098 Sunday, 7th March, V. Saṁ. 1154, Deogaḍh inscription. Kīrtivarman, Chandella, brother and successor of Devavarman; contemporary with Karṇa of Chedi who was defeated by Kīrtivarman's general Gopāla (Kṛishṇamiśra's *Prabodhachandrodaya*).—CASR. x, 102–3, pl. xxxiii, 3; xxi, 81. IA. xi, 311; xviii, 237. EI. i, 219 ff.

Ś. 1020. Padmanābhayya governing the Banavāsi district on behalf of Bhīvaṇayya, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Bhīvaṇayya is mentioned as governing the Palasige district in A.D. 1102.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 451.

1098 Bhoja I, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, brother and successor of Gaṅgadeva, said to have been overthrown (before Ś. 1031) by Āchugi II, Sinda of Erambarage.—FKD., 1st ed., 104; *ib.*, *Bom. Gaz.*, 547. BD. 122.

1099 25th August, H. 492, 5th Shauwāl. 'Alāu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd III succeeds his father Ibrāhīm at Ghaznī.—RT. 105.

L.K. 75. A great flood and famine devastate Kashmir in this and the following year.—*Rājat.* vii, 1219.

Ś. 1022–1052. Taila or Tailapa II, son and successor of Śāntivarman, Kādamba feudatory of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal under the Chālukyas Vikramāditya VI and Someśvara III. Died apparently in Ś. 1058 (A.D. 1135) during or soon after a siege of Hāṅgal by the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana who gained temporary possession of these districts. Taila's wives were Bāchaladevī of the Pāṇḍya family and Chāmaladevī.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 561.

Ś. 1021. Inscription from Kādaroḷi, Sampgaon tāluka. Gūvala, Kādamba feudatory of Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 568.

Ś. 1021. Epoch year and date of the composition of Śatānanda's *Bhāsvatīkaraṇa*.—BR. 1883–4, p. 82.

1100 L.K. 76, Mārga. Uchchala and Sussala, sons of Malla and descendants of a branch line of the Lohara dynasty of Kashmir, forced into exile and rebellion.—*Rājat.* vii, 1254.

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1100 H. 493. 'Alāu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd confers the government of Ghūr upon Ḥusain ibn Sām.—RT. 106, note.

Anantapālayya governing the Beḷvola and Puligeṛe districts as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Mentioned as ruling the same districts, with the addition of Banavāsi in A.D. 1102 and 1107.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 451.

1100 Sallakshaṇavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Kīrtivarmadeva: said to have carried on a war in the country of Antarvedī, and to have taken away the fortune of the Mālavas and Chedis.—EI. i, 196, 326.

The poet Śambhu, author of the *Rājendrakarṇapūra* and of the *Anyoktimuktālatāśataka*, flourished under Harshadeva of Kashmir (A.D. 1089–1101).—*Sbhv.* 128. AC. 636.

Jayadeva, son of Bhojadeva and a native of Kinduvilva in Bengal, author of the *Gītagovinda*, may have flourished about this date, if, as is possible, the Lakshmaṇasena, under whom tradition places him, be identical with the Vaidya king of Bengal who in A.D. 1119 founded the Lakshmaṇasena era.—BKR. 64. LIA. iv, 815.

The author Vāgbhaṭa, Jayamaṅgala, author of the *Kaviśikshā*, and Śrīpāla, author of the *Vairochanaparājaya*, flourished under Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja, Śrīpāla being poet-laureate to him and his successor Kumārapala.—PR. i, 68. BR. 1883–4, 155–6. EI. i, 295.

1101 L.K. 77, Vaiśākha, va. 5. The pretender Uchchala starts from Rājapurī across the mountains and invades Kashmir. He is defeated in the month of Jyeshṭha by Harshadeva at the battle of Parihāsapura (Par^a^spōr). Harsha kills Malla, the father of Uchchala (Bhādra va. 9), but is himself slain (Bhādra śu. 5) on his flight from Śrīnagar, when Uchchala succeeds to the throne as first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.

Kalhaṇa refers (*Rājat.* viii, 35) to the L.K. year 4177 as having had an intercalary month falling in Bhādrapada. This agrees with Cunningham, *Indian Eras*, p. 173. Harsha's death took place on the 5th bright day of the *proper* Bhādrapada, following after the intercalated month.—*Rājat.* vii, 1297, 1342, 1497, 1717.

1102 Jayakarṇa, son of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI, ruling as his father's feudatory in this and the years 1120 and 1121.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 455.

A.D.

1102 Govindarasa mentioned as holding office under Anantapāla, feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. In 1114 and 1117 Govindarasa was governing the Banavāsi district.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 451.

V. Saṁ. 1158. The first copy of Devabhadrasūri's *Kathāratnakośa* written by Amalachandragaṇi.—PR. iv, Ind. ix.

1103 13th October, Ś. 1025 exp. Ballāḷa I, Hoysaḷa, eldest son of Ereyaṅga, confers the lordship of Sindigere on his father-in-law Mariyāne. Ballāḷa is said to have overcome Jagaddeva, Sāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchhapura, the feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—REC. 14. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 494.

V. Saṁ. 1159. The Añchalagachchha of the Jains, a branch of the Chandragachchha, formed. Chandraprabhāchārya secedes from the Chaturdaśīyapaksha and founds the Paurṇamīyakapaksha.—BR. 1883–4, 14, 130, 144, 152. IA. xi, 249.

1104 25th December, V. Saṁ. 1161, Basāhi copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra.—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367.

V. Saṁ. 1161, 1164, Nāgpur and Madhukargaḍh inscriptions. Naravarman, Paramāra of Mālava, brother and successor of Lakshmīdeva according to the Nāgpur inscription; other records making him the immediate successor of Udayāditya: reigned till A.D. 1133.—EI. ii, 180. TRAS. i, 207, 226. Colebrooke, *Essays*, ii, 299.

V. Sām. 1161, 6th Māgha śudi. Gwaliar inscription dedicating a temple built by Madhusudana, a son of Bhuvanapāla, the successor of Mahīpāla of Gwaliar.—CASR. ii, 364. JBA. xxxi, 403, 418 ff.

Yānemarasa, of the Ahihaya-vaṁśa, governing in the neighbourhood of Kammaravāḍi (Nizam's Dominions) under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 451–2.

1105 Tuesday, 24th October, V. Saṁ. 1162, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 358.

1108 H. 501. Ḥusain, son of Sām, Ghūrī, taken prisoner by Sanjar, Saljūqī, is saved at the intercession of Shaikh Aḥmad, Ghazzālī.—RT. 149, n. 2.

Saturday, 18th July, or possibly Saturday, 15th July, 1111, from Tyāgarāja temple inscription of 5th year. Initial date of

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1108 Vikrama-Choḍa, eldest son of Kulottuṅga Choḍa I.—EI. iv, 73. IA. xx, 282. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 56. ASSI. iv, 307 ff.

Bammarasa administering the paṇṇāya tax of the Noḷambavāḍi district under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 452.

1109 3rd January, V. Saṁ 1166, Rāhan copper-plate of Madanapāla, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, and of his son Govindachandra. See A.D. 1097.—IA. xviii, 14; xix, 371. CASR. xv, 154.

1110 Ś. 1032, 1040, 1058, inscriptions. Gaṇḍarāditya, Ayyana Siṅga I, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, youngest son of Mārasiṁha, governing the Miriñja country together with Saptakholla and a part of the Koṅkaṇ. An undated inscription represents his brother Ballāḷa as ruling with him, and the Kolhāpur inscription of Ś. 1058 mentions a certain Nimbadevarasa as his feudatory.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 547, and BD. 121 ff. for dynasty generally.

1111 L.K. 87. Pausha śu. 6. Uchchala of Kashmir murdered by Raḍḍa who becomes king for one night, after which Salhaṇa, a stepbrother of Uchchala, is placed on the throne.—*Rājat.* viii, 341.

Ś. 1033. Maheśvara, son of Brāhma, grandson of Kṛishṇa (Keśava), writes the *Viśvaprakāśa*; wrote also the *Śabdabhedaprakāśa*, a sequel to the above, and the *Sāhasāṅkacharita*.—AC. 446. *Mālatīmādhava*, Pref. xii. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 260.

V. Saṁ. 1167. Jinavallabha dies six months after his consecration as sūri by Devabhadrāchārya. Author of the *Sūkshmārthasiddhānta*, *Vichārasāra*, *Paushadhavidhi*, *Piṇḍaviśuddhidviprakaraṇa*, *Gaṇadharasārdhaśataka*, the *Shaḍaśīti*, *Pratikramaṇasāmāchārī*, *Saṅghapaṭṭaka*, *Dharmaśikshā*, *Dvādaśakulaka*, *Praśnottaraśataka*, *Śṛiṅgāraśataka*, the *Ashṭasaptatikā* or *Jinavallabhapraśasti* (V. Saṁ. 1164), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xli. IA. xi, 248*b*. BR. 1882–3, 47–8; *ib.* 1883–4, 152.

1112 L.K. 88, Vaiśākha śu. 3. Sussala, brother of Uchchala and ruler at Lohara, invades Kashmir, imprisons Salhaṇa and seizes the throne.—*Rājat.* viii, 480.

Tribhuvanamalla Kāmadeva, Pāṇḍya feudatory of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.

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1112 Śrīpatiyarasa governing the Beḷvola and Puligere districts. Udayāditya-Gaṅga Permāḍi, Western Gaṅga, governing the Banavāsi and Sāntaḷige districts as feudatories of the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 452.

1113 March 19th, V. Saṁ. 1169: probable beginning of the Śiva Siṁha era of Gujarāt.

1113 Approximate date of the *Kaliṅgattu Paraṇi*, a Tamil poem by Jayaṅkoṇḍān, describing the conquest of Kaliṅga under Kulottuṅga Choḷadeva I, by his general Karuṇākara who bears the title Toṇḍaimāṉ, *i.e.* king of the Pallava country.—IA. xix, 329 ff.; xx, 278.

1114 H. 508. Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād succeeds his father Mas'ūd III of Ghaznī and reigns about a year.—RT. 107, note 7.

Sunday, 8th November, Chedi Saṁ. 866, Ratnapura inscription. Jājalladeva I, Haihaya or Kalachuri of Ratnapura, successor of Pṛithvīdeva I. Claims to have been honoured by the princes of Kanyākubja and Jejābhuktika (Govindachandra and Kīrtivarman, the Chandella); and to have overcome one Someśvara.—EI. i, 32. CASR. xvii, 75.

Ś. 1036. Bhāskarāchārya, the astronomer, son of Maheśvara, born. Author of the *Siddhāntaśiromaṇi*, completed in Ś. 1072, and of the *Karaṇakutūhala* (epoch year Ś. 1105).—JRAS., N.S., i, 410, 412. BR. 1882–3, 26, 27. EI. i, 340. WL. 261. JBA. lxii, 223.

1115 H. 509. Malik Arsalān murders and succeeds his brother Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād. Bahrām Shāh, another brother, having taken refuge with his uncle, the Saljūq, Sanjar of Khurāsān, the latter proceeds with him to Ghaznī and defeats Arsalān who retires to Lahor. Sanjar, after placing Bahrām on the throne and fixing a yearly tribute, returns to his own kingdom. Later in the same year Arsalān returns and defeats Bahrām who again takes refuge with Sanjar.—EHI. iv, 206. RT. 107, n. 7; 108, n. 5.

V. Sam. 1171. Govindachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Madanapāla. His dates range from V. Saṁ. 1161–1211, but V. Saṁ. 1171 is his earliest known date as a reigning sovereign. He sent Suhala as ambassador to the great sabhā held by Alaṅkāra, minister of Jayasiṁha of Kashmir, and described by the poet Maṅkha in the *Śrīkaṇṭhacharita.*—IA. xiv, 101; xv, 6; xviii, 19; xix, 367. CASR. i, 96. EI. iv. 97 ff. BKR. 50, 51.

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1115 Nāgavarmayya, feudatory governor of the Beḷvola, Puligeṛe, and Banavāsi districts in the years 1115 and 1117 A.D. under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 452.

1115 Malla or Mallideva of the Gutta family governing as feudatory under Govindarasa, himself a ruler of the Banavāsi district under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI.—PSOCI., No. 108. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 580.

1116 Monday, 17th April, V. Saṁ. 1172, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 103.

H. 510. Sanjar having acquired sway over 'Irāq and Khurāsān, becomes, on the death of his brother Muḥammad, sole monarch of the Saljūqs.—RT. 108, note 5.

V. Saṁ. 1173, Rāmadeva, a pupil of Jinavallabha, writes the *Shaḍaśītikachūrṇi*.—BR. 1883–4, 152.

1117 Wednesday, 29th August, V. Saṁ. 1174, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 105.

H. 511. Bahrām Shāh defeats his brother Arsalān Shāh and imprisons and succeeds him in Ghaznī. Arsalān was put to death subsequently at Shāhābād in Shauwāl, February, 1118.—RT. 108, n. 5; 109.

V. Saṁ. 1173, inscription from Khajurāho. Jayavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Sallakshaṇavarman.—EI. i, 139.

Inscriptions. Ś. 1039–1059. Vishṇuvardhana, Biṭṭiga, Tribhuvanamalla II, or Vīragaṅga, Hoysaḷa, brother and successor of Ballāḷa I; married Sāntaladevī or Lakumādevī. Said to have conquered the Gaṅgas, to have burned their capital Taḷakāḍ or Talavanapura and to have been more or less successful in attacking Kāñchī, Koṅgu, Hāṅgal, Koyatur (Koimbatore), and the seven Koṅkaṇas. Amongst the rulers he claims to have subdued are the Pāṇḍya and Tuḷu kings, Jagaddeva of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura, Jayakeśin II, Kādamba of Goa, the Cheṅgiri, Kala, and Mala kings (the last being the chiefs of the Malepas or Malapas, the people of Malenāḍ along the Western Ghāts); a king Narasiṁha and the lord of the Male kings. His kingdom, according to one of his inscriptions, extended to Sāvimale on the north, the lower Naṅgali Ghāt on the east, the Koṅgu, Chera, and Anamale countries on the south, and the Bārakanur Ghāt road to the Koṅkaṇ on the west. His subdual of the Kādamba territories was probably very temporary,

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1117 as the conquest of the Koṅkaṇ by a subsequent feudatory of Ballāḷa II seems to have taken place in his reign. An invasion by Vishṇuvardhana of the Chālukya dominions was repulsed by Āchugi II, the Sinda, and his son Permāḍi I, who is said to have besieged Dhorasamudra and captured Belupura the Hoysaḷa capital. A Sinda inscription names Cheṅgiri, Chera, Choḷa, Maḷaya, Male, the seven Tuḷus, Kolla, and Pallava, Koṅgu, and the districts of Banavāsi, Kaḍambale, Noḷambavāḍi, and Hayve as belonging to Vishṇuvardhana. A younger brother of Vishṇuvardhana, Udayāditya, is mentioned in inscriptions. Vishṇuvardhana was aided in his conquests by Gaṅgarāja of the Gaṅga family who, by conquering and putting to flight Adiyama or Iḍiyama a feudatory of the Choḷa, acquired the Gaṅgavāḍi province. This Gaṅgarāja seems to have been identical with Gaṅgarasa, governor of the Arabala district. According to a Haḷebīḍ inscription he died in A.D. 1133.—PSOCI., Nos. 18 and 232. RMI. 260, 329. REC. 14 and ii, etc. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 494 ff.

1118 L.K. 94. Bhādra. Sussala of Kashmir proceeds on an expedition against Rājapurī (Rajaurī).—*Rājat.* viii, 617.

H. 512. ‘Abu-l-Ma‘ali or Naṣru-llah, son of ‘Abdu-l-Majīd, writes his *Kalīla Damna* for Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī.—BOD. 27.

Ś. 1040. Birth of Mādhva Ānandatīrtha, Pūrnaprajña or Madhyamandāra, founder of the Mādhva sect of the Vedāntists: author of the *Vishṇutattvanirṇaya* and various other philosophical treatises. Died Ś. 1120 current, A.D. 1199.—BR. 1882–3, App. ii, p. 202. AC. 46. F. E. Hall's *Phil. Ind.*, 95.

1119 12th January, H. 512, 28th Ram. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī defeats and imprisons Muḥammad Bahlīm then in charge of the Government of Lahor. The latter, being pardoned and reinstated, subsequently fortified himself at Nāgaur in Siwālikh but was again defeated by Bahrām and perished.—RT. 110. BF. i, 151.

L.K. 95, Vaiśākha. Sussala of Kashmir returns from the conquest of Rājapurī.—*Rājat.* viii, 635.

11th May, V. Saṁ. 1176, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj and his queen Nayaṇakelidevī, recording endowments made on the above date.—EI. iv, 107.

7th October, Kārt. śudi 1, Ś. 1041 exp.: epoch of the era founded by Lakshmaṇasena of Bengal, son and successor of Ballālasena. There is some confusion as to its initial year,

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1119 some writers placing it between A.D. 1105 and 1109. According to Abū-l-Fazl, Lakshmaṇa's reign began in A.D. 1116.—IA. xix, 1. Cunningham's *Indian Eras*, 76. Inscriptions, Tarpan-dighī copper-plate of seventh year, JBA. xliv, pt. 1, p. 1; *ib.* lvii, pt. 1, 1 ff. PUT. 272.

Ś. 1041–1048. Jayakeśin II, Kādamba of Goa, ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya, Vikramāditya VI. He apparently attempted to throw off the Chālukya supremacy but was put to flight by Permāḍi, son of Āchugi, the Sinda of Yelburga. Subsequently, however, he married Maiḷaladevī, a daughter of Vikramāditya. He was defeated at some time or other by the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 568.

1120 V. Saṁ. 1177, copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxxi, 123.

L.K. 96, Vaiśākha. The Ḍāmaras rise in rebellion against Sussala to support the pretender Bhikshāchara. Sussala forced to despatch his family for safety to the castle of Lohara (Āshāḍha śu. 3). He is besieged in Śrīnagar (Āśvina śu. 14) by rebel forces and forced to retire (Mārga va. 6) to Lohara when Bhikshāchara (Bhikshu) is set up as king in Kashmir.—*Rājat.* viii, 667, 717, 736, 819.

V. Saṁ. 1177, Narwar copper-plate. Vīrasiṁhadeva, Kachchhapaghāṭa, son and successor of Śāradasiṁha and grandson of Gagaṇasiṁhadeva.—JAOS. vi, 542 ff. EI. ii, 234. CASR. ii, 312.

1120 Ruyyaka, the Kashmirian, author of the *Alaṅkārasarvasva*, must have lived about this date, having been the guru of Maṅkha (A.D. 1140).—BKR. 51, 68.

1121 L.K. 97, Jyeshṭha śu. 3. Sussala of Kashmir reconquers Śrīnagar; Bhikshāchara forced to flee. Destruction of the Chakradhara temple by Bhikshāchara's rebel forces (Śrāvaṇa śu. 12).—*Rājat.* viii, 954, 993.

Permāḍi of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race governing the Bāsavura district, and Tribhuvanamalla Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Noḷambavāḍi district under Vikramāditya VI.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 452.

1122 Friday, 21st July, V. Saṁ. 1178. Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 109.

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1122 L.K. 98, Jyeshṭha va. 6. Sussala's army routed by rebels at Gambhīrasaṅgana.—*Rājat.* viii, 1064.

25th December, Chedi Saṁ. 874. Jabalpur copper-plate issued probably near the end of his reign. Yasaḥkarṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Karṇadeva. Was contemporary with Govindachandra of Kanauj who seems to have wrested some of his dominions from him; and probably with Lakshmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, who is said, in the Nāgpur *praśasti*, to have undertaken a successful expedition against Tripurī. Yasaḥkarṇa claims to have extirpated with ease the ruler of Andhra near the river Godāvarī, and the Bhera-Ghāṭ inscription attributes to him the devastation of Champāraṇya, possibly a reference to the same expedition.—EI. ii, 1, 303.

Ś. 1044, Chāl. V. 45. Inscription at Koḍikop. Āchagi or Āchugi II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kisukāḍ and Nareyaṅgal districts under the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI. Stated to have waged war successfully against Hallakavaḍikeyasiṅga, the Hoysaḷas, Lakshma, the Pāṇḍyas, and the Malapas of the Western Ghāts; to have seized the Koṅkaṇ, taken and burned Goa and Uppinnakaṭṭi, and to have defeated and captured Bhoja, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, probably about A.D. 1098. — JBRAS. xi, 247, etc. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 574.

1123 L.K. 99, Jyeshṭha śu. 11. The city of Śrīnagar burned by rebels who besiege Sussala in his capital.—*Rājat.* viii, 1169.

Ś. 1045, inscription from Terdāḷ of the *Maṇḍalika* Goṅkidevarasa or Goṅka, a contemporary of the Western Chālukya Vikramāditya VI and his feudatory the Raṭṭa chieftain Kārtavīrya II.—IA. xiv, 14, 22–4. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 548.

Ś. 1045, inscription at Dāvaṅgere Chitaldrug. Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Perma-Jagadekamalla II, over the Noḷambavāḍi district, at the capital Uchchaṅgī. —PSOCI. 146. RMI. 8. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 319, n. 1.

1124 Thursday, 14th August, V. Saṁ. 1181, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 113, pl. vii. IA. xix, 357.

V. Saṁ. 1180. Yaśodevasūri, pupil of Chandrasūri and author of a *Pākshikasūtravṛitti* written in the above year at Aṇhilvāḍ. He is possibly identical with the Yaśodeva, pupil of Devagupta, who wrote a commentary on the *Navatattvaprakaraṇa* at Aṇhilvāḍ, V. Saṁ. 1174.—PR. iv, Ind. c.

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1125 Ś. 1047, stone inscription from Narendra, Dhārvāḍ, and possibly Ś. 1069, on inscription at Lakshmeśvar. Jayakeśin II, Kādamba of Goa, feudatory ruler of the Koṅkaṇa, Palasige, Hayve, and Kavadidvīpa districts under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. Inscriptions record Jayakeśin's defeat by Āchugi II and his son Permāḍi I, Sinda feudatories of Vikramāditya VI, but Jayakeśin's marriage with Vikramāditya's daughter Mailaladevī points to a subsequent reconciliation with his overlord. Jayakeśin also temporarily lost the Palasige district to the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana.—JBRAS. ix, 265. PSOCI., Nos. 97, 232. See A.D. 1119.

August, Malabar or Kollam era, 301, 319, inscriptions at Choḷapuram and Tiruvallam near Trivandram. Vīra Keraḷa Varman ruling in Veṇaḍu or Travancore.—P. S. Pillai, *Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, pp. 11–18.

1126 H. 520. The *Mujmalu-t-Tawārīkh* begun in the reign of Sultan Sanjar, Saljūqī. The name of its author is unknown, but he must have been living in H. 589 (A.D. 1193) since he records an event which happened then.—EHI. i, 100 ff.

1127 L.K. 3, Āshāḍha va. 1. Jayasiṁha, son of Sussala of Kashmir, receives the *abhisheka*, his father continuing to reign.—*Rājat.* viii, 1232.

Friday, 4th February, V. Saṁ. 1182, and Friday, 21st October, V. Saṁ. 1184. Copper-plates of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. xxvii, 242 ff.

H. 521 [541 ?]. A battle at Tigīn-ābād between the troops of Ghaznī and 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī. Tigīn-ābād is taken and Bahrām flees.—RT. 110, n. 5, 347–9.

Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva II, called also Parakesarivarman, Vīra-Rājendradeva II, Tribhuvanavīradeva, etc., succeeds his father Vikrama-Choḍa. Claims to have slain Vīra-Pāṇḍya and to have given Madura to Vikrama-Pāṇḍya. His inscriptions range from his fifth to his thirty-ninth year. The history of the dynasty is a blank during the half-century intervening between him and Rājarājadeva II.—IA. xiv, 55 (Chellūr copper-plate of Ś. 1056); *ib.* xx, 191, 285. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 10.

Ś. 1049, current. Someśvara III, Bhūlokamalla, succeeds his father Vikramāditya VI: till A.D. 1138. Said to have "placed his feet on the heads of the kings of Andhra, Draviḷa, Magadha, Nepāḷa; and to have been lauded by all learned men." He was

A.D.

1127 the author of the *Mānasollāsa* or *Abhilāshitārtha-Chintāmaṇi* written Ś. 1051.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 139, 178–9. BD. 89. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 455.

Ś. 1049. Rāmānuja, the Vaishṇava reformer, flourished, according to Nṛisiṁha's *Smṛityarthasāgara.*—AOC. 285*b*, 286*a*.

1128 L.K. 3, Phāl. va. 15. Sussala of Kashmir murdered by bravos of Ṭikka; Jayasiṁha succeeds to the throne. His general Sujji routs the rebels (L.K. 4, Vaiśākha) at Gambhīrasaṅgama. Bhikshāchara forced to retire from Kashmir (Āshāḍha).—*Rājat.* viii, 1318, 1497, 1525.

October–November, Ś. 1051 current, Kārtt. Permāḍi, son of Jogama, Kalachuri feudatory of the Chālukya Someśvara III, ruling the Tardavāḍi country. The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of the Dekkan, a branch probably of the Kalachuris of Chedi, rose to power as feudatories of the Western Chālukyas, over whose dominions they established, under Vijjaṇa, a temporary supremacy. This was, however, lost to the Chālukya Someśvara IV about A.D. 1182, after which date the Kalachuris are lost sight of.—BD. 93. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 462, 470.

Ś. 1050. Inscription of Choḍa or Vikrama-Rudra, chief of Konamaṇḍala, son of Rājapareṇḍu I.—EI. iv, 86.

1129 L.K. 5, Jyeshṭha va. 10. Bhikshāchara captured and killed by the troops of Jayasiṁha of Kashmir in the castle of Bāṇaśālā (Bān^a^hal). On the same day Loṭhana, a stepbrother of Sussala, is freed from his prison in the castle of Lohara and set up as king against Jayasiṁha.—*Rājat.* viii, 1775, 1793.

Friday, 5th April, V. Sam. 1185, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 120, pl. viii.

V. Saṁ. 1186–1222 on inscriptions. Madanavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Pṛithvīvarman. Defeated the kings of Chedi and Mālava and held in check the king of Kāśi (Mau inscription).—For inscriptions see CASR. xxi. EI. i, 195 (undated inscription from Mau, Jhānsī district).

Ś. 1052, inscription from Khānāpur, Kolhāpur State. Aṅkideva, Raṭṭa *Mahāsāmanta* under Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya. His name, however, is not found in the genealogical lists of the Raṭṭas of Saundatti.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 555.

Sunday, 10th March, Ś. 1050, from the epitaph at Śravaṇa-Beḷgoḷa. Mallisheṇa-Maladhārideva, the Jaina teacher, commits suicide by prolonged fasting.—EI. iii, 184.

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1130 Monday, 17th November, V. Saṁ. 1187, Raiwān copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—JBA. lvi, 106, pl. vi.

Manma-Maṇḍa, vassal of Kulottuṅga-Choḍadeva II. — MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 53.

1130 Ajayarāja or Salhaṇa, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Pṛithvīrāja I. Founded Ajayameru and conquered Sulhaṇa of Mālava; married Somalekhā.—Refs. A.D. *950*.

Śrutakīrtti-Traividya or Dhanañjaya, Jaina poet, author of the *Rāghavapāṇḍavīya*, mentioned in an inscription dated Ś. 1045: contemporary with the Jaina poet Abhinava Pampa, who mentions his authorship of the *Rāghavapāṇḍavīya*, and with Meghachandra, author of a commentary on the *Samādhiśataka*.—IA. xiv. 14.

1131 Friday, 6th November, V. Saṁ. 1188, Reṅ copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj—IA. xix, 249.

L.K. 6, Phāl. śu. 13. Loṭhana deposed from the government of Lohara by Mallārjuna, son of Sussala of Kashmir.—*Rājat.* viii, 1943.

Ś. 1053. Mayūravarman II, Kādamba, governor of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal with his father Tailapa II under Someśvara III, Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 562.

Mārasiṁha governing in the neighbourhood of Muguṭkhān-Hubḷi, Beḷgaum district, under Someśvara.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 456.

H. 525. Khwājah Mas'ūd ibn Sa'd ibn Salmān, the poet, dies. He flourished under Sultans Mas'ūd, Ibrāhīm, and Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī. Some accounts place his death in H. 520.—EHI. iv, 518. BOD.

1132 L.K. 8, Vaiśākha va. 2. Lohara retaken by Jayasiṁha's forces; Mallārjuna forced to flee.—*Rājat.* viii, 2024.

Ś. 1055, 1060, 1067. Mallikārjuna I, Tribhuvanamallarasa, Kādamba, governor of Banavāsi and Hāṅgal under the Chālukyas Someśvara III and Jagadekamalla II; presumably ruling with his father in Ś. 1055 and alone in Ś. 1060 and 1066.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 562.

1133 L.K. 9, Āshāḍha śu. 5. Jayasiṁha of Kashmir has his chief minister Sujji and his adherents murdered.—*Rājat.* viii, 2185.

V. Saṁ. 1190, Augāsī copper-plate of the Chandella Madanavarmadeva.—IA. xvi, 207.

Saturday, 5th August, V. Saṁ. 1190, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 111.

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1133 Yaśovarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Naravarman.—Ujjain copper-plates of V. Saṁ. 1191 and 1192: see Colebrooke, *Essays*, ii, 299 ff. IA. xix, 348, 351.

V. Saṁ. 1190. Āmradevasūri writes his commentary on Nemichandra's *Ākhyānakamaṇikośa*.—PR. iv, Ind. xi.

1134 Tuesday, 28th August, V. Saṁ. 1191, Kamauli plate of the Siṅgara, Vatsarāja, a feudatory of Govindachandra of Kanauj. His immediate ancestors were: his father Kumāra, grandfather Sūlhaṇa or Alhaṇa (?), and great-grandfather Kamalapāla.—EI. iv, 130.

1135 L.K. 11, Āśvina va. 15. Mallārjuna, the pretender to the throne of Kashmir, surrenders to Jayasiṁha.—*Rājat.* viii, 2309.

1136 H. 530. Sanjar invades Ghaznī to enforce payment of tribute by Bahrām Shāh.—RT. 148, n. 5.

1137 Ś. 1059, stone inscription from Govindpur of the poet Gaṅgādhara. In it are named his father Manoratha, his grandfather Chakrapāṇi, and great-grandfather Dāmodara, his father's brother Daśaratha, his own brother Mahīdhara, and his cousin Purushottama. These are probably the poets mentioned in Śrīdharadāsa's *Saduktikarṇāmṛita* compiled A.D. 1205.—EI. ii, 330 ff.

1138 Ś. 1060. Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya, succeeds his father Someśvara III. The Chālukya power begins to decline.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 44, 119, 146, and 180. BD. 90. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 456.

Ś. 1060, inscription from Uraṇa. Aparāditya I, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ. Sent Tejakaṇṭha as ambassador to the *sabhā* held by Alaṅkāra, minister of Jayasiṁha of Kashmir.—JBRAS. xv, 279. BKR. 51.

The *Daṇḍanāyaka*, Mahādeva, governing the Beḷvola and Puligere districts under Someśvara III, Western Chālukya. The feudatory Vīra Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Noḷambavāḍi district in this and the year 1148 under the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 456.

1138 Jayavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, succeeds his father Yaśovarman; possibly dethroned later by a brother Ajayavarman. As far as Yaśovarman the later records of the Paramāras agree as to the

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1138 succession of the different princes, but after that they diverge. Under Yaśovarman's successors the dynasty seems to have split into two branches, of which Ajayavarman, Vindhyavarman, Subhaṭavarman, and Arjunavarman represented the main line, while Lakshmīvarman, Hariśchandra, and Udayavarman were rival rulers whose claims rested virtually on revolt, though nominally on their connection with Jayavarman, the deposed successor of Yaśovarman. See Kielhorn, IA. xix, 348, 349.

1139 Monday, 9th October, V. Saṁ. 1196, Benares copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. ii, 361.

(N. Saṁ. 259.) Mānadeva of the Second Ṭhākuri or Rājput dynasty of Nepāl and great-grandson of Vāmadeva, the restorer of the dynasty.—BSM., App. i, and refs. under A.D. 1015.

Vaidyadeva, minister of Kumārapāla of Bengal, made king of Kāmarūpa.—EI. ii, 347 ff.

The *Daṇḍanāyakas* Mahādeva and Pāladeva ruling under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 457.

Maṅkha, Kashmirian poet; wrote the *Śrīkanṭhacharita* probably between A.D. 1135 and 1145. His brother Alaṅkāra was Divān under Sussala and Jayasiṁha, and another brother, Śṛiṅgāra, received the office of *Bṛihattantrapati* from Sussala whom he assisted in his war with Harshadeva. Among Maṅkha's contemporaries were the poets Kalyāṇa, pupil of Alakadatta, Garga, Govinda, Jalhaṇa, Paṭu, Padmarāja, Bhuḍḍa, Loshṭhadeva, Vāgīśvara, Śrīgarbha, Śrīvatsa; the Mīmāṁsakas Jinduka, Trailokya, and Śrīgunna; the grammarians Janakarāja and Nāga; the Vaidikas Ramyadeva and Lakshmīdeva; Ānanda, a Naiyāyika, and Ānanda, son of the poet Śambhu; Tejakanṭha, ambassador of Aparāditya of the Koṅkaṇ; Nandana, a Brahmavādin; Prakaṭa, a Śaiva philosopher; Maṇḍaṇa, son of Śrīgarbha; Ruyyaka, Maṅkha's guru; Śrīkanṭha, son of Śrīgarbha; and Shashṭha, a paṇḍit.—BKR. 50, 52.

1141 Sunday, 23rd February, V. Saṁ. 1198 cur., Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 113.

V. Saṁ. 1197. Jinachandra of the Kharatara Gachchha born, son of Sāha-Rāsala and Delhaṇadevī. Died V. Saṁ. 1223 = A.D. 1167.—IA. xi, 248.

1142 Monday, 11th May, Ś. 1064, inscription from Añjanerī of the Yādava chief Seuṇadeva, ruler of Dvārāvatī and feudatory of

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1142 the Western Chālukya Jagadekamalla II.—IA. xii, 126 ff.; xx, 422. BD. 103.

Kappadevarasa ruling as feudatory of the Western Chālukya Jagadekamalla II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 457.

1143 Saturday, 27th February, V. Saṁ. 1199, Gagahā copper-plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj, and of his son Rājyapāladeva.—IA. xviii, 20.

V. Saṁ. 1199. Kumārapāla, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Jayasiṁha-Siddharāja. Conquers Mālava and defeats Arṇorāja of Śākambharī-Sāmbhar, Rājputāna, in, or shortly before, V. Saṁ. 1207 (Chitorgaḍh inscription).—IA. vi, 213. Tod's *Rājasthān*, i, 707. EI. i, 293; ii, 421.

Ś. 1065, 1073, 1075, Kolhāpur and Bāmaṇī inscriptions. Vijayāditya, Vijayārka, Ayyana-Siṅga II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Gaṇḍarāditya. Said to have reinstated the rulers of the province of Sthānaka or Ṭhāṇā and the kings of Govā or Goa, and to have assisted Vijjaṇa in his revolt against the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa (Ś. *1079*).—BD. 123. EI. iii, 207, 211. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 548.

Ś. 1066, 1084, 1086. Inscriptions from Khānāpur, Kolhāpur State; and from Bail-Hoṅgal. Kārtavīrya III, Kattama, Raṭṭa feudatory of the Western Chālukyas Jagadekamalla II and Tailapa III. Married Padmāvatī or Padmaladevī. Seems to have become independent after A.D. 1165, probably during the confusion prevalent on the break up of the Chālukya and Kalachuri power. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz*, 555.

Bammaṇayya or Barmadevarasa governing the Banavāsi district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. In the following year Bammaṇayya governed the Tardavāḍi, Beḷvola, Huligeṛe, Hānuṅgal, and Halasige districts.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 458.

1144 Sunday, 16th July, V. Saṁ. 1200 exp. Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 114, 115.

L.K. 19, Phāl. śu. 10. The pretender Loṭhana (brother of Sussala of Kashmir) captured by Jayasiṁha's forces after the siege of the castle Śiraḥ'sita.

L.K. 20, Vaiśākha. Bhoja, a son of King Salhaṇa, flees to the country of the Darads (Dards) and, with their assistance, invades Kashmir as a pretender to the crown.—*Rājat.* viii, 2641, 2681, 2709.

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1144 16th July, V. Saṁ. 1200, copper-plate from Ujjain. Lakshmīvarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Yaśovarman. Seems to have rebelled against the usurper Ajayavarman and, having seized part of Mālava, to have ruled independently of the main branch of the dynasty.—IA. xix, 348, 351.

Ś. 1067. Permāḍi or Jagadekamalla-Permāḍi, Sinda of Yelburga, son and successor of Āchugi II, ruling the Kisukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, Keḷavāḍi, and Nareyaṅgal districts under Jagadekamalla II, Chālukya. Claims to have subdued Kulaśekharāṅka, besieged and slain Chaṭṭa, and to have engaged in hostilities with Jayakeśin II (Kādamba of Goa) and Biṭṭiga (the Hoysaḷa Vishṇuvardhana), etc. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 575.

1145 L.K. 21, Jyeshṭha va. 10. Bhoja makes peace and comes to the court of Jayasiṁha of Kashmir.—*Rājat.* viii, 3179.

Chedi Saṁ. 896, 910, inscriptions from Rājim and Ratnapura. Pṛithvīdeva II, Kalachuri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, successor of Ratnadeva II.—CASR. xvii, 76.

V. Saṁ. 1202, Siṁha Saṁ. 32, inscription of a Gohila king, Muluka, son of Sahajiga and grandson of Śrī Sahāra, ruling at Māṅgrol under Kumārapāla the Chaulukya.—BI. 158.

1147 Ś. 1070. Permāḍi or Paramardi, Śivachitta, Kādamba of Goa, son and successor of Jayakeśin II. Probably reigned jointly with his brother Vijayāditya or Vijayārka II. There are indications that Jayakeśin II or Permāḍi lost some of the Kādamba territory to the Śilāhāra Vijayāditya of Kolhāpur or Karāḍ. Jayakeśin seems also to have been attacked by Chaṇḍugideva, feudatory of Āhavamalla, Kalachuri. Permāḍi married Kamalādevī, daughter of Kāmadeva, and Vijayāditya married Lakshmīdevī, daughter of a king Lakshmīdeva.—Inscriptions: of Permāḍi, ranging from 14th to 28th years, JBRAS. ix, 263, 266, 278, 287, 296; of Vijayāditya of 25th year, *ib.* 278. IA. xi, 273 (Siddāpur inscription). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 569.

Keśirāja or Keśimayya governing the Beḷvola, Palasige, and Pānuṅgal districts under Jayadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. Tailama, Kādamba, according to an inscription, was ruling the district of Pānuṅgal in this year.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 458, 562.

1148 H. 543, Jumāda' I (Sept.-Oct.). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain and his brothers Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī, and Bahāu-d-Dīn Sām invade Ghaznī

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1148 and defeat Bahrām who flees to Hind. 'Alāu-d-Dīn leaving Saifu-d-Dīn as ruler at Ghaznī, retires to Ghūr.—RT. 347, n. 2.

Sovideva governing the Pānungal district under Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 458.

V. Saṁ. 1204. Jinaśekharasūri, pupil of Jinavallabha and guru of Padmachandra, founds at Rudrapallī the *Rudrapallīyakharatara-śākhā.*—IA. xi, 248*b*. PR. iv, Ind. xli.

V. Saṁ. 1204. Jinabhadramuni, pupil of Śālibhadra, flourished. —PR. i, 68.

1149 H. 544. Bahrām Shāh returns to Ghaznī, defeats and hangs Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī.

Bahāu-d-Dīn succeeds Saifu-d-Dīn as ruler of Ghūr and dies later in the same year, when 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain succeeds and at once marches on Ghaznī, which he captures.—RT. 349.

Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva of the Śāntara family of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (*i.e.* Humcha, Nagar district, Maisūr) ruling at Setuvina-bīḍu as feudatory of Jagadekamalla II, Western Chālukya. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 458.

Ś. 1071, 1072, 1075, unpublished inscriptions from Sopāra, Agāshi and Borivli. Haripāla, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, successor of Aparāditya I.—*Bom. Gaz.* xiii, pt. 2, 426. JBRAS. xv, 278, n. 8. IA. xii, 150.

L.K. 25. Kalhaṇa completes the *Rājataraṅgiṇī* or Chronicles of Kashmir during the reign of Jayasiṁha.—*Rājat.* viii, 3404. BKR. 52 ff.

1150 H. 544 [547 ?]. Bahrām Shāh of Ghaznī dies and is succeeded by his son Khusrū Shāh. The latter retires to Lahor before 'Alāu-d-Dīn Husain, who, after making a plundering raid on Ghaznī, returns to Ghūr. On his retirement Khusrū Shāh takes possession of Ghaznī. Later (H. 545) 'Alāu-d-Dīn is captured by Sultan Sanjar and detained two years during which Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Al-Ḥusain son of Muḥammad Mādīnī is made ruler of Ghūr.—RT. 112, 113; 350, n. 2; 363–4.

V. Saṁ. 1207, inscription from Mahāban near Mathurā of a king Vijayapāla (or possibly Ajayapāla) and his vassal Jajja.—EI. i, 287 ff. ASNI. ii, 103.

Ś. 1072. Tailapa III, Nūrmadi Taila II, or Trailokyamalla III, Western Chālukya, succeeds his elder brother Jagadekamalla: till A.D. 1161. Was conquered and kept in subjection till A.D. 1157

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1150 by his minister of war, Vijjala or Vijjaṇa, the Kalachuri with whom were allied Proḷarāja, Kākatīya, and Vijayārka of Kolhāpur. The date of Taila's death is uncertain. His latest record belongs to the year 1155 A.D. His death must have occurred before A.D. 1163, the date of Rudradeva's Anamkoṇḍ inscription in which it is mentioned.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 181. BD. 90. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 459.

Kasapayyanāyaka governing the Banavāsi district under the Kalachuri Bijjala, himself a feudatory at that time of Taila III, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 460.

Hemachandra, the Jaina monk, flourished. Born at Dhandhūka in V. Saṁ. 1145 = A.D. 1089, Hemachandra was consecrated in V. Saṁ. 1154; made sūri in V. Saṁ. 1166 and spent the greater part of his life at Aṇhilvāḍ at the Court of Jayasiṁha Siddharāja (A.D. 1094–1143) and his successor Kumārapāla, dying shortly before the latter in V. Saṁ. 1229 = A.D. 1173. Author of various works on grammar, rhetoric, and metre—the *Abhidhānachintāmaṇi*, or *Nāmamālā*, the *Anekārthasaṅgraha*, the *Alaṅkārachūḍāmaṇi*, the *Chhandonuśāsana*, the *Dvyāśrayakāvya* (probably revised by Abhayatilaka in V. Saṁ. 1312), the *Deśināmamālā* or *Ratnāvali*, the *Trishashṭiśalākāpurushacharita*, the *Yogaśāstra*, a compendium of Jaina doctrines, etc.—Bühler, *Über das Leben des Jaina Mönches Hemachandra.*—AC. 768. AOC. 170*a-b*, 179, 180, and 185*a*. WL., see notes to pp. 227, 230, 297, also p. 321. ZDMG. xxviii, 185; xliii, 348. IA. iv, 71; vi, 181–2. BKR. 76. PR. i, 63 ff.

1150 Arṇorāja, Chāhamāna, son and successor of Pṛithvīrāja I; married Sudhavā of Mālava.—Refs. A.D. *950*.

Proḍarāja, Proḷa, Jagatikesarin, Kākatīya or Gaṇapati of Oraṅgal, son and successor of Tribhuvanamalla-Betmarāja, reigning about this date. He was the father of Rudradeva of the Anamkoṇḍ inscription (Ś. 1084) and married Muppaladevī. Said to have captured but released Tailapadeva (III), Chālukya; to have defeated a King Govinda and given his kingdom to Udaya; to have conquered Guṇḍa, ruler of the city of Mantrakūṭa; and to have repulsed an attack on Anamkoṇḍ made by Jagaddeva, probably Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddeva, Śāntara king of Paṭṭi-Pombuchchapura (modern Humcha, Nagar district of Maisūr), who is known from inscriptions to have been reigning in Ś. 1039 and 1071 as feudatory of the Chālukyas.—IA. xi, 10; xxi, 197. ASSI. ii, 14.

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1150 Śrīharsha, author of the *Naishadīya* and the *Khaṇḍana-Khaṇḍa-khādya*, flourished under Jayachchandra of Kanauj, whose initial date falls between A.D. 1163 and 1177. Was contemporary also with Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Gujarāt (A.D. 1143–1174).—JBRAS. x, 31 ff.; xi, 279 ff.

Jayadratha Mahāmāheśvarāchārya Rājānaka, Kashmirian poet, author of the *Haracharitachintāmaṇi*, flourished perhaps a little later than Kalhaṇa. He was a brother of Jayaratha, author of the *Tantrālokaviveka* (see A.D. *1200*).—BKR. 61.

1151 Sunday, 17th June, Chedi Saṁ. 902. Tewar inscription referable probably to the end of the reign of Gayakarṇadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Yasaḥkarṇadeva: Gayakarṇa married Alhaṇadevī, daughter of Vijayasiṁha of the Guhila family of Mevāḍ and granddaughter of Udayāditya of Mālava.—IA. xviii, 209 ff. EI. ii, 303–4.

V. Saṁ. 1207. Mahāban *praśasti* recording the erection of a temple in the reign of Ajayapāla, possibly a member of the Yaduvaṁśī dynasty of Bayānā-Śrīpathā.—EI. ii, 275 ff.

August - September, Ś. 1074, Bhādrapada. Inscription from Bijāpur, Maiḷārayya, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district under Bijjala, the Kalachuri, himself a feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālukya.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 460, 472.

V. Saṁ. 1207. Chandrasena writes the *Utpādasidhiprakaraṇa* in which he is assisted by Nemichandra.—PR. iv, Ind. xxviii.

1152 Mahādeva governing the Banavāsi and Puligeṟe districts in this and the year 1155 under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 460.

V. Saṁ. 1208. Dharmaghosha born: became a pupil of Jayasiṁha in the Añchalagachchha: wrote, V. Saṁ. 1263, the *Śatapadikā*, to which Mahendrasiṁha wrote a commentary in V. Saṁ. 1294: Dharmaghosha died V. Saṁ. 1268.—PR. i, 62, App. p. 12, Ind. lxv.

1153 H. 547. Sultan Sanjar after releasing 'Alāu-d-Dīn, Ghūrī, sets out on his expedition against the Ghuzz, but is defeated and taken prisoner 1st Muḥarram (29th March), 548. The Ghuzz advance on Ghaznī and Khusrū, unable to resist them, retires again to Lahor.—RT. 112, 350.

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1153 V. Saṁ. 1210–1220. Vigraharāja IV or Vīsaladeva, Chāhamāna of Śākambharī or Sāmbhar, son and successor of Arṇorāja according to the *Prithvīrājavijaya*, though the Siwālikh pillar inscription calls his father Avelladeva. Vigraharāja's Ajmīr inscriptions contain portions of two plays—the *Lalita-Vigraharāja-Nāṭaka* by the poet Somadeva and the *Harakeli-Nāṭaka* attributed to Vigraharāja himself.—IA. xix, 215 ff. (Delhī Siwālikh pillar inscriptions); xx, 201 ff. (Ajmīr inscription, V. Saṁ. 1210, Sunday, 22nd November, 1153). CASR. i, 155 ff. VOJ. vii, 191.

Ś. 1075. Indrarāja, Nikumbha, ruling probably as feudatory of the Yādavas of Devagiri. Founded a temple to Śiva at Pāṭṇā, Khandesh. On his death his wife, Śrīdevī of the Sagara race, seems to have ruled as regent during the minority of her son Govana III.—IA. viii, 39.

Ś. 1075. Inscription of Bhīmarāja, son of Kona-Satyarāja, chief of Konamaṇḍala.—EI. iv, 86.

Ś. 1076. Vīranandin, son of Meghachandra, completes the *Āchārasāra*. Vīranandin's father, Meghachandra, author of a Kanarese commentary on the *Samādhiśataka*, seems to have been a contemporary of the poet Abhinava-Pampa, who must therefore have lived shortly before this date. Śrutakīrtti-Traividya, the author, according to Pampa, of the *Rāghavapāṇḍavīya*, was apparently another of Pampa's contemporaries.—See A.D. *1130*. IA. xiv, 14. BR. 1884–7, p. 20.

V. Saṁ. 1210. Jinapati, son of Sāha-Yaśovardhana and Sūhavadevī, born. He was a pupil of Jinachandra and author of a commentary on Jineśvara's *Pañchaliṅgaprakaraṇa*. Died V. Saṁ. 1277 = A.D. 1221.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvi. IA. xi, 248.

1154 Tuesday, 10th August, V. Saṁ. 1211, Kamauli plate of Govindachandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 116.

1155 Sunday, November 6th, Chedi Saṁ. 907, Bhera-Ghāṭ inscription of Alhaṇadevī, wife of Gayakarṇa of Chedi, issued in the reign of her son Narasiṁhadeva.—EI. ii, 7.

26th December, Ś. 1078 current, inscription from Baḷagāṁve, Maisūr. Bijjala or Vijjaṇa, Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa, feudatory of Taila III, Western Chālukya, and Mahādevarasa feudatory ruler under Bijjala of Banavāsi, in conjunction with Potarasa, Chaṭṭimarasa, Padmarasa, and Sovarasa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 473.

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1156 H. 551. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, Ghūrī, dies at Hirāt and is succeeded by his son Saifu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.—RT. 363, n. 8; 365.

Ś. 1078, 1082, inscriptions from Chipḷūn and Bassein. Mallikārjuna, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ. Was defeated by Āmbada, general of the Chaulukya Kumārapāla.—*Bom. Gaz.* xiii, pt. 2, 426. JBRAS. xv, 278–9, n. 8. IA. xii, 150.

Ravaḷeyanāyaka ruling as feudatory of Tailapa III, Western Chālukya, according to an inscription at Kukkanūr.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 460.

1157 Ś. 1079. Tailapa III, Chālukya, pressed by Vijjaṇa, leaves Kalyāṇa and flees to Aṇṇīgeṛi in the Dhārvāḍ district which he makes the capital of his reduced kingdom. An inscription of Vijjaṇa gives Ś. 1079 as the second year of his reign, but his actual assumption of supreme sovereignty seems to have taken place in A.D. 1162 (*q.v.*). An inscription at Anamkoṇḍ of this year (Ś. 1084) represents the Kākatīya Proḷarāja as defeating Tailapa. It also mentions the latter's death.—BD. 90. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 459 ff. Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 120, 140, 181.

Ś. 1079, 1080, inscriptions from Tāḷgund and Baḷagāṁve. Keśirāja or Keśava, son of Hoḷalarāja or Hoḷalamarasa, governing the Banavāsi province as feudatory of the Kalachuri Vijjaṇa or Bijjala. Śrīdhara ruling under the same king in the neighbourhood of Aṇṇīgeṛi in 1157 and 1162.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 473, 475. PSOCI., No. 219. RMI., p. 188.

1158 V. Saṁ. 1215, Khajurāho inscription of Madanavarma, Chandella. —EI. i, 153.

Wednesday, July 2nd, Chedi Saṁ. 909, Lāl-Pahāḍ or Bharhut inscription of Narasiṁhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 211.

N. Saṁ. 278, 285, 286 on MSS. Ananda or Nandadeva of the 2nd Ṭhākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-one years. His predecessors were: his father Narasiṁhadeva, A.D. *1150*; and grandfather Mānadeva, A.D. 1139 (*q.v.*).—JRAS., N.S., xx, 551; and refs. under A.D. 1015.

1159 Sunday, 16th August, V. Saṁ. 1216. Alha-Ghāṭ inscription of Narasiṁhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi.—IA. xviii, 213.

Ś. 1081, 1091, inscriptions from Śravaṇa-Beḷgola and Sattūru. Narasiṁha I, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vīra-Gaṅga, Hoysaḷa, son and successor of Vishṇuvardhana: married Echaladevī. Huḷḷa,

A.D.

1159 or Hullamayya, who is mentioned with Gaṅgarāja and the Western Gaṅga Rāchamalla, as a promoter of the Jaina religion, was an officer of Narasiṁha.—REC., pt. i, Nos. My. 16; TN. 129 (Tippūr and Bannūr inscriptions of A.D. 1127 and 1135 during his father's reign); No. Nj. 175. *Inscriptions at Śravaṇa-Beḷgoḷa*, No. 138. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 500.

1160 H. 555. Khusrū Shāh of Ghaznī dies at Lahor. His son Khusrū Malik succeeds him in the Panjab and reigns till H. 583. —RT. 112–3, n. 5.

1160 Vindhyavarman, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Ajayavarman.—JBA. xxx, 204.

Chandrasūri of the Harshapurīyagachchha flourished. Succeeded Vijayasiṁha: author of the *Saṅghayaṇirayaṇa*, of a *Khettasamāsa*, a *Pradeśavyākhyāṭippanaka* on the *Āvaśyakasūtra* (V. Saṁ. 1222), and of a commentary on the *Nirayāvali* (V. Saṁ. 1228).—PR. iv, Ind. xxvii.

1161 (Gadadhar Gayā temple inscription of V. Saṁ. 1232, 15th year.) Govindapāla of Bengal succeeds Madanapāla. Three MSS. exist dated in his thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth years respectively.—CASR. iii, 125; xi, 181; xv, 155. BSM., Int. iii. *Pioneer Mail*, February 23rd, 1893, p. 18.

Barmarasa, son of Muñjaladeva of the Sagara lineage, governing the Banavāsi district under Vijjala or Bijjala the Kalachuri.— PSOCI., No. 121. RMI., p. 64. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 475.

Saturday, 6th May, Kollam era, 336, Iḍavam, inscription at Puravacheri near Choḷapuram. Vīra Iravi Varman Tiruvaḍi ruling in Venāḍ or Travancore, probably as the successor of Vīra Keraḷa Varman (*q.v.*, A.D. 1125).

1162 V. Saṁ. 1218, Naḍole inscription of Ālhaṇadeva, the Chāhamāna, son of Āsārāja, and belonging apparently to a branch of the Chohans of Ajmīr.—JBRAS. xix, 26 ff.

Ś. 1084, inscription at Aṇṇīgeṛi. Vijjaṇa or Bijjala, Kalachuri, marches to Aṇṇīgeṛi against Tailapa, Chālukya, and proclaims himself independent between Ś. 1083 and 1084. He seems to have been virtually independent from Ś. 1078, but he only gave up his feudatory title in Ś. 1084.—PSOCI. 119–121, 182–187, and 219. RMI., pp. 57, 60. BD. 91. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 474.

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1162 Ś. 1084. Kārtavīrya III, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, assumes independence, probably on the death of Tailapa, to whom he was at first feudatory. The title *Chakravartī* is given him in an inscription from Koṇūr.—See A.D. 1143.

1163 H. 558. G͟hiyāṣu-d-Dīn succeeds his cousin Saifu-d-Dīn on the throne of G͟hūr, and, according to Faṣīḥī, vanquishes the G͟huzz, then probably in possession of the districts of Garmsīr and Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and imposes tribute on them. It was in this or the preceding year that the G͟huzz tribe took G͟haznī, which they held until its conquest by G͟hiyāṣu-d-Dīn in H. 569.—RT. 112, 368, 374, 377.

19th January, Ś. 1084, Anamkoṇḍ temple inscription. Rudra or Pratāparudradeva I, Kākatīya of Orangal, son and successor of Proḍarāja. Said to have conquered Ḍomma and Maiḷigideva, possibly the Yādava Mallugi; to have acquired the country of Polavāsa, and to have repulsed a King Bhīma, who after establishing himself by the murder of a king, Gokarṇa, had apparently seized part of the Choḷa and Chālukya dominions.—IA. xi, 9 ff.

Ś. 1085, inscription at Paṭṭadakal. Chavuṇḍa or Chāvuṇḍa II, Sinda of Yelburga, governing the Kisukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, Keḷavāḍi, and other districts, and his wife Demaladevī and his son Āchugi III governing as regents at Paṭṭadakal under the Western Chālukya Tailapa III. Chavuṇḍa's second wife was Siriyādevī, daughter of the Kalachuri king Bijjala or Vijjaṇa.—JBRAS. xi, 259 ff. IA. ix, 96. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 575–6.

Ammaṇa governing the Beḷvola district under the Kalachuri Vijjaṇa or Bijjala.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 475.

1165 25th December, Ś. 1088, Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva, feudatory of the Western Chālukya Tailapa III, who must, however, have been dead before this date: see A.D. 1150 under Tailapa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 463.

Siddhapayya governing the Hānungal district and Īśvara of the Sinda family ruling in this and the year 1172 several small districts in the Banavāsi and Sāntaḷige provinces as feudatories of the Kalachuri Vijjala.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 476.

1165 Pṛithivībhaṭa, Chāhamāna, grandson of Arṇorāja and successor of Vigraharāja IV. Pṛithivībhaṭa's father, who is unnamed in the genealogical list of the *Pṛithvīrājavijaya*, is stated to have murdered Arṇorāja.—VOJ. vii, 191.

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1166 Govana III, Nikumbha, succeeds his father Indrarāja after the regency of his mother Srīdevī. His inscription records his consecration of a temple to Śiva begun by his father in Ś. 1075.—IA. viii, 39.

1167 V. Saṁ. 1223, Semra inscription. Paramardideva, Chandella, son and successor of Madanavarman.—EI. iv, 153. For the numerous inscriptions of this king see CASR. ii, 444, 448; x, 98; xxi, 37, 49, 68, 71, 74, 81–2.

Kaliyammarasa of the Jīmūtavāhana lineage and the Khachara race, feudatory of Vijjala, the Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 476.

1168 Sunday, 16th June, V. Saṁ. 1224 exp., Kamauli plate of Vijayachandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Govindachandra, and of his son the Yuvarāja Jayachchandra.—EI. iv, 117.

Chedi Saṁ. 919. Inscription from Malhār, Jājalladeva II, Kalachuri ruler of Ratnapura, son and successor of Pṛithvīdeva II.—EI. i, 39.

Vijjala or Vijjaṇa, Kalachuri, abdicates in favour of his son Sovideva or Someśvara, according to an inscription at Baḷagāṁve, Ś. 1091 cur. (probably April 24th, A.D. 1168), which mentions Sovideva as then reigning. Sovideva's latest known date, Ś. 1099, corresponds approximately to the 16th January, 1177.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 476, 486. Copper-plate of Ś. 1096 from Kokahnur, Beḷgaum, JBRAS. xviii, 269. PSOCI. 101, 185, 188, and 220. BD. 95.

Boḷikeya Keśimayya governing the Tardavāḍi, Hānuṅgal, and Banavāsi districts in this and the years 1169, 1170, and 1172 under Sovideva or Someśvara the Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 485.

1169 Wednesday, 19th March, V. Saṁ. 1225, Jaunpur inscription of Vijayachandra, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, son of Govindachandra. He issued another grant dated in the same year, in conjunction with his son the Yuvarāja Jayachchandra.—CASR. xi, 125. IA. xv, 7; xix, 182.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Saṁ. 1225, Phulwariya (?) inscription of the Jāpilīya *Nāyaka* Pratāpadhavala.—IA. xix, 179, 184.

Valabhī Saṁ. 850, Āshāḍha, Somnāthpattam inscription of Bhāva Bṛihaspati.—VOJ. iii, 1.

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1169 Ś. 1092, inscription at Aihoḷe. Bijjala and Vikrama or Vikramāditya, sons of the Sinda Chāvuṇḍa II, by the Kalachuri princess Siriyādevī, governing the Kisukāḍ, Bāgaḍage, and Keḷavāḍi districts. An inscription at Roṇ shows Vikrama to have been ruling in A.D. 1179 as feudatory of the Kalachuri Saṅkama.—JBRAS. xi, 222, 274. PSOCI., No. 83. IA. ix, 96–7. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 485, 576.

Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva ruling the Noḷambavāḍi district at Uchchaṅgī in this and the following year under Sovideva, Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

Lakmaya, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Narasiṁha.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 501.

1170 Sunday, 21st June, V. Saṁ. 1226 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj, son and successor of Vijayachandra. — EI. iv, 120.

V. Saṁ. 1226, Bijjholī and Menālgarh inscriptions. Pṛithvīrāja II, Chāhamāna, succeeds Someśvara. The Bijjholī inscription is dated V. Saṁ. 1226, Phāl. va., in the reign of Someśvara; that of Menālgarh in the same year, but in Chaitra va., in the reign of Pṛithvīrāja, which apparently fixes the accession of the latter between these months.—JBA. lv, 32. VOJ. vii, 192.

Tejirāja governing the Beḷvola district under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 485.

Ś. 1093. Nāgatiyarasa or Nāgāditya and his son Ketarasa, lord of Uchchaṅgigiri, feudatory rulers, probably of the Sāntaḷige district, under Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadeva.—PSOCI., No. 118. RMI. 51.

H. 565. Birth at Koṭ Karor in Multān of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn Zakarīā. He subsequently became a disciple of Shaikh Shihabu-d-Dīn Suharwardī at Baghdād but returned to Multān where he became intimate with Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj.—BOD. 97.

1171 25th August, Laksh. Saṁ. 51, Gayā inscription. Aśokavalla of Sapādalaksha: reigning also in A.D. 1194, and mentioned in the Gopeśvara trident inscription and in that of Purushottamasiṁha (1175) at Gayā.—JBRAS. xvi, 357. IA. x, 345; xxii, 107.

1172 Tuesday, 4th January, V. Saṁ. 1228 exp., Kamauli plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 121.

V. Saṁ. 1230 cur., 28th December. Ajayapāla, Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Kumārapāla.—IA. xviii, 80 ff. (copper-plate of V. Saṁ. 1232); *ib.* 344 (inscription of V. Saṁ. 1229).

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1172 Vāsudeva, son of Keśimayya, ruling as feudatory of Sovideva the Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

1173 Monday, 16th April, V. Saṁ. 1229, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 344.

Wednesday, 21st November, V. Saṁ. 1230, Kamauli plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 123.

H. 569. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad-i-Sām,[1] Ghūrī (called in his youth Shihābu-d-Dīn), takes Ghaznī, of which he is appointed governor by his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn.—BMC., *The Sultāns of Delhī*, Int. xi. RT. 376–7; 449, n. 8.

Ś. 1095–1134. Ballāḷa II, Vīra-Ballāḷa, Tribhuvanamalla or Bhujabala-Vīra-Gaṅga, Hoysaḷa, succeeds his father Narasiṁha I. First of his dynasty to assume royalty. Defeated Brahma, the general of the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV, Bhillama, Yādava of Devagiri, and established his supremacy over Kuntala by the defeat of Jaitrasiṁha, possibly Jaitugi I, son of Bhillama, but possibly a minister of the latter. An inscription at Aṇṇīgeṟe of A.D. 1202 represents Vīra-Ballāḷa as finally defeating Bhillama at Lakkuṇḍi, an event which must have taken place soon after June, A.D. 1191, and, according to the same record, Bhillama perished in the battle. Vīra-Ballāḷa's latest known date is A.D. 1211.—PSOCI., Nos. 18, 98, 99, 106, 194, 199, 221, 224, and 233. REC. 14, iii, etc. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 501–2.

The feudatories Mādhavayya; Vīra-Rāmadevarasa of the lineage of Nācharāja; Vīra-Goṅkarasa of the Bāṇa race, son of Udayāditya-Vīra-Kāḷarasa; Sovidevarasa and his *pradhāna* Ācharasa, ruling under the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

March, Kollam era, 348, Mīnam. Inscription at Tiruvaṭṭar. Vīra Udaya Mārtāṇḍa Varma Tiruvaḍi, king of Veṇāḍ.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

H. 569. Farīdu-d-Dīn Shakarganj, the Muḥammadan saint, born: died 5th Muḥarram, H. 664=17th October, A.D. 1265.—BOD. 129.

1174 H. 570. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Gardaiz.—RT. 449.

Pāṇḍyadevarasa of the Kādamba lineage and Maheśvaradevarasa ruling as feudatories of Sovideva, the Kalachuri. Māyidevarasa holding the office of *Suṅkaveggaḍe* of the Beḷvola and Huligeṟe

[1] The "Mahommed Ghorī" of various writers. See RT. 446, n. 5.

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1174 districts; and Indrakeśidevarasa, that of *Mahāmaṇḍaleśvara* of the Huligere district, under the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

1175 H. 571, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn invades Hirāt. Bahāu-d-Dīn Ṭughril evacuates the city and takes refuge with the Khwārizm Shāhīs the Ghūrīs obtaining meanwhile temporary possession of Hirāt. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn encounters the Sanqurān, a sept of the Ghuzz tribe, and slays many of them (Faṣīḥī). This same year he takes Multān from the Qarāmiṭah and, immediately afterwards, captures Uchh.—RT. 374, n. 5; 377, n. 6; 379; 449. BMC., *Sultāns of Delhī*, Introd. xi. PK. 11.

Monday 27th and Wednesday 29th October, V. Saṁ. 1232, copper-plate of Ajayapāla, Chaulukya.—IA. xviii, 80 ff.

Sunday 10th August and Sunday 31st August, V. Saṁ. 1232, Kamauli and Benares copper-plates of Jayachchandra, Gaharwār or Rāṭhor of Kanauj, son of Vijayachandra.—EI. iv, 126–7. IA. xviii, 129.

Thursday, August 21st, Chedi Saṁ. 926, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇaka Kīrtivarman of Kakkareḍī, son and successor of Vatsarāja and feudatory of Jayasiṁhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, the brother and successor of Narasiṁhadeva.—IA. xvii, 224.

Saṁ. 1813, Gayā inscription—dated probably in the Peguan era (B.C. 638) of Buddha's Nirvāṇa—of Purushottamasiṁha, son of Kāmadevasiṁha and grandson of Jayatuṅgasiṁha. Aśokavalla, king of Sapādalaksha, is mentioned in this inscription.—IA. x, 341.

Biṭṭimayya, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II; and Bammidevarasa of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486, 505.

Tuesday, 25th March, V. Saṁ. 1232. The poet Narapati, son of Āmradeva, a native of Dhārā, writes his *Narapatijayacharyā* at Aṇhilvāḍ, in the reign of Ajayapāla.—BR. 1882–3, pp. 35, 220. IA. xviii, 345.

V. Saṁ. 1232. Śrīchandrasūri writes a commentary on the *Shaḍāvaśyakā*.—PR. iii, 14.

1176 H. 572. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn crushes the rebellion of the Sanqurān tribe.—RT. 450.

V. Saṁ. 1233, Mūlarāja II, Chaulukya, succeeds his father Ajayapāla: till A.D. 1178.—IA. vi, 186, 213.

Somadeva, son of the *Mahāpradhāna* Ammanayya, ruling as feudatory of the Kalachuri Sovideva.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486.

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1177 Sunday, 3rd April, Saturday, 9th April, V. Saṁ. 1233, and Sunday, 25th December, V. 1234, Kamauli and Beng. As. Soc. copper-plates of Jayachchandra of Kanauj.—EI. iv, 128. IA. xviii, 134, 137.

Sunday, 3rd July, Chedi Saṁ. 928, Tewar inscription of the reign of Jayasiṁhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, brother and successor of Narasiṁha. Jayasiṁha married Gosaladevī. He was reigning in A.D. 1175 (*q.v.*), and there is an undated inscription of his reign from Karanbel.—EI. ii, 17, and IA. xviii, 214.

1178 V. Saṁ. 1235, 1236, Pipliānagar grant. Hariśchandra, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Lakshmīvarman.—JBA. vii, 736. See A.D. *1138*.

V. Saṁ. 1235. Bhīmadeva, Chaulukya, defeats Mu'izzu-d-Dīn of Ghaznī who had invaded Aṇhilvāḍ by way of Uchh and Multān, and succeeds his brother Mūlarāja II in Gujarāt: till A.D. 1241. Merutuṅga mentions an attempted invasion of Gujarāt by Subhaṭavarman of Mālava and the destruction of Gūrjaradeśa by Subhaṭa's son Arjunadeva during Bhīma's reign. His throne seems to have been usurped for a short time by Jayantasiṁha who issued a grant from Aṇhilvāḍ, V. Saṁ. 1280, and some of his dominions were lost before his death to the Vāghelās.—IA. vi, 187 ff. Inscriptions: V. Saṁ. 1256–1296.—IA. vi, 194 ff.; xi, 71. AR. xvi, 288, 289, and 299–301, No. xvi. Forbes, *Rās Māla*, i, 65. RT. 451. PK. 11. EHI. ii, 294. BG. 34.

13th September, Ś. 1100. Saṅkama, Niśśaṅkamalla II, Kalachuri, brother and successor of Someśvara or Sovideva, with whom he seems to have been associated in the government from some time in A.D. 1176. Ruled apparently also in conjunction with his brother Āhavamalla, their combined inscriptional dates ranging from Ś. 1100 – 1106. Saṅkama's latest date, Ś. 1103, corresponds approximately to the 24th December, 1180.—Inscriptions: PSOCI., Nos. 122, 183, 189–193, and 230. BD. 95. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 486, 488.

Lakhmidevayya, feudatory of Saṅkama.—*Ibid.* 487.

1179 Ś. 1101, Baḷagāṁve inscription. Sampakarasa, Gupta or Gutta, feudatory of Saṅkama, Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 487, 581. PSOCI., No. 183.

September–October, Ś. 1102, Vikrama, Sinda of Yelburga, son of Chāvuṇḍa II, ruling the Kisukāḍ district under the Kalachuri

A.D.

1179 Saṅkama. This is the latest extant notice of this branch of the Sinda family.

Ś. 1102, Baḷagāṁve inscription, in which are mentioned Lakhmideva, Chaṇḍugideva, Rechaṇayya, Sovaṇayya, and Kavaṇayya, ministers of Saṅkama, the Kalachuri. Keśirāja ruling as feudatory of the same king. Mentioned elsewhere as governing the Banavāsi district in conjunction with Kāvaṇa and Somaṇa.—IA. v, 45. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 487.

V. Saṁ. 1236. Rise of the Sārdhapaurṇamīyaka sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 153.

1180 Friday, 11th April, V. Saṁ. 1236, Beng. As. Society's copper-plate of Jayachchandra, Rāṭhor of Kanauj.—IA. xviii, 139 ff.

Chedi Saṁ. 932, Kumbhī copper-plate of Vijayasiṁhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasiṁha. Was reigning in A.D. 1195 (*q.v.*).—JBA. xxxi, 111 ff.

Ś. 1103 current, Baḷagāṁve inscription. Āhavamalla, Kalachuri, brother of Saṅkama with whom he seems to have been associated in sovereignty. Āhavamalla's latest known date is Ś. 1106 = A.D. 1183. See under Saṅkama, A.D. 1178.—PSOCI., Nos. 190–2. RMI. 115, 184. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 488.

Mallidevarasa, son of Hariharadevarasa, and Vīra-Goṅkarasa, feudatories of Saṅkama, Kalachuri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 488.

1181 H. 577. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor from Khusrū Malik, last of the Ghaznivides. Other authorities give H. 575 and 576. To this same year (H. 577) many authors ascribe Mu'izzu-d-Dīn's conquest of Dībal; but others vary the date between 575, 578, and even 581.—RT. 452.

Chedi Saṁ. 933, Khārod inscription. Ratnadeva III, Kalachuri of Ratnapura, son and successor of Jājalladeva II.—IA. xxii, 82.

Ś. 1103. Inscription at Haraḷahaḷḷi, Maisūr. Joyideva, son of Vīra-Vikramāditya I, and grandson of Malla, Gutta feudatory of the Kalachuri Āhavamalla.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 581.

Ś. 1103–1126. Kāmadeva or Kāvadeva, Tailamana-Aṅkakāra, Kādamba feudatory of the Banavāsi, Hāṅgal, and Puligeṟe districts under Someśvara IV, Chālukya. Married Ketaladevī. After Ś. 1126, his latest date, Kāmadeva is lost sight of.—Inscriptions of Ś. 1119, his sixteenth year, and of Ś. 1126, etc. PSOCI., Nos. 106, 107. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 563.

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1181 Chaṇḍugideva, feudatory of the Kalachuri Āhavamalla. Said to have burned the territory of Vijayāditya (II) of the family of the Kādambas of Goa, and to have taken the kingdoms of the Choḷa and Hoysaḷa.

Keśimayya, feudatory ruler of Banavāsi under the same king. He ruled also the Hayve, Sāntaḷige, and Edeḍore districts.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 489.

1182 V. Saṁ. 1239. Pṛithvīrāja, the Chāhamāna, conquers the Chandella king Paramārdideva (Parmāl) of Jejākabhukti, according to inscriptions from Madanpūr. The *Pṛithvīrāj Rāsau* places this event in V. Saṁ. 1241 = A.D. 1184.—ASNI. ii, 124. CASR. x, 98.

V. Saṁ. 1239. The Mauhār Thākurs, according to local records, conquer the Bhīls in the Banda district.—JBA. xlvi, 230.

Ś. 1104–1136. Vīra-Vikramāditya II, Gutta, ruler of the Banavāsi province. He seems to have been at first a fendatory of Āhavamalla, the Kalachuri. Later he may have become independent or have acknowledged the supremacy of the Yādavas or Hoysaḷas.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 581–2.

V. Saṁ. 1238. Ratnaprabhasūri writes a commentary on Dharmadāsagaṇi's Upadeśamālā.—PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1183 Ś. 1105, copper-plate from Behaṭṭi, Dhārvāḍ. Siṅghaṇa, Kalachuri, succeeds his brother Āhavamalla. He was the last of his line, succumbing probably to Someśvara IV, Chālukya, son of Tailapa III, who, in the same year, taking advantage of the weakened power of the Kalachuris, regained, through his feudatory, Brahma or Bomma, part of his dominions and established himself at Aṇṇigeri. Bomma succumbing subsequently to an attack by Vīra-Ballāḷa, the Chālukya power came to an end, and after Ś. 1111, the date of his latest inscription, Someśvara IV is lost sight of.—BD. 91. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 463, 489. PSOCI., Nos. 233, 234.

1184 Ś. 1106 (Lonād inscription), Ś. 1109 (Parel inscription). Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, possibly the successor of Mallikārjuna (*q.v.*, A.D. 1156). Bhagwānlāl Indraji inclined to identify him or Aparāditya I with the Śilāhāra Aparārka who wrote a commentary on Yajñavalkya's *Mitākshara.*—*Bom. Gaz.* xiii, pt. 2, 427. JBRAS. xii, 332 ff. JRAS., o.s., ii, 386; v, 176.

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1184 Tejirāja, Tejimayya, or Tejugi, governing the Māsavāḍi district with his assistants Chākaṇa and Revaṇa or Revarasa under the Western Chālukya Someśvara IV.

Ballayyasāhaṇi, with his *Senāpati*, the *Sāmanta* Rāma and his *Daṇḍanāyaka* Kesirājayya or Keśavabhaṭṭaya, feudatories of the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 465.

Gaḍada-Siṅgayya, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—*Ibid.* 505.

1185 H. 581. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn advances a second time to Lahor and pillages the surrounding districts. He retires by the northern part of the Panjab, and on his way repairs anew the fort of Sialkot, leaving there a garrison under the command of Ḥusain-i-Khar-mīl. On his departure Khusrū Malik invests it, with the aid of the Khokar tribe, but unsuccessfully.—RT. 453, 454.

1186 V. Saṁ. 1243, Faizābād copper-plate of Jayachchandra of Kanauj. —IA. xv, 10.

H. 582. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes Lahor, and dethroning Khusrū Malik sends him to his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, who imprisons him in a fortress in Gharjistān. 'Alī-i-Kar-mākh, governor of Multān, placed in charge of Lahor.—PK. 10, 11. RT. 112, n. 5; 114–5; 379. EHI. ii, 281; iv, 211. BMC., *Sultāns of Delhī*, Introd. xi.

Ś. 1108, Piṭhāpuram inscription. Pṛithvīśvara, chief of Velanāṇḍu, son and successor of Goṅka III, whose wife Jāyāmbikā, the mother of Pṛithvīśvara, incised the above inscription.—EI. iv, 32 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1242. Siddhasenasūri writes a commentary on the *Pravachanasāroddhāra.*—PR. iv, Ind. cxxx.

1187 Ś. 1109. Bhillama, fifth of the Early, first of the Later Yādava dynasty, succeeds his father Karṇadeva: till A.D. 1191. Said to have captured the town of Śrīvardhana from Antala; defeated the king of Pratyaṇḍaka; slain Villaṇa, ruler of Maṅgalaveshṭaka, and, having captured Kalyāṇa, to have slain the lord of Hoysaḷa, probably Narasiṁha, father of Vīra-Ballāḷa; after which he founded Devagiri as his capital (Hemādri's *Vratakhaṇḍa*). Jalhaṇa's *Sūktimuktāvalī* describes him as warring against the Gūrjara king and defeating Muñja and Anna. Jaitrasiṁha, son or minister of Bhillama, was defeated about Ś. 1113, and apparently during the latter's lifetime, by the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa (*q.v.*) at Lokkiguṇḍi, Lakkuṇḍi, in the Dhārvāḍ district, in which battle Bhillama

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1187 himself seems to have been killed.—EI. iii, 217 (Gadag inscription, Ś. 1113). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 518. BD. 103, n. 8; 106.

Ś. 1110. Jayakeśin III, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Vijayāditya II. It was probably during this reign that the Kādambas of Goa lost the district round Beḷgaum to the Raṭṭas of Saundatti.—JBRAS. ix, 241 (Halsī copper-plate, Ś. 1122); *ib.* 304 (Kittūr inscription, Ś. 1124). A gold coin dated Ś. 1120 is referable to this reign. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 570–1.

Bhāyideva, son of Tejirāja or Tejugi, governing the Kūṇḍi district, and Barma, son of Bhūta or Āhavamalla-Bhūtiga, ruling the Lokāpura, Hoḷalugunda, Koḷenūru, and Navilugunda districts, and the town of Doḍḍavāḍa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 465.

1189 Ś. 1111, inscriptions from Muttagi, Bijāpur district, and from Aṇṇīgeṟe, Dhārvāḍ. Peyiya-Sāhaṇi, *Mahāpradhāna* and *Senāpati* of Bhillama of Devagiri, and Bāchirāja or Bāchaṇa, governor of the Beḷvola district.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 518.

Dec. Kollam era 365. Āditya Rāma Varman ruling in Veṇāḍ.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

Ś. 1111. Govinda, the mathematician, writes his *Bālabodha*, a treatise on a logical work by Śāṇḍilya of Śūrasena. Govinda was the son of Lāḍama, and wrote under a king Mukuṭeśvara.—F. E. Hall's *Phil. Index*, 28.

V. Saṁ. 1245, Jineśvarasūri born. He was consecrated V. Saṁ. 1255 and died V. Saṁ. 1331. Author of a *Chandraprabhasvāmicharitra.* His pupil Abhayatilakagaṇi composed, V. Saṁ. 1312, a commentary on the *Dvāśrayakośa.*—PR. iv, Ind. xlv.

1190 V. Saṁ. 1247 (?), inscription from Ratnapura. Pṛithvīdeva III, Kalachuri or Haihaya of Ratnapura, son and successor apparently of Ratnadeva III.—EI. i, 45.

Ś. 1112–1127. Bhoja or Vīra-Bhojadeva, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, son and successor of Vijayāditya and apparently the last of this branch of the Śilāhāras. Was probably overthrown by Siṅghaṇa II of Devagiri in, or soon after, Ś. 1131, the beginning of the latter's reign.—EI. iii, 213. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 549. BD. 107, 108.

The poet Chand flourished about this date, being contemporary with Pṛithvīrāja the Chāhamāna. The authorship of the *Pṛithvirāj Rāsau* has been attributed to him, but by some authorities this poem is now regarded as a forgery of a much later date.—VOJ. vii, 189. JBRAS. xi, 283.

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1190 Moggallāna (Saṅgharakkhita Thera). Pāli grammarian and lexicographer, flourished in Ceylon: author of the *Subodhālaṅkāra*, the *Khuddasikkhāṭīkā*, the *Vuttodaya*, and the *Sambandhachintā*.—JBA. xliv, pt. 1, p. 90.

1191 H. 587. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn takes the fortress of Tabarhindah, and being himself about to return to Ghaznī places Ẓiyāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad in charge, with instructions to hold it until his return after the hot season. In the meantime Pithorā Rai (Pṛithvīrāja, Chāhamāna of Ajmīr), advances with other allied Hindu princes and defeats Mu'izzu-d-Dīn at Tarā'īn, near Thāṇesar. The latter, badly wounded, retires to Lahor, whence, on recovering, he returns to Ghaznī. Here Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn summons him to join him along with Shamsu-d-Dīn of Bāmīān and Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Ḥarab of Sijistān against Sultān Shāh Khwārizmī, who had seized Merv and plundered the frontiers of Ghūr. Previous to these proceedings against Sulṭān Shāh, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn had ordered the murder of Khusrū Malik and his son Bahrām Shāh, thus putting an end to the Maḥmūdī dynasty of Ghaznī.—RT. 248, 379; 456, n. 2; 457 ff.

Ś. 1113, Gopeśvar Trident inscriptions of Rāja Anekamalla. The older of the two inscriptions describes Anekamalla's victories in Kedārabhūmi or Gaṛhwāl; the other (dated Ś. 1113) records his erection of a palace.—ASNI. ii, 44. JBA. v, 347, 485.

Ś. 1113. Jaitugi I, Jaitrasiṁha or Jaitrapāla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Bhillama apparently just after the latter's defeat at Lakkuṇḍi by the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa, and reigns till A.D. 1210. Said to have overcome Rudra, lord of the Tailaṅgas (*Vratakhaṇḍa*), and to have released Gaṇapati from prison and made him lord of the Andhra country (Paiṭhaṇ grant of Rāmachandra and Bahāḷ inscription of Siṅghaṇa). Inscriptions from Bijāpur of Ś. 1118, sixth year of reign, and two undated from Managoḷi and from Deūr.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 521. BD. 106 ff. IA. xiv, 316. EI. iii, 113.

V. Saṁ. 1248. Āsaḍa, a son of Rāja Kaṭuka of the race of Bhillamāla (Bhīnmāl, Marwar), writes the *Vivekamañjarī*.—PR. i, 68.

Lakshmīdhara, son of the mathematician and astronomer Bhāskarāchārya, flourished, being Chief Paṇḍit to Jaitrapāla.—BD. 107. EI. i, 340.

1192 H. 588. Sulṭān Shāh, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Murgh-āb by Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn and his allies, retires to Merv. Quṭbu-d-Dīn

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1192 Ī-bak, the Turk, who had previously fallen into the hands of the Khwārizmī, is recaptured by the Ghūrīs.—RT. 248; 378–9; 456, n. 2; 515. JBA. xlv, 326, 327 ff.

H. 588, V. Saṁ. 1249. Prithvīrāja besieges Tabarhindah, and Ẓiyāu-d-Dīn, after holding it successfully for over thirteen months, is forced to capitulate, when Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, returning to Hindustān, again encounters Prithvīrāja and his allies near Thāṇeśar and totally defeats them, thus becoming virtually master of the country. Prithvīrāja, being captured, is put to death and his son appointed governor of Ajmīr. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, according to the *Tāju-l-Ma'āsir*, immediately proceeds to Delhī, then held by a kinsman of Gobind Rai, but, on the Rāja's agreeing to submit and pay a heavy tribute, he leaves him unmolested and, placing Quṭbu-d-Dīn in charge of the fort of Kuhrām, prepares to return to Ghaznī.

Towards the end of the year Quṭbu-d-Dīn defeats the Jats who, under a leader named Jatwān, had besieged Hānsī; after which he takes Mīrat.—RT. 457 ff., 464 ff.; 466, n. 1; 469; 516 ff. EHI. ii, 216. PK. 33.

Ś. 1113, 1114, Goṇamarasa, feudatory governor of the Tardavāḍi country, probably under Jaitugi of Devagiri.— FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 521.

Ś. 1114. Ereyaṇṇa or Eraga governing the Banavāsi and Sāntaḷige districts under the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 505.

1193 H. 589. Quṭbu-d-Dīn captures Delhī. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn makes it the capital of the Muḥammadan power in Hindustan and becomes the founder of the First or Turkish dynasty of the Delhī Sultāns.—RT. 469. JBA. xliv, pt. 1, 275; xlv, 325 ff. BMC., *Sultāns of Delhī*, xii, xxxiii. PK. 23.

Quṭbu-d-Dīn takes Kālinjar (Kālañjara) and Mahoba, returning to Delhī by way of Budaun. It was while Quṭbu-d-Dīn was at Mahoba on this occasion that, according to some authorities, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār, Khaljī, having conquered Bihār, presented himself before Quṭbu-d-Dīn. Later in the same year he left Bihār and proceeded against Rai Lakhmaṇīah of Lakhnautī.—RT. 523 ff.; 553. EHI. ii, 231.

In this year fell Chandrasena, last of the Ḍor Rājas of Baran. Before his death he killed Khwajah Lāl 'Alī, one of the principal officers of Quṭbu-d-Dīn's invading force.—Growse's *Bulandshahr*, 42–3. ASNI. ii, 5. JBA. xliv, pt. 1, 275.

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1193 May, Kollam era 368, Iḍavam, inscription near Āṟṟingal of Keraḷa Varman Tiruvaḍi, possibly a king of Veṇāḍ.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

H. 589. Birth of Minhāju-d-Dīn the Persian historian. In H. 624 or 625 he went to Uchh, where the governor Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah placed him in charge of the Fīrūzī College and made him Qāẓī of the forces of his son 'Alāu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh. He subsequently ingratiated himself with Altamsh, accompanying him to Delhī, and in H. 630 the latter made him Qāẓī Qhaṭīb and Imām of Gwaliar under the governor Rashīdu-d-Dīn-'Alī. In H. 635 he was made superintendent of the Nāṣirīah College at Delhī, to which appointment was added that of the Qāẓīship of the kingdom in the year H. 639. The latter post he resigned in H. 640 and went on a visit to Lakhnautī, where he remained two years. On his return to Delhī in H. 643 the influence of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban (afterwards Ulugh Khān-i-A'ẓam and subsequently Sultān of Delhī) obtained for him his reappointment to the Nāṣirīah College, the lectureship of the Jāmi' Masjid, and the Qāẓīship of Gwaliar. In H. 649 Minhāju-d-Dīn was again made Qāẓī of the Delhī kingdom and the capital, but was deprived of that office in H. 651 on the successful issue of 'Imādu-d-Dīn Rayḥān's conspiracy against Ulugh Khān-i-A'ẓam. On the latter's return to power Minhāju-d-Dīn was for the third time made Qāẓī of the Delhī kingdom. He died during the reign of Sultān Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, but in what year is unknown.—Raverty, *Memoir of the Author of the Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī*, JBA. li, pt. 1, 76 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1250. Śīlagaṇa and Devabhadra found the Āgamika or Tristutika sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 153.

1194 Thursday, 19th May, Laksh. Saṁ. 74, Gayā inscription of Aśokavalla of Sapādalaksha.—IA. x, 346; xix, 7.

H. 590. Quṭbu-d-Dīn, leaving Delhī, crosses the Jūn and takes the fort of Kol after an obstinate resistance. Later in the same year he aids Mu'izzu-d-Dīn in defeating Jayachchandra of Benares and Kanauj and capturing his fortress of Asnī.—RT. 470, 518.

H. 590. Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār takes Nadiya,[1] Rai Lakhmaṇīah fleeing at his approach. Having destroyed the town, Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār establishes himself at Lakhnautī as governor.—RT. 557 ff.

[1] Blochmann assigns the conquest of Bengal to the Hijra year 594 or 595. See JBA. xliv, 275 ff.; xlv, 330 ff.

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1195 Sunday, 10th September, V. Saṁ. 1252, Bagrāri or Baṭeśvar stone inscription of the Chandella Paramardideva.—EI. i, 207.

Friday, 27th October, V. Saṁ. 1253, Rewa copper-plate of Vijayasiṁhadeva, Kalachuri of Chedi, son and successor of Jayasiṁhadeva; and of his feudatory Salakhaṇavarmadeva, Mahārāṇaka of Kakareḍī, son of Vatsarāja and brother and successor of Kīrtivarman.—IA. xvii, 227.

H. 591. Quṭbu-d-Dīn having quelled a rising in Ajmīr headed by Bhirāj (or Hamīr) a brother of the late Pṛithvīrāja, invades Gujarāt, and defeating Bhīmadeva's general near Aṇhilvāḍ, sacks the town and returns by Hānsī to Delhī.—RT. 519, note. EI. i, 22.

Armativaḷa, feudatory governor of the Tāranāḍ, Hadināḍ, and Kunāḍ districts under Vīra-Ballāḷa II, Hoysaḷa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 505.

Ś. 1117. Piṭhāpuram inscription of the Konamaṇḍala chiefs Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 83.

1196 H. 592. Quṭbu-d-Dīn advances against the Mairs who had combined with the army of Gujarāt to attack the Musalmāns. They, however, force him to retreat to Ajmīr and shut him up there for several months. On Mu'izzu-d-Dīn's sending to relieve him they retire. According to the *Tāju-l-Ma'āsir* Quṭbu-d-Dīn about this time, having sent an account of his doings to Ghaznī, was summoned thither by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn. He returned by way of Gardaiz and Karmān and married at the latter place a daughter of Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz (I-yal-dūz).

In the same year, according to the same authority, he joined Mu'izzu-d-Dīn in an attack on Thangīr (Biyānā) which, when captured, was made over to Bahāu-d-Dīn Ṭughril. From Thangīr Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeded to Gwaliar and, leaving its reduction to Bahāu-d-Dīn Ṭughril, returned to Ghaznī. Gwaliar held out about a year and was eventually surrendered to Quṭbu-d-Dīn, whereupon Ṭughril, to whom it had been promised by Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, prepared to proceed against him but died suddenly before he could accomplish it. Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh was appointed governor of Gwaliar by Quṭbu-d-Dīn.—RT. 470 and note 3; 517, note; 518, 520, 546, 604. EHI. ii, 226, 228.

V. Saṁ. 1253, Belkhāra inscription of Rāja Lakhaṇadeva of Kanauj. It is noteworthy that this inscription makes no mention of the Musalmān conquest of Kanauj, consummated three years before

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1196 by the defeat and death of Jayachchandra, last of the Rāṭhor dynasty.—ASNI. ii, 252–3.

Ś. 1118. Vīra-Ballāḷa, Hoysaḷa, besieges Hāṅgal but is temporarily repulsed by Sohaṇi, general of Kāmadeva the Kādamba. Eventually Ballāḷa takes Hāṅgal, and Kāmadeva, though actively opposing him up to Ś. 1125, is lost sight of after that date.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 563.

Śaṅkara, feudatory ruler of the Tardavāḍi district under Jaitugi I of Devagiri —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 521.

May, Kollam era 371, Meḍam 25. Vīra Rāma Varman Tiruvaḍi ruling in Veṇāḍ.—Refs. A.D. 1125.

H. 592. The Jāmi' Masjid (now known as the Quṭbī Masjid) at Delhī said to have been completed.—RT. 520, notes.

1197 H. 593. Quṭbu-d-Dīn, in the middle of Ṣafar (January), invades Gujarāt to avenge his reverse of the previous year, and on the 13th Rabī' I (3rd February) wins a victory over Bhīmadeva's forces which gives him temporary possession of Aṇhilvāḍ, after which he returns to Delhī.—RT. 521. EHI. ii, 229.

Lakshma, Lakshmīdhara, or Lakhmīdeva, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506.

1199 Ś. 1121. Rāyadeva or Rāyadevarasa governing the Beḷvola country under the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—IA. ii, 298. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506.

Ś. 1121–1141. Kārtavīrya IV, Raṭṭa, ruling at Beḷgaum; his younger brother, Mallikārjuna, being associated with him during part of his reign. Kārtavīrya's wives were Echaladevī and Mādevī. JBRAS. x, 220 ff. (Kalhoḷi inscription); *ib.* 240 ff. (Nesargi inscription). IA. xix, 242 (Bhoj copper-plate). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 556–7.

1200 Sunday, 30th April, V. Saṁ. 1256, copper-plate from Bhopāl. Udayavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son of Hariśchandra, and successor of Lakshmīvarmadeva.—IA. xvi, 252.

1200 Jayaratha, Sṛingāra or Śṛiṅgāraratha, Kashmirian philosopher, flourished: author of the *Tantrālokaviveka*, a commentary on Abhinavagupta's *Tantrāloka*. His brother Jayadratha wrote the *Alaṅkāravimarśinī*, a commentary on Ruyyaka's *Alaṅkārasarvasva*, also the *Haracharitachintāmaṇi*.—BKR. 61, 81, 82. PR. ii, p. 18. AC. 200.

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1200 The Marāṭhī poet Mukundrāj flourished, having been, according to tradition, the guru of Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi, Yādava of Devagiri. Author of the *Vivek Sindhu.—Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress*, i, 283–4.

1201 April–May, H. 597, Rajab. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn and his brother Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, on the death of Takish of Khwārizm, despatch Muḥammad-i-Kharnak to Merv, and follow themselves with a large army. After plundering the country about Ṭūs they advance to Shād-yākh, a part of the city of Nīshāpūr, where they force 'Alī Shāh, the Sultān's brother, to capitulate, thus obtaining temporary possession of the country as far as Busṭām and Jūrjān. Leaving a strong force at Nīshāpūr under Malik Ẓiyāu-d-Dīn, Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn returns to Hirāt, while Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeds to Quhistān against the Mulāḥidah heretics with whom he comes to terms, and having occupied Junābād leaves the Qāẓī of Tūlak in charge.

Muḥammad-i-Takish, setting out in Ẕī'l-ḥijjah of the same year, reaches Shād-yākh early in H. 598 and forces Malik Ẓiyāu-d-Dīn to surrender, treating him and his troops with honour. He then proceeds by way of Merv towards Khwārizm to prepare for advancing on Hirāt.—RT. 255, n. 7 ; 393, n. 8.

1202 Baijnāth copper-plate of the Rajbār Indradeva of the Katyūri line of Kumaun.—*NWP. Gazetteer*, xi, 519, 520.

Ś. 1124. Jagadala-Bhattamadeva and Amṛiteśvara, feudatories of Vīra-Ballāḷa II, Hoysaḷa, the first governing the Kuntala country. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506; also 1st ed., p. 68.

Sunday, 16th June, Ś. 1124, Piṭhāpuram inscription. Coronation of Mallapadeva III, Eastern Chālukya of Piṭhāpuram, son and successor of Vijayāditya III. The Chālukyas of Piṭhāpuram claimed descent from Beta or Vijayāditya I of the Eastern Chālukyas of Veṅgī.—EI. iv, 226 ff.

1203 H. 599. The Khwārizmīs invest Hirāt and Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn and Mu'izzu-d-Dīn advance to its relief, the latter by way of Ṭal-qān. Sultān Muḥammad retreats to Merv, and halting at Sarakhs opens negotiations with the Ghūrīs. On the 27th Jumāda' I (11th Feb.) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn dies at Hirāt, and Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, leaving a large force at Ṭūs under Muḥammad-i-Kharnak, withdraws from Khurāsān and goes to Bādghais, where he assumes the supreme power, appointing his nephew Maḥmūd ibn Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn to the

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1203 charge of Bust, Isfīrār, and Farāh; his cousin Ẕiyāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad to Fīrūz-koh and G͟hūr with the title of 'Alāu-d-Dīn; and his sister's son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Alb (Arslān-)i-G͟hāzī, Saljūqī, to Hirāt and its dependencies. Muḥammad-i-K͟harnak, in the meantime, being overthrown by a body of K͟hwārizmī troops is captured and executed. The K͟hwārizmī nobles urge Sultān Muḥammad to march again against Hirāt, and in Jumāda' I, H. 600, he appears before it for the second time, and Alp-i-G͟hāzī, the governor, stipulating for the safety of life and property, surrenders it.—RT. 257, n. 2; 383, 393, 397, 471, 472. PK. 31.

H. 600. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn-i-Aetamur, governor of Uchh, having been slain in the engagement at Andk͟hūd of the previous year, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn appoints Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah) to succeed him in that office.—RT. 531-2. BMC., MS. xlv.

Ś. 1125. Kamaṭhada-Malliśeṭṭi governing the Sāntaḷige and Nāgarakhaṇḍa districts in the Banavāsi country under the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II. Mallaṇa acting as *Mahapradhāna* and *Daṇḍanāyaka* of the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506.

Ś. 1125, 1161. Māndvi and Lonād inscriptions of Keśideva, son of Aparārka (possibly Aparāditya II, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ).—*Bom. Gaz.* xiii, pt. 2, 427.

1204 H. 601. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn invades K͟hwārizm to avenge the death of Muḥammad-i-K͟harnak; but is forced to retreat before Muḥammad-i-K͟hwārizm S͟hāh to Hazār-Asp, where the G͟hūrīs are defeated, and in their retreat towards Andk͟hūd encounter the troops of Gūr K͟hān of Qarā-k͟hiṭā and sustain heavy loss, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, himself, being only saved from capture by intervention of Sultan 'Usmān of Samrqand. On his return to G͟haznī he makes a treaty of peace with Muḥammad K͟hwārizmī.—RT. 473-481.

H. 601. Muḥammad-i-Bak͟ht-yār starts on an expedition into Tibet and Turkistan, his route lying along the bank of the river Tīsta through Sikkim to Burdhān-koṭ. On reaching the table-land of Tibet, he encounters the Turks and, after a hard-won victory, Muḥammad-i-Bak͟ht-yār retreats. On the return march the greater part of his troops are drowned in fording a river, and he returns to Dīb-koṭ heart-broken at his disaster.—RT. 560-573.

Ś. 1126-1131, Kalhoḷi inscription and Bhoj copper-plate. Mallikārjuna, Raṭṭa, governing at Beḷgaum with his brother Kārtavīrya IV (*q.v.*, A.D. 1199).

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1204 V. Saṁ. 1261–1296. Tilakāchārya, author of an *Āvaśyakalaghuvṛitti* (V. Saṁ. 1296); of the *Pratyekabuddhacharitra*; and of a commentary on the *Daśavaikālikasūtra* (V. Saṁ. 1261), etc.—PR. i, 60; iv, Ind. xlviii.

Conquest of Constantinople by the Crusaders. This event is of some importance in the history of the development of trade relations between Europe and the East. The Venetians receiving from the Crusaders a part of the Peloponnesos, began about this time to secure a monopoly of the trade with the East, or at least of that portion of it carried on by the Black Sea. Fifty-seven years later the Greeks rose in rebellion and, with the aid of the Genoese, expelled the Latin emperor from Constantinople. As a reward for their services the Genoese received the suburb of Pera at Constantinople. The Venetians, thus deprived of their monopoly of the overland trade, were forced to revisit Alexandria and procure Indian articles by the Red Sea.—Gleig's *History of the British Empire in India*, vol. i, 312 ff.

1205 H. 602. The Khokar tribe rebel and devastate the country round Lahor. Mu'izzu-d-Dīn proceeds against them from Ghaznī, 5th Rabī' I (20th October) and on the 25th defeats them on the Jhīlam aided by Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak and Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh, the latter of whom greatly distinguishes himself and is commended by the Sultān.—RT. 481–4, 604.

H. 602. Khwajah Ḥasan Sadr Niẓāmī flourished, having in this year begun his *Tāju-l-Ma'āsir*.—EHI. ii, 209.

Ś. 1127. In the reign of Bhojadeva II, Śilāhāra of Kolhāpur, the *Śabdārṇavachandrikā* composed by Somadeva.—IA. x, 75; 76, n. 2.

The *Saduktikarṇāmṛita*, an anthology, compiled by Śrīdharadāsa, son of Vaṭudāsa the friend and general of Lakshmaṇasena of Bengal.—Rājendralāl Mitra's *Notices of Sanskrit MSS.*, iii, 134. EI. ii, 332. PR. ii, 69.

1206 H. 602, 2nd Sha'bān (14th March). Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, on his return from Lahor, is assassinated on the Indus by a Mulāḥidah heretic or, as some writers say, by a band of Khokars. His nephew Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad, secures the throne of Ghūr and gains possession of Fīrūzkoh. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak establishes himself in Hindustan, being crowned at Lahor 18th Zīlq'adah (26th June), and Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz takes possession of Ghaznī.—RT. 398; 484–493; 522–3, note.

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1206 H. 603. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak advances into the Panjab against Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz, who had sent the wazīr of Ghaznī against Qabāchah and driven him from Lahor, which he was holding for Quṭbu-d-Dīn. Tāju-d-Dīn being defeated retires to Kirmān and Shalūzān, and Quṭbu-d-Dīn takes possession of Ghaznī which he holds forty days when, Ildūz advancing, he retreats to Lahor. Izzu-d-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān is said to have accompanied Quṭbu-d-Dīn on this expedition and to have been captured by the partizans of Ildūz, though other writers represent him as having fallen into the hands of Turks who carried him off to Kāshgar.—RT. 503; 526, n. 8; 576, n. 6.

H. 602. Izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shirān succeeds to the government of Lakhnautī in Bengal on the assassination of Muḥammad-i-Bakht-yār by Alī-i-Mardān. The latter being imprisoned by Muḥammad Shirān escapes and takes refuge with Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak at Delhī.—RT. 575, n. 9; 576. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, p. 3.

V. Saṁ. 1263. The *Śatapadikā* composed by Dharmaghosha. A commentary on it was written in V. Saṁ. 1294 by Mahendrasiṁha. —PR. i, 63; iv, Ind. lxv.

1207 August 9th, Ś. 1129, inscription at Pāṭṇā, Khandesh. Soïdeva, Nikumbha, ruling as feudatory of Jaitugi I, Yādava of Devagiri. He was succeeded by his brother Hemāḍideva, who ruled under Jaitugi's successor, Siṅghaṇa.—EI. i, 338.

Mādhavayya, feudatory of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506.

1208 Ballayya governing Aṇṇīgeṟe under the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Ballāḷa II. —FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506.

V. Saṁ. 1265–85. Jinadattasūri of the Vāyaḍa gachchha flourished. Author of the *Vivekavilāsa*.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvi.

1209 Ś. 1130, inscription from Haṇṇikeri, near Sampgaon. Lakshmīdeva, Lakshmaṇa, or Lakshmīdhara, Raṭṭa of Saundatti, son of Kārtavīrya III, apparently reigning; though this date is not easily reconcilable with those of his sons Kārtavīrya IV and Mallikārjuna which fall earlier.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 556.

V. Saṁ. 1265, Ābū inscription. Dhārāvarsha, *Māṇḍalika* of Chandrāvatī, ruling as feudatory of Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt.— IA. xi, 220.

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1209 Kollam era 384, Iḍavam or Mithunam, and Thursday, 18th Mīnam, 389. Vīra Irāman Keraḷa Varman reigning in Veṇāḍ.—P. S. Pillai, *Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, p. 42 ff.

1210 H. 607. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak dies at Lahor and is succeeded by Ārām Shāh, probably his adopted son. Altamsh, governor of Budaun, a former slave and the son-in-law of Quṭbu-d-Dīn, seizes Delhī, and Ārām Shāh, advancing against him, is defeated in the plain of Jūd and probably put to death by Altamsh, who becomes ruler of Delhī.—RT. 528–9.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah takes possession of Sindh, Multān, Bhakar, and Siwastān, to which he afterwards adds the territory extending to the Sarasvatī and Kuḥrām. He reigned independently and until H. 625 = A.D. 1227.—RT. 529. JBA. lxi, pt. 1, 168. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, xlv.

Alī-i-Mardān assumes independence at Lakhnautī with the title of 'Alāu-d-Dīn.—RT. 577 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349.

Ś. 1132. Singhaṇa, Siṁha, Siṁhala, Tribhuvanamalla, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Jaitugi. Singhaṇa was one of the most powerful of the Yādava sovereigns. Inscriptions state that he defeated Jājalladeva; Ballāḷa the Hoysaḷa; Bhoja of Kolhāpur, whose kingdom he annexed, and that he humbled the sovereign of Mālava, these and other victories being also mentioned in the *Vratakhaṇḍa*. An inscription from Āmbeṁ describes the exploits against the Gūrjara, Mālava, and Ābhīra princes of the Brahman chief Kholeśvara, Singhaṇa's general, and relates how his son and successor in command, Rāma, led an unsuccessful expedition into Gujarāt, losing his life after a hard-fought battle on the banks of the Narmadā. Two invasions of Gujarāt in the time of Lavaṇaprasāda and Vīradhavala by "Siṁhaṇa, king of the south" are mentioned by Someśvara in his *Kīrtikaumudī*, and after one of these a peace seems to have been concluded between Singhaṇa and Lavaṇaprasāda. Rāma's expedition probably took place shortly before Ś. 1160, when Vīsaladeva was reigning at Ḍholkā. The post of chief astrologer was held under Singhaṇa by Chāṅgadeva, grandson of the astronomer Bhāskarāchārya and by Anantadeva, grandson of Bhāskara's brother Śrīpati. The former founded a college at Pāṭṇā, Khandesh, for the study of Bhāskara's *Siddhāntaśiromaṇi*, and Anantadeva built and consecrated a temple to Bhavānī in the same district, Ś. 1144.

Soḍhala, son of Bhāskara, a native of Kashmir who had settled

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1210 in the Dekkan, was chief secretary or *Śrīkaraṇādhipa*, which office he held under Jaitrapāla and Bhillama. His son Śārṅgadhara wrote during this reign a treatise on music—the *Saṅgītaratnākara*—on which King Siṅghaṇa seems to have written a commentary.—JBRAS. ix, 326 (inscription from Tiḷivaḷḷi of Ś. 1160); xii, 1, 7 ff. (inscriptions of Ś. 1136 from Khedrāpūr); *ib.* 2, 11 ff., or ASWI. ii, pl. lxxiv, p. 233, and *ib.* 3, 116 (from Munoḷi, Ś. 1145); xv, 383 (from Haraḷahaḷḷa, Ś. 1160). ASWI. iii, 85 (Āmbeṁ inscription, Ś. 1162). EI. iii, 110 (from Bahāḷ, Khandesh, of Ś. 1144). PSOCI., Nos. 87, 100, 112, 201. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 522. BD. 107 ff.

Nārāyaṇa-Lakshmīdeva and Vīra-Bijjarasa, son of Ānegadeva, ruling as feudatories of the Yādava, Siṅghaṇa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 523.

February 7th, Ś. 1130 for 1131. Nāgpur Museum inscription of Jagadekabhūshaṇa-Mahārāja or Someśvaradeva-Chakravartin, a king apparently connected with some branch of the Sinda family.—EI. iii, 314.

1211 H. 608. Sultān 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān of Lakhnautī murdered by a party of Khaljī Amīrs, who elect Ḥusāmu-d-Dīn 'Iwaẓ his successor.—RT. 580. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 349. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, p. 3.

Thursday, February 24th, V. Saṁ. 1267 exp., Pipliānagar copper-plate; V. Saṁ 1270 and 1272 on copper-plates from Bhopāl. Arjunavarmadeva, Paramāra of Mālava, son and successor of Subhaṭavarman, whose predecessors were: his father, Vindhyavarman, and grandfather Ajayavarman, the latter being probably a son of Yaśovarman and brother of Jayavarman whom he apparently deposed. Arjunavarman was the author of the *Rasikasañjīvinī*, a commentary on the *Amaruśataka*.—See A.D. *1138*. JBA. v, 377 ff. JAOS. vii, 25, 32. IA. xix, 24. ZDMG. xlvii, 92 ff.

1213 V. Saṁ. 1269–1298. Trailokyavarmadeva, Chandella, son and successor of Paramardideva. Ajaygaḍh inscription.—CASR. xxi, 50, 147.

1215 H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz driven into Hindustan by the Khwārizmīs who, under Muḥammad Shāh, had seized Ghaznī, defeats Qabāchah near Lahor and takes possession of the Panjab.—RT. 505.

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1215 Ś. 1137. Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva II, Choḷa, begins to reign. Poygai temple inscriptions of Ś. 1160, 1161, and 1165, in his 22nd, 24th, and 28th years respectively. Tirumalai inscription of 20th year, and Gāṅganūr inscription of 41st year.—ASSI. iii, 86 ff. and 105, No. 74; 128, No. 106; 143, No. 150. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, 10.

Vīra-Mallideva, or Mallikārjuna, of the Kādamba lineage, begins to govern the Banavāsi and Hāṅgal districts. Inscriptions of Ś. 1163 and 1173 show him to have been apparently independent.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 564.

Hemmeyanāyaka holding the office of *Suṅkādhikārin* of the Banavāsi district under Māyidevapaṇḍita, a feudatory of the Yādava Siṅghaṇa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 523.

1216 H. 612. Tāju-d-Dīn Ildūz, now master of the Panjab, advances against Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh to enforce certain claims resisted by the latter. Shamsu-d-Dīn encounters and defeats him near Tarā'īn 3rd Shauwāl (25th January), and Tāju-d-Dīn taken captive is shortly afterwards put to death at Budaun.—RT. 505, 608.

H. 613. Altamsh proceeds in Jumāda' I (August) from Delhī to Lahor against Qabāchah.—RT. 533.

V. Saṁ. 1273. Ajitadevasūri writes a yogavidhi which is quoted in the *Vichāraratnasaṅgraha.*—PR. iv, Ind. 1.

1217 H. 613, 24th January (14th Shauwāl). Altamsh crosses the Biyās, and Qabāchah retreating to Lahor is pursued and routed. He escapes to Uchh. Altamsh taking Lahor appoints his eldest son, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of it early in H. 614.—RT. 533. PK. 42. EHI. ii, 240–1.

1218 Saturday, 24th November, V. Saṁ. 1275, Harsaudā inscription. Devapāladeva ruling at Dhārā. Two inscriptions at Udepur give him the dates V. Saṁ. 1286 and 128[9]? The evidence of the Harsaudā inscription establishes his connection with the Paramāra rulers Lakshmīvarman, Hariśchandra, and Udayavarmadeva.—IA. xix, 24; xx, 83, 310 (Harsaudā inscription).

Ballāḷadeva governing the Māsavāḍi country under Siṅghaṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 523.

1219 H. 616 (coin date). Ḥusāmu-d-Dīn 'Iwaẓ, who had succeeded 'Alāu-d-Dīn as governor of Bengal in A.D. 1211, assumes inde-

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1219 pendence[1] under the title of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 354.

Rise of the Vyāghrapallīya or Vāghelā branch of the Aṇhilvāḍ Chaulukyas. The founders of this dynasty, Lavaṇaprasāda and his son Vīradhavala, having rebelled against Bhīmadeva II and seized part of his dominions, establish their independence at Ḍholkā about this date, appointing as their ministers the famous Jaina brothers Vastupāla and Tejaḥpāla.—IA. vi, 190, 213. Kāthvaṭe's *Kīrtikaumudī*, xiv, xv.

V. Saṁ. 1276. Śrāvastī inscription recording the erection of a convent for Buddhist ascetics at the town of Ajāvṛisha by Vidyādhara. Vidyādhara's father, Janaka, was counsellor to Gopāla, the ruler of Gādhipura or Kanauj, and Vidyādhara seems to have held a similar position under Madana, probably a successor of Gopāla.—ASNI. ii, 308.

1220 Jinadatta, author of the *Vivekavilāsa*, flourishes under Udayasiṁha, Chāhumāna of Jāvālipura, a contemporary of Vīradhavala of Ḍholkā (A.D. *1219–1235*).—BR. 1883–4, 156.

1221 H. 618, August (Rajab). Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnī, Khwārizmī, defeated on the Indus by the Mughals under Chingiz Khān. He then retires into Hindustan. The Mughals sent under Tūrtāe in pursuit of him, invest Multān which holds out, and after ravaging the provinces of Multān, Lahor, Peshawar, and Malikpūr retire again to Ghaznī. Jalālu-d-Dīn, meanwhile, retreating towards the frontiers of Delhī, sends an envoy to Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh requesting shelter; but this being refused, he returns to Balālah and Nikālah near Lahor, where he is joined by some of his old soldiers. He sends a detachment against the Khokar chief in the Hills of Jūd which returns victorious with much booty, and then, in alliance with the Khokar chief, proceeds against Qabāchah whom he totally routs near Uchh, after which he returns to the Salt Range hills, taking on his way a fortress called Bisirām or Bisrām.—RT. 285 ff., notes; 293, n. 5; 609.

[1] Raverty points out in his translation of the *Ṭabaqāt-i-Nāṣirī*, notes p. 772, that Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn 'Iwaẓ never acknowledged Altamsh as his suzerain until H. 622. He accounts for the presence of coins of the latter in Bengal by supposing them to have been struck in Bihār, whither Altamsh on several occasions had sent forces, and where he had established feudatories of his own.

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1222 Ś. 1145. Jogadeva, feudatory of Siṅghaṇa of Devagiri, and younger brother of Jagadaḷa-Purushottama who apparently ruled the Toṛagale district.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 523.

V. Saṁ. 1278. The *Jayantavijayakāvya* composed by Abhayadevasūri (Vadisiṁha), pupil of Vijayachandrasūri and third in succession to Jinaśekharasūri who flourished V. Saṁ. 1204.—PR. iv, Ind. vii.

1223 H. 620. Chingiz Khān despatches another army against Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnī who moves to Lower Sindh. Qabāchah remaining hostile, Jalālu-d-Dīn proceeds to Uchh which he fires, and thence to Sīwastān (now Sehwān) the governor of which, Fakhru-d-Dīn Sālārī, surrenders. Jalālu-d-Dīn, leaving him in charge, marches to Dībal and Damrīlah, whence he despatches a force under Khāṣ Khān towards Nahrwālah (Aṇhilvāḍ) which returns with great booty.—RT. 294, note.

1224 H. 621. Jalālu-d-Dīn Mang-barnī, hearing of the establishment of his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pīr Shāh in 'Irāq and of the investment of Bardasīr in Kirmān by Burāq, the Ḥājib, sets out for 'Irāq by way of Makrān and appoints Al-Ḥasan Qarlugh viceroy of Ghūr and Ghaznī.—RT. 295. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, xlvi.

V. Saṁ. 1280–90 on coins. Malayavarmadeva of Narwar reigning.—PK. 67, 74. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

V. Saṁ. 1280, copper-plate issued from Aṇhilvāḍ by Jayantasiṁha who seems to have usurped the throne for a short time from Bhīmadeva II.—IA. vi, 196 ff.

Ś. 1145–1157, inscriptions at Harihar, etc. Narasiṁha II, Hoysaḷa, son and successor of Vīra-Ballāḷa; married Kāḷaledevī. Retired, on the loss of his dominions to the Yādavas of Devagiri, to his capital of Dvārasamudra. Said to have given the Pāṇḍya king's dominions to the Choḷa king. During his reign his *Mahāpradhāna*, Polāḷva, built a temple at Harihar to the god Harihara.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 506. PSOCI., No. 123. RMI., p. 30. REC., pt. i, No. Md. 121, 14, iii, etc. *Inscriptions at Śravaṇa Belgoḷa*, No. 81.

1225 H. 622. Altamsh marches against Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn 'Iwaẓ of Bengal, but a peace is arranged and 'Iwaẓ agrees to give Altamsh 38 eḷephants and 80 lakhs of tangahs. On withdrawing, Altamsh appoints 'Izzu-d-Dīn Jānī to Bihār, but Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn subsequently reannexes it.—RT. 593–4, 610.

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1225 V. Saṁ. 1282, inscription from Palanpur, N. Gujarāt, recording the death of Vanarāja of the Geḍīā family, possibly a local chief of Gujarāt.—EI. ii, 28.

1226 H. 623. Altamsh takes the fort of Rantambhor. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, his eldest son, appointed governor of Oudh.—RT. 610. EHI. ii, 328. JBA. 1873, pt. i, 361.

H. 623. Malik Khān, with a body of Khalj fugitives, attacks Manṣūrah and Sehwān but is defeated and slain by Qabāchah. His followers seek protection from Altamsh.—RT. 539 ff.; 615, notes. PK. 100.

Māyidevapaṇḍita governing the Halasige district under Siṅghaṇa, Yādava of Devagiri. See A.D. 1215 under Hemmeyanāyaka.

1227 H. 624. Altamsh takes Mandāwar in the Siwālikh territory.—RT. 611.

H. 624. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, son of Altamsh and governor of Oudh, seizes Lakhnautī during the absence of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn 'Iwaẓ on an expedition to Kamrūp and Bang. The latter returning is defeated and put to death by Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, who succeeds him as governor of Lakhnautī.—RT. 594–5. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 3.

H. 624. Minhāj-i-Sarāj, the historian, arrives at Uchh, and in Ẕī'l-ḥijjah of the same year (November–December) is appointed to the charge of the Fīrūzī College and to the Qāẓīship of the forces of 'Alāu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh (son of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah).—RT. 541–2.

V. Saṁ. 1283. Birth of Ajitasiṁha, pupil of Siṁhaprabha and guru of Devendrasiṁha in the Añchala gachchha.—PR. iv, Ind. i.

1228 H. 625. Altamsh proceeds by way of Tabarhindah to Uchh against Qabāchah, while Ai-yitim, governor of Lahor, advances on Multān. Altamsh reaches Uchh 1st Rabī' I (9th February), upon which Qabāchah flees to Bhakar. Ai-yitim meanwhile reduces Multān. Altamsh sends his wazīr Muḥammad ibn Abū Sa'īd to besiege Qabāchah at Bhakar and himself invests Uchh, which surrenders 28th Jumāda' I (5th May). Qabāchah attempting to escape from Bhakar is drowned, 22nd Jumāda' II (29th May), the fort surrenders and Sindh is annexed to the Delhī empire, Uchh and its dependencies being conferred on Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Gazjlak Khān.—RT. 542, n. 9; 611; 724. PK. 100.

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1228 H. 625. Altamsh appoints his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh to Budaun.—RT. 631.

H. 625. Altamsh assigns the Siwālikh country, Ajmīr, Lāwah, Kāsilī, and Sanbhar Namak to Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Ai-yitim.—RT. 728.

Ś. 1151, inscription from Saundatti. Lakshmīdeva II, Raṭṭa, son of Kārtavīrya IV, ruling at Beḷgaum. With Lakshmīdeva the power of the dynasty seems to have ended. He was probably subdued soon after this date by the Yādavas of Devagiri, Vīchaṇa, Siṅghaṇa's viceroy, claiming, in the Haraḷahaḷḷi grant, A.D. 1238, to have subdued the Raṭṭas.—JBRAS. x, 260 ff., and ASWI. ii, 223; iii, 107.

V. Saṁ. 1285. Jagachchandra founds the Tapāgachchha of the Jains.—IA. xi, 254–5.

1229 H. 626, 19th February (23rd Rabīʻ I). Altamsh receives the diploma of investiture from the ʻAbbāsī Khalīfah of Baghdād, Al-Mustanṣir B'illah, confirming him in the sovereignty of Hindustan. In this year occurred the death of his eldest son, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, governor of Oudh and Lakhnautī, and the birth of another son whom Altamsh named after him.—RT. 616–7, 669.

The *Sukṛitasankīrtana* written by Arisiṁha, son of Lāvaṇyasiṁha or Lavaṇasiṁha, in honour of his patron Vastupāla, the Jaina minister of the Ḍholkā Rāṇā Vīradhavala and his son Vīsaladeva. Contemporary with Arisiṁha was Amarapaṇḍita, called also Amarayati or Amarachandra, the pupil of Jinadattasūri and author of the *Bālabhārata*, the *Kāvyakalpalatā*, the *Kāvyakalpalatāparimala*, and the *Padmānanda*. Arisiṁha wrote a manual of Poetics called the *Kavitārahasya* and apparently assisted Amarachandra with the *Kāvyakalpalatā*.—Bühler, *Das Sukṛitasaṁkīrtana* des Arisiṁha, Sitzungsberichte der KAdW. in Wien, Phil.-hist. Cl., Bd. cxix, 7. PR. i, 58. BR. 1883–4, p. 6.

V. Saṁ. 1285. Birth of Jinaprabodha, author of the *Durgaprabodhavyākhyā*.—IA. xi, 249.

1230 H. 627. Altamsh invades Lakhnautī to suppress the rebellion of Balkā Malik (Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Daulat Shāh-i-Balkā) son of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn ʻIwaẓ, who had assumed sovereignty on the death of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd.—RT. 617 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 364.

Valabhī or Gupta Saṁ. 911. Māṅgrol inscription of Rāṇaka, son of Mūlū.—BI. 161.

Udayaprabhasūri, author of the *Dharmābhyudayamahākāvya* and

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1230 of an *Ārambhasiddhi*, probably flourished about this date, being mentioned in an inscription of V. Saṁ. 1287 = A.D. 1231, and patronized by Vastupāla, minister of Vīradhavala (d. A.D. 1241).—PR. iv, Ind. xiii. Weber, Catal. ii, 942, note.

Kṛishṇabhaṭṭa's *Ratnamālā* composed about this date.—Bühler, IA. vi, 180, n. 3.

Chaṇḍapāla, the commentator on Trivikramabhaṭṭa's *Damayantī-kathā*, may have lived about this date.—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1205.

(V. Saṁ. 1288–1311 on inscriptions.) The poet Someśvara flourished. He was chaplain to Bhīmadeva II of Gujarāt and to the Ḍholkā Rāṇās, Lavaṇaprasāda and Vīradhavala. Someśvara's chief work, the *Kīrtikaumudī*, was written in honour of the latter and of his Jaina minister Vastupāla.—Kāthvaṭe's *Kīrtikaumudī*, Introd. ix. EI. i, 20 ff.

1231 H. 628. Altamsh, after defeating Balkā Malik and appointing 'Izzu-l-Muluk 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī to the government of Lakhnautī, returns in Rajab (May) to Delhī. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī being shortly after deposed, Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Yughān-Tat is appointed governor from Delhī.—RT. 618; 774, notes.

H. 629. Altamsh besieges Gwaliar which, after being taken by Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, had been lost to the Musalmāns during the disturbances that arose after the latter's death.—RT. 619.

Monday, 7th April, Ś. 1153 and Ś. 1172, Gaṇapeśvaram and Ekāmranātha inscriptions. Gaṇapati, Kākatīya of Orangal, son and successor of Mahādeva. Claims to have defeated Siṁhaṇa (the Yādava Singhaṇa II, A.D. 1210–1247), the king of Kaliṅga, and to have had the Lāṭa and Gauḍa kings as vassals. Gaṇapati's dates are stated by Professor Wilson (Mackenzie Coll., I, cxxxi) to range from A.D. 1223–1261. On the other hand, tradition alleges that he died in A.D. 1257, when his widow Rudrammā succeeded him. The Gaṇapeśvaram inscription mentions Gaṇapati's general, Jāya or Jāyana, who built at Dvīpa a temple to Śiva called Gaṇa-peśvara or Gaṇapatīśvara in honour of his patron, King Gaṇapati.—IA. xxi, 197. EI. iii, 82, and ASSI. i and ii.

1232 H. 629. Death of Sanjar-i-Gajz-lak Khān, governor of Sindh. Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak appointed to Uchh to succeed him.—RT. 724, 730. EHI. i, 340.

H. 630, 12th December (26th Ṣafar). Altamsh takes the fort of Gwaliar after eleven months' resistance.—RT. 620.

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1232 H. 630. Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh appointed to Lahor.—RT. 631.

1233 H. 630. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān made governor of Budaun.—RT. 736.

1234 H. 631. Emissaries sent by Balkā Khān, son of Tūshī, son of Chingiz Khān, arrive at Delhī from Qifchaq (Kipchak) bringing presents to Altamsh.—RT. 644, notes.

H. 631. Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Tāyasa'ī, invades Kālinjar from Gwaliar. The Rāja retreating discomfited, he plunders the towns and takes vast booty. On his return Chāhadadeva or Chāhardeva, Rājā of Narwar, intercepts him, but Nuṣratu-d-Dīn defeats him and returns to Gwaliar. In the same year he is appointed to Bīyāna and Sultān-kot and to the superintendency of the Gwaliar territory.—RT. 732–4. PK. 67.

H. 631. Death of Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Yughān-tat, governor of Lakhnautī. Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān succeeds him.—RT. 732, 736.

Ś. 1157. Vīra-Someśvara, Soma, or Sovideva, Hoysaḷa, succeeds his father Narasiṁha II. His inscriptions range from Ś. 1151, during his father's reign, to Ś. 1177. His wives were:—Somaladevī, daughter of Viṭṭarasa; Vijjalā, Bijjalā, or Bijjalārāṇi, mother of Narasiṁha III; and Devalamahādevī by whom he had a daughter, Ponnambalā, and a son, Vīra-Rāmanātha, who seems to have been a feudatory of the Pāṇḍyas. The Pāṇḍya king Sundara-Pāṇḍya or Jāṭavarman claims in his Raṅganātha inscription to have taken Śrīraṅgam from Someśvara, whom he seems to have slain. According to one of his own records, Someśvara was an enemy of the Yādava, Kṛishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 507 ff.

1235 H. 632. Altamsh takes Bhilsa and Ujjain.—RT. 621.

H. 633, 24th Rabī' I (7th December). Death of Khwājah Quṭbu-d-Dīn, Bakht-yār, Kākī of Ūsh, near Baghdād, a famous Muhammadan saint who came to Multān in the time of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah; he subsequently went to Delhī, where Altamsh offered him the post of Shaikhu-l-Islām which he declined. The Quṭb-Minārah at Delhī was erected to his memory.—RT. 621–2, notes.

Kollam era 410, 28th Meḍam, Vīra Iravi Keraḷa Varman Tiruvaḍi ruling in Veṇāḍ.—Pillai, *Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, 49 ff.

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1235 V. Saṁ. 1292, 1300. Āśādhara, son of Sallakshaṇa of the Vyāghreravāla family, flourishes. He was a native of Sapādalaksha, who, on the Muhammadan conquest of his own country, migrated to Mālava, where he studied the Jaina doctrines and wrote the *Triśhashṭismṛiti* (V. Saṁ. 1292), the *Bhavyakumudachandrikā* (V. Saṁ. 1300), a commentary on his own *Dharmāmṛita*, composed in the reign of Jaitugideva son of Devapāla, Paramāra; the *Jinayajñakalpa*, and various other works.—BR. 1883–4, 103 ff.

1235 Death of Vīradhavala, Vāghelā of Ḍholkā. It took place, according to Rājaśekhara and Harshagaṇi, not long before that of his minister Vastupāla, which occurred V. Saṁ. 1298. By the influence of the latter Vīradhavala's younger son, Vīsaladeva, succeeds his father. The elder Vīrama fleeing to his father-in-law Udayasiṁha, chief of Jāvālipura or Jābāli, is subsequently murdered at Vastupāla's instigation.—BD. 110, 111. IA. vi, 190.

1236 H. 633. Altamsh leads an expedition to Banīān, possibly directed against Ūktāe, the Mughal, who had sent an army under Mukānū or Mukātū towards Hind and Kashmir to ravage the country. On his return Altamsh is seized with illness, and reaching Delhī in Sha'bān (April) dies there later in the same month and is succeeded by his son Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh I. Rebellion breaks out in different parts of the empire: in Oudh under Muḥammad Shāh, a younger brother of Ruknu-d-Dīn; under 'Izzu-d-Dīn Sālārī, feudatory of Budaun, and under 'Izzu-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, feudatory of Multān, Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī of Hānsī, and Malik 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī of Lahor.

H. 634. Ruknu-d-Dīn deposed in Rabī' I (November) and succeeded by his sister Raẓiyyat. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, Saifu-d-Dīn Kūjī, 'Izzu-d-Dīn Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, 'Izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sālārī, and the Niẓamu-l-Mulk, Muḥammad Junaidī, assemble before Delhī and oppose Raẓiyyat. Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Tā-yasa'ī, who had been appointed to Oudh on the rebellion of Muḥammad Shāh, advances to her aid, but being surprised by the enemy before Delhī, is taken captive and dies, Kamaru-d-Dīn Khān-i-Qīrān being appointed governor of Oudh in his place.—RT. 623; 632–6; 639; 742; 1126, n. 6.

H. 633. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarlugh, now master of Ghaznī, Kirmān, and Banīān, attacks Multān, but is defeated by Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, then feudatory of Uchh.—RT. 633, n. 6; 730.

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1236 H. 634. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī killed at Nakawān in the district of Pāyal.—RT. 640.

H. 634, Ṣafar (October). Birth of Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā, the saint, at Budaun. He died at Delhī, 18th Rabī' I, H. 725. Amīr Khusrū, the poet, was one of his disciples.—BOD. 302.

1237 H. 634, 6th Rajab (5th March). The Qirāmiṭah and Mulāḥidah heretics, incited by the Turk Nuru-d-Dīn, rise against the Musalmāns of Delhī, but are successfully crushed.—RT. 646.

V. Saṁ. 1294, Mahendrasūri, a follower of the Āñchalika sect of the Jains, writes the *Śatapadī*, according to Dharmasāgara's *Pravachanaparīkshā*.—BR. 1883–4, 148.

1238 H. 636. Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz of Lahor rebels, and Raẓiyyat advances into the Panjab against him. He retires towards the Indus, and on Raẓiyyat crossing the Rāvi submits, and is made to exchange fiefs with Qarā-Qash Khān of Multān.—RT. 644.

Ś. 1160. Vīchaṇa, son of Chikka, governs the southern dominions of Siṅghaṇa, Yādava of Devagiri. Said to have humbled the Raṭṭas, the Kādambas (of Goa), the Guttas, Pāṇḍyas, and Hoysaḷas. —JBRAS. xv, 383 ff.

Ś. 1160, Haraḷahaḷḷi copper-plate. Joyideva II, Gutta, son of Vīra-Vikramāditya II, and feudatory of the Yādava Siṅghaṇa.—JBRAS. xv, 383. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 583.

1239 H. 636. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarlugh, pressed by the Mughals, abandons his territories and retires into Hindustan. His son Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad presents himself before Raẓiyyat in the Panjab and is appointed by her to the fief of Baran.—RT. 644, n. 7. See also PK. 92 ff. BMC., MS., Int. xlvi.

V. Saṁ. 1297, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇaka Kumārapāla, of Kakareḍī, son of Harirāja, and feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman.—IA. xvii, 230.

V. Saṁ. 1295. Kulachandra, paṇḍita, flourished at Vījāpurapattana in Gujarāt.—PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

V. Saṁ. 1296. Guṇākara writes a commentary on Nagārjuna's *Yogaratnamālā*.—PR. iv, Ind. xxvi. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 317.

1240 H. 637, Ramaẓān (March–April). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Altūnīah, governor of Tabarhindah, having rebelled, Raẓiyyat proceeds in person against him. On her reaching Tabarhindah the

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1240 Amīrs of the Court, themselves in league with Altūnīah, seize and imprison her, and returning to Delhī, set up her brother Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh as king on the 28th of the same month. On account of Bahrām Shāh's youth Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Aet-kīn is appointed vicegerent for a year, on the 11th Shauwāl (5th May).—RT. 645, 649.

H. 638. Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Aet-kīn murdered 8th Muḥarram (30th July), at the instigation of Bahrām Shāh. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, assumes the direction of the government.—RT. 651.

H. 638. Altūnīah, having married Raẓiyyat, the two march on Delhī to regain the kingdom. They are routed by Bahrām Shāh on the 24th Rabī' I (13th October), and being captured near Kaithal, are put to death.—RT. 647, 649, 749, 751.

Rāmadeva or Rāmarāja ruling as feudatory of the Yādava Siṅghaṇa, probably in the neighbourhood of Ambā near Auraṅgābād.

Pārisaśeṭṭi governing the Hagaraṭṭage district in the same year under the same king.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 524.

V. Saṁ. 1296. Tilakāchārya completes Bhadrabāhu's commentary on the *Āvaśyakasūtra*.—PR. i, 60.

Devendrasūri, the Jaina writer, and author of the *Laghunyāsavṛitti* on Hemachandra's *Śabdānuśāsana*, flourished.—AC. 262.

1240 Arisiṁha and Amarachandra, joint authors of the *Kāvyakalpalaṭīkā*, flourished under Vīsaladeva, Vāghelā, before his accession to the throne of Aṇhilvāḍ. Arisiṁha wrote also the *Sukṛitasaṅkīrtana* and Amarachandra the *Chhandoratnāvalī*, the *Kalākalāpa*, the *Bālabhārata*, and the *Jinendracharitram* or *Padmanābhakāvyam*. —BR. 1883–4, 6. PR. i, 58, and App., p. 2. See A.D. 1229.

1241 H. 639. A plot formed against Bahrām Shāh by Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar and a party of the Ṣadrs and chief men of the capital, is discovered in Ṣafar (August), and Badru-d-Dīn is sent to govern Budaun. Returning four months later he is imprisoned by order of Bahrām Shāh, and put to death along with Tāju-d-Dīn 'Alī Mūsāwī.—RT. 652 ff.

H. 639 (638, Alfī). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān and Ghaznī attack Lahor. The governor, Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash, evacuates the city and escapes to Delhī, and Lahor is taken by the Mughals on the 16th Jumāda' II (22nd December).—RT. 655.

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1241 Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz, on hearing of the Mughal invasion, assumes sovereignty in Sindh and takes possession of Uchh, but dies later in the same year, being succeeded by his son Tāju-d-Dīn Abū-Bikr-i-Ayāz.—RT. 727.

V. Saṁ. 1298, Rewa copper-plate of the Mahārāṇaka Harirāja of Kakareḍī, son of Salakhaṇavarman and father of Kumārapāla, whose copper-plate was however issued in V. Saṁ. 1297. Was feudatory of the Chandella Trailokyavarman (see A.D. 1213).—IA. xvii, 234.

V. Saṁ. 1298. Death of Vastupāla, minister of Lavanaprasāda of Ḍholkā.—BR. 1883-4, 14.

Lahshmīpāladevarasa governing the Nāgarakhaṇḍa district under Siṅghaṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 524.

1242 H. 639. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of 'Alī, the Ghūrī, accompanied by the wazīr Muhazzabu-d-Dīn and other amīrs, is sent by Bahrām Shāh with an army against the Mughals. On reaching the Biyās the wazīr incites the amīrs to rebellion and they return with the army in Sha'bān (February) and besiege Delhī.

Qarā-Qash of Bīyāna and Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Ṭughril Khān support Bahrām Shāh, but are imprisoned on the 9th Ram. (13th March) at the instigation of the Farrāsh, Fakhru-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh.

The confederate maliks take Delhī in Zī'l-qa'dah, Bahrām Shāh being captured and slain and Qarā-Qash and Yūz-Bak liberated.

On the capture of Bahrām Shāh 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān proclaims himself sovereign; but the amīrs repudiating him, release the imprisoned sons and grandsons of Altamsh, and set up 'Alāu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd (son of Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh) as king.

Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of 'Alī, becomes Deputy of the kingdom, Qarā-Qash Amīr-i-Ḥājib (Lord Chamberlain), Muhazzabu-d-Dīn retains the wazīrship, 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān is appointed to the provinces of Mandawar, Nāgaur, and Ajmīr, and Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qīq-luq to Budaun.—RT. 657 ff., 762.

H. 640, 2nd Jumāda' I (28th October). A body of Turk Amīrs, headed by Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Kuret Khān, jealous of the increasing power of the wazīr Muhazzabu-d-Dīn, assassinate him. Najmu-d-Dīn, Abū Bikr, succeeds to the wazīrship.—RT. 662, 757.

H. 640. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Qīq-luq, feudatory of Budaun, overthrows the Hindu tribes of Kāṭhehr.

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1242 Sanjar-i-Gurait Khān gains some successes over the Hindus in Oudh.

Malik Tāju-d-Dīn, Abū-Bikr, who had succeeded his father Kabīr Khān-i-Ayāz as feudatory of Multān, several times attacks and defeats the Qarlughs who had now advanced to the gates of Multān.

Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, the Shamsī, 'Ajamī, made Amīr-i-Dād of Delhī.

Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash Khān-i-Aet-kīn reappointed to Bīyāna. —RT. 663, n. 9; 747; 790.

V. Saṁ. 1299. Copper-plate issued at Aṇhilvāḍ. Tribhuvanapāla, Chaulukya, who claims to be the lawful successor of Bhīmadeva II. A historical work calls him Tihuṇapāla and says he succeeded Bhīmadeva II in V. Saṁ. 1298 and reigned four years, but according to Merutuṅga, Vīsaladeva, Vāghelā, ascended the throne in A.D. 1243.—IA. vi, 190, 210. BR. 1883-4, 11, 12; also IA. xviii, 185 and xxi, 276.

V. Saṁ. 1298. Birth of Narahari, son of Mallinātha and commentator, under the name of Sarasvatītīrtha, of the *Kāvya-prakāśa*.—PR. i, 25.

1243 H. 640. Malik Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān attempts, at the instigation of Bahāu-d-Dīn Hilāl, to take possession of Oudh, Karra, Manikpūr, and Upper An-des.—RT. 663, n. 8; 737.

H. 641. Mas'ūd Shāh releases his uncles Jalālu-d-Dīn and Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd, appointing the one to Kanauj and the other to Bharaich and its dependencies.—RT. 665.

H. 641, 11th Rabī' II (28th September). Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, invested with the red umbrella by Sulṭān Mas'ūd Shāh of Delhī.—RT. 664.

V. Saṁ. 1300. Vīsaladeva or Viśvamalla, Vāghelā of Ḍholkā, usurps the throne of Aṇhilvāḍ after deposing Tribhuvanapāla: reigns till A.D. 1263. Said to have defeated Siṅghaṇa II of Devagiri, the lord of Mālava (Pūrṇamalla), the king of Mevāḍ, possibly Tejaḥsiṁha the Guhila (A.D. 1267, *q.v.*), and to have married a daughter of the King of Karnāṭa.—Inscriptions: One from Dabhoī of V. Saṁ. 1311, EI. i, 20. Copper-plate of V. Saṁ. 1317, IA. vi, 212 ff. BD. 111. BR. 1883-4, p. 12. IA. vi, 191; xxi, 276.

1244 H. 641. The Rāja of Jājnagar having attacked Bengal, Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān marches against him in Shauwāl (March), but in

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1244 the following month, after a temporary victory, he is defeated on the Jājnagar frontier at Katāsan, and sends to Delhī for aid.—RT. 666, notes; 739. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 237.

H. 642. Mas'ūd gains some successes over the independent Hindu tribes in the Do-āb of the Jamnā and Ganges.—RT. 809.

H. 642. Malik Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban made Amīr-i-Ḥājib of Delhī and feudatory of Hānsī.—RT. 664, 809.

1245 H. 642. The Rāja of Jājnagar having taken Lakhaṇor and slain the feudatory Fakhru-l-Mulk Karīmu-d-Dīn Lāghrī, advances 13th Shauwāl (14th March) to the gates of Lakhnautī. Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān proceeds from Oudh against him by command of Mas'ūd. The Rāja flees, and strife arising between Tamur Khān and Ṭughril, the former treacherously seizes the city 5th Zī'l-ḥijjah (4th May). Ṭughril agreeing to relinquish it, proceeds to Delhī, and Tamur Khān takes possession.—RT. 666–7, 740.

H. 643, Rabī' I. Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān appointed to Oudh.—RT. 741.

H. 643, Rajab (November–December). News reaches Delhī that an army of Mughals under Mangūtah had advanced from Ṭae-qān and Qunduz into Sindh and invested Uchh. Mas'ūd proceeds against them, accompanied by Ulugh Khān.—RT. 809.

1245 Ratnasiṁhasūri, author of the *Pudgalashaṭṭriṅśikā*, must have flourished about this date if, as Klatt conjectures, he was the guru of Vinayachandra whose commentary on the Kalpasūtra is dated V. Saṁ. 1325. According to Weber, however, he was a pupil of the Munichandra who died in V. Saṁ. 1178 = A.D. 1122.—PR. iv, Ind. xcv, ciii.

1246 H. 643. On the approach of Mas'ūd's army to the Biyās the Mughals take fright and raise the siege of Uchh. The news reaches the royal camp 25th Sha'bān (15th January). The army proceeds, on the advice of Ulugh Khān, to the river Sūḍhara, and from thence on the 27th Shauwāl (17th March) sets out for Delhī.—RT. 811–14.

H. 644. Mas'ūd Shāh, having fallen under evil influences, the nobles of Delhī invite his uncle, Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh, to occupy the throne and imprison Mas'ūd on the 23rd Muḥarram (10th June).—RT. 669.

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1246 H. 644. The Mughals, after extorting 100,000 dirams from Multān, move on to Lahor where they extort 30,000 dirams, 30 kharwārs of soft goods, and 100 head of captives. Maḥmūd Shāh marches 1st Rajab (12th November) to the Indus against them.—RT. 677, 814.

H. 644. Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Ṭughril Khān succeeds Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān at Lakhnautī.—RT. 778, notes.

H. 644. Death of Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Qarā-Qash Khān-i-Aet-kīn, feudatory of Karra.—RT. 679, n. 5.

H. 644. Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān proceeds to Oudh, to which he had been nominated the previous year.—RT. 741.

Ś. 1168. Shāshṭhadeva II, Kādamba of Goa, succeeds his father Tribhuvanamalla. Shāshṭhadeva was apparently the last of his dynasty, enjoying very limited power under the encroachments of the Raṭṭas and Śilāhāras. He reigned as late as A.D. 1257.—Goa copper-plate, Kali. 4348 for 4351 (Ś. 1172) of his 5th year. IA. xiv, 288. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 571–2.

V. Saṁ. 1302. Devendrasūri, pupil of Jagachchandra, said to have converted in this year Vīrahavala and Bhīmasiṁha, sons of the Mahebhya Jinachandra at Ujjayinī. Author of the *Śrāddhadinakṛityasūtravṛitti*, etc. Died in Mālava, V. Saṁ. 1327 = A.D. 1271. —PR. iv, Ind. lvii.

1247 H. 644. 1st Zī'l-qa'dah (10th March). Maḥmūd Shāh crosses the Rāvi, and Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban, separating from the royal army, leads an expedition into the Jūd Hills against the Rāna who had guided the Mughal army in the previous year. After ravaging this district and that round Nandana he rejoins Maḥmūd on the Sūdharah or Chenāb and the army returns 25th Zī'l-qa'dah (3rd April) to Delhī.—RT. 677–8, 814–16.

H. 644, Shauwāl (February). Ṭughril-i-Ṭughān Khān dies at Oudh, and Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān at Lakhnautī on the same day.—RT. 741.

H. 645. Maḥmūd Shāh I arrives at Delhī 2nd Muḥarram (9th May), and in Jumāda' II (October) marches to Pānīpat. He returns to Delhī in Sha'bān (December) and proceeds with his army to the Do-āb.—RT. 679.

V. Saṁ. 1303-11 on coins. Chāhaḍadeva of Narwar, successor of Malayavarmadeva.—PK. 75. JBA. xxxiv, 127.

Ś. 1169. Kṛishṇa, Kanhara, or Kandhāra, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his grandfather Siṅghaṇa, his father Jaitugi II having

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1247 died without reigning. Said to have been the terror of the kings of Mālava, Gujarāt, and the Koṅkaṇ, to have established the king of Telaṅga, to have been sovereign of the country of the Choḷa king. According to the *Vratakhaṇḍa*, Kṛishṇa destroyed the army of Vīsaladeva of Gujarāt. Lakshmīdeva, son of Janārdana, one of Kṛishṇa's ministers, was in turn succeeded by his son Jahlaṇa, author of a Sanskrit anthology called the *Sūktimuktāvali.*—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25, or IA. vii, 303 (inscription from Chikka-Bāgivāḍi of Ś. 1171). JBRAS. xii, 4, 34 (from Manoḷi, Ś. 1174); *ib.* 4, 42 (from Behaṭṭi, Dhārvāḍ, Ś. 1175). IA. xiv, 68 (from Beṇḍigere, Ś. 1171). FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 526. BD. 112.

Bāchirāja governing the Karṇāṭaka provinces under Siṅghaṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 524.

1248 H. 645, 24th Shauwāl (21st February). Maḥmūd Shāh I takes the fort of Talsandah in the Kanauj territory. Ghiyāṣu-d-D n Balban having in the meantime completely routed Dalakī of Malakī, a Rāna in the neighbourhood of the river Jamnā, rejoins the Sultān on the 29th Shauwāl, and on the 12th Ẕī'l-qa'dah they reach Karra. Here Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd Shāh, the Sultān's brother, presents himself, and receives the fiefs of Sanbhal and Budaun. On the 12th Ẕī'l-ḥijjah the royal forces set out for the capital, where they arrive 24th Muḥarram, 646 (19th May). In Sha'bān (November–December) Maḥmūd Shāh leads an army to the Biyās, possibly in connection with the flight of his brother, Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd, who had in the meantime fled to Lahor, probably to join the Mughals.

H. 646. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Rantambhor and ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt and the territory of Nāhar Deva. —RT. 681–4, 816 ff., 1224.

Death of Akshobhyatīrtha, successor of Mādhavatīrtha.—AC. i.

1249 H. 646, 9th Ẕī'l-ḥijjah (25th March). Return of Maḥmūd Shāh to Delhī after ordering expeditions to be undertaken against the Hindus in various quarters.

H. 646, Ẕī'l-ḥijjah. The Khwājah, Malik Bahāu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, slain by the Hindus near Rantambhor.

H. 646, Ẕī'l-ḥijjah (March). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Shabūrghānī, deprived of the Qāẓīship and put to death at the instigation of 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān.

H. 647. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban returns with the royal forces

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1249 to Delhī, 3rd Ṣafar (18th May). On the 20th Rabī' II his daughter is married to Maḥmūd Shāh, and on the 3rd Rajab (12th Oct.) he is made Deputy of the Kingdom and leader of the forces with the title of Ulugh Khān-i-A'ẓam. His brother Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Kashlī Khān becomes Amīr-i-Ḥājib, Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān, Deputy Amīr-i-Ḥājib and governor of Jhanjhānah, 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ayāz, the Zinjānī, Deputy Wakīl-i-Dar and Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Aet-kīn, Amīr-i-Ākhur.—RT. 684–6, 759, 820–21.

H. 647. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan, the Qarlugh, attacks Multān, but is slain in an engagement with the governor Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān, who advances against him from Uchh. Balban enters Multān but is forced to surrender it, probably to Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, eldest son of Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥasan.

H. 647. Somewhat later Sher Khān-i-Sunqar wrested Multān from the Qarlughs and appointed Malik Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn-i-Kurez to the charge of it.—RT. 689, note; 783; 792.

H. 647. Ulugh Khān leaves Delhī in Sha'bān (November) on an expedition against the Hindus.—RT. 821.

Qāẓī Jalālu-d-Dīn Kāsānī arrives from Oudh 10th Jumāda' II (20th September) and is made Qāẓī of the realm.—RT. 686.

Ś. 1171, Chikka-Bāgivāḍi and Bendigere copper-plates. Malliśeṭṭi or Malla, elder brother of Vīchaṇa or Bīchaṇa and governor of the Kuhuṇḍi province under the Yādava Kṛishṇa. The same inscriptions mention his son Chauṇḍiśeṭṭi.—JBRAS. xii, 3, 25.

Ś. 1171, 1182, inscriptions near Uraṇa. Someśvara, Śilāhāra of the Northern Koṅkaṇ, perhaps the successor of Keśideva.—*Bom. Gaz.*, xiii, pt. 2, 427.

1250 H. 647, 4th Shauwāl (10th January). Ulugh Khan having encamped on the left bank of the Jūn, begins hostilities against the Hindus. He returns to Delhī in Zī'l-ḥijjah.—RT. 686–7, 821.

H. 648, 6th Rabī' I (8th June). 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān invests Multān, then held by Malik Kurez for Sher Khān-i-Sunqar, but retires to Uchh after two months' unsuccessful siege.—RT. 688, 783. JBA. 1892, 172.

Kaṇḍa-Gopāla, Madhurāntaka-Pottappi-Choḷa begins to reign.—IA. xxi, 122 (Kāñchi inscription of Ś. 1187). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12.

Ś. 1172. Yenamadala inscription of the princess Gaṇapāmbā, daughter of Gaṇapati, Kākatīya of Oraṅgal, and widow of Beta, a local chief ruling the district of Konnātavāḍī.—EI. iii, 94 ff.

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1250 Ś. *1172*. Sundara-Pāṇḍya Jaṭāvarman, Pāṇḍya king, begins to reign. Claims to have conquered amongst other kings Kaṇḍa-Gopāla, perhaps of the Choḷa dynasty, and Gaṇapati, Kākatīya (d. A.D. *1258*). Identical perhaps with Marco Polo's "Sender Bandi" and with the "Sundar Bandi" represented by Muhammadan historians as dying A.D. 1293. He seems, from the Raṅganātha temple inscriptions, to have defeated and slain Vīra-Someśvara, Hoysaḷa, between A.D. 1253 and 1254, and another inscription represents him as defeating Siṁhana and Rāma, the latter probably Rāmanātha the Hoysaḷa.—IA. xxi, 121 (Jambukeśvara temple inscription, Śrīraṅgam, 10th year); *ib.* 343 (Tirukkaḻukkuṉṟam temple inscription, Chingleput, 9th year); *ib.* xxii, 219 ff. B.ASSI. iv, 18, No. 22 (Vikiramaṅgalam inscription). MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642 (Chidambaram temple inscription). EI. iii, 7 ff. (Raṅganātha temple inscription). EHI. i, 69, 70.

Vidyāpati, author of the *Dānavākyāvalī*, flourishes under Narasiṁhadeva of Mithilā, at the request of whose queen, Dhīramati, he wrote the above work.—BR. 1883–4, 52.

Amalānanda flourished under the Yādava Kṛishṇa: author of the *Vedāntakalpataru*, a commentary on Vāchaspatimiśra's *Bhāmatī*. —*Trans. Ninth Cong. Orientalists*, i, 423. JBRAS. xviii, 89.

The *Sāra Saṅgaha* composed in the Dakkhiṇa Ārāma in the Choḷa country by Siddhattha, a pupil of Buddhapiya, author of the *Rūpasiddhi*.—JRAS. 1891, 350.

1251 H. 649. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban revolts at Nāgaur, but, on Maḥmūd S͟hāh I advancing against him, he submits.

H. 649. S͟her K͟hān-i-Sunqar advancing from Lahor and Tabarhindah invests Uchh, and on Balban appearing in his camp, detains him until the surrender of the fortress. On being liberated Balban returns to Delhī 17th Rabī' II (9th July) and is made governor of Budaun.—RT. 689–90, 783.

H. 649, 25th S͟ha'bān (12th November). Ulug͟h K͟hān proceeds with the royal troops against Gwaliar, Chandīrī, Narwar, and Mālava. Defeats Chāhardeva and captures Narwar.—RT. 690, 824. PK. 67, 125.

H. 648, 17th Z͟ī'l-qa'dah (10th February). Death of Qāẓī Jalālu-d-Dīn Kāsānī.—RT. 689.

V. Saṁ. 1308. Death of Tejaḥpāla, brother of Vastupāla, the

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1251 Jaina minister of Vīradhavala and of his son Vīsaladeva of Gujarāt. —BR. 1883-4, 14.

Someśvaradeva, royal preceptor to Kṛishṇa of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 527.

1252 H. 650. Ulugh Khān returns to Delhī after his Mālava campaign, 23rd Rabī' I (3rd June). Maḥmūd Shāh proceeds 22nd Shauwāl (26th December) towards Uchh and Multān to oust Sher Khān and restore these dependencies to Balban-i-Kashlū Khān.—RT. 692. PK. 125. EHI. ii, 352. JBA. 1892, 173.

H. 650. 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān intrigues against Ulugh Khān. —RT. 693.

Kollam era 427, 21st Iḍavam. Vīra Padmanābha Mārtāṇḍa Varma Tiruvāḍi ruling in Veṇāḍ.—*Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, 56.

Ś. 1174. The *Nyāyasāravichāra*, a commentary on Bhāsarvajña's *Nyāyasāra*, written by Bhaṭṭa Rāghava, son of Sāraṅga and pupil of Mahādeva Sarvajña Vādīndra. Mention is made in it of Udayana, Praśastapāda, Vāchaspatimiśra, Rāmabhaṭṭa, and of Bhāsarvajña's *Bhūshaṇa*.—Hall, *Phil. Ind.*, p. 26. Rāj. Mitra, *Yoga Aphorisms*, pref., lxxvii.

1253 H. 651, Muḥarram (March). Ulugh Khān ordered to his fiefs Siwālikh and Hānsī. Maḥmūd Shāh I returns to Delhī in Rabī' I (May). Appoints Muḥammad Jūnaidī wazīr. Deprives Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Kashlī Khān, brother of Ulugh Khān, of the offices of Amīr-i-Ḥājib and Ulugh Bār-bak and appoints him to Karra. Makes 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān Wakīl-i-Dar, and in Jumāda' I proceeds to Hānsī against Ulugh Khān, who retires to Nāgaur. The fief of Hānsī and the office of Amīr-i-Ḥājib are conferred on Prince Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh. The Sultan returns to Delhī 17th Sha'bān (12th October). In Shauwāl (November) he marches to Uchh and Multān, and on reaching the Biyās sends a force towards Tabarhindah.—RT. 693-5.

H. 651. Ulugh Khān invades the territory of Rantambhor, Bhundī, and Chitrūr, and defeats Nāhar Deva of Rantambhor.—RT. 828.

Ś. 1175. Chāvuṇḍa or Chauṇḍarāja, son of Vīchaṇa, governing the southern dominions of the Yādava Kṛishṇa.—JBRAS. xii, 4, 42.

H. 651. Yamīnu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥasan Amīr Khusrū, the poet, born. Amongst his most admired works are the *Tuḥfatu-s-*

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1253 *Saghīr*, the *Shattu-l-Hayāt*, the *Ghurratu-l-Kamāl*, the *Baqia Naqia*, etc., the *Nuḥ Sipehr*, completed 30th Jumāda' II, H. 718, *Qirānu-s-Sā'dain*, written Ram. H. 688, in praise of Sultan Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, king of Delhī, and his father Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Bughrā Khān of Bengal; the *Maqāla*, written A.D. 1324, the *Ishqia*, the *Matla'u-l-Anwar*, etc. Amīr Khusrū died in Ram., H. 725 = September, 1325.—BD. 219. EHI. iii, 523–36, 566. PK. 140, 177.

Newar (?) era 373. The *Kriyāsaṅgrahapāñjikā* composed by Kuladatta.—JRAS. 1891, 688.

1254 H. 651, 26th Zī'l-ḥijjah (16th February). Maḥmūd Shāh I obtains possession of Uchh and Multān and confers them on Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast, after which he returns to Delhī.—RT. 695, 767.

H. 652, Muḥarram (February). Maḥmūd gains many successes and much booty in the neighbourhood of Bardār and Bijnor, and crossing the Ganges at Mīāpūr, he advances as far as the river Rahab. On the 15th Ṣafar (6th April) Malik Raẓīu-l-Mulk 'Izzu-d-Dīn Durmashī is slain and Maḥmūd avenges his death on the people of Kāṭhehr, after which he proceeds to Budaun, whence, after a nine days' halt, he returns to Delhī, arriving there 26th Rabī' I (16th May).—RT. 697–9. PK. 126.

H. 652. A confederacy of nobles, disgusted at the supremacy of 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān, negotiate for the return of Ulugh Khān, and joining their forces, march on the capital. Maḥmūd Shāh marches towards Sunām against them. A skirmish takes place in Ramaẓān between the two armies, great confusion arising among the Sultan's forces, which retreat 8th Shauwāl (21st November) towards Hānsī, Ulugh Khān and the allied Maliks marching towards Kaithal. A peace is arranged, the condition being the banishment of 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān, who is forthwith deprived of the office of Wakīl-i-Dar and sent to Budaun, 22nd Shauwāl (5th December).—RT. 699, 700, 829 ff. EHI. ii, 354. PK. 126.

H. 652. Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yuz-bak, governor of Bengal, assumes independence probably about this date, with the title of Mughīṣu-d-Dīn.—JBA. L, 65, 69.

Ś. 1177–1212. Narasiṁha III, Hoysaḷa, succeeds his father Vīra-Someśvara at Dvārasamudra. Narasiṁha's inscriptional dates range from Ś. 1177–1213, and an inscription at the Raṅganātha

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1254 temple, of the cyclic year Vijaya, perhaps corresponds to A.D. 1293. During his reign Perumāḷedeva Rāüttarāya or Javanike-Nārāyaṇa, his *mahāpradhāna*, defeated and slew a king Ratnapāla.—PSOCI., Nos. 18, 19, 20, 124, 148, and 200. RMI. 323. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 509. MGO., 6th Aug. 1892, No. 544, p. 12. EI. iii, 11. For list of inscriptions see REC. p. iv (*Classified List of Inscriptions*).

1255 20th January, H. 652, 9th Z̲ī'l-ḥijjah. Maḥmūd S̲h̲āh returns to Delhī accompanied by Ulug̲h̲ K̲h̲ān. On the 6th Muḥarram (15th February), 653, he banishes his mother, the Malikah-i-Jahān, with her husband Qutlug̲h̲ K̲h̲ān to the fief of Oudh.—RT. 701, 834.

1st June, 23rd Rabī' II, H. 653. The Nāyab of Delhī, Malik Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ḥusain, son of 'Alī, the G̲h̲ūrī, arrested, imprisoned, and subsequently put to death. His fief of Mīraṭh conferred 7th Jumāda' I (14th June) on Malik Kas̲h̲lī K̲h̲ān Saifu-d-dīn Ī-bak, on his return from Karra.—RT. 702.

H. 653, Rajab (August). Tāju-d-Dīn-i-Sanjar-i-Māh-Pes̲h̲ānī, the Sihwastānī, ousts 'Imādu-d-Dīn-i-Rayḥān from Bharaich and puts him to death.—RT. 703, 836.

Qutlug̲h̲ K̲h̲ān being ordered to proceed to Bharaich, refuses, and Malik Bak-Tamur, the Ruknī, is sent from Dehlī to expel him from Oudh. An engagement takes place at Samrā-mū, and Bak-Tamur is slain.

18th August (13th Rajab). Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Busṭāmī, made S̲h̲aik̲h̲u-l-Islām (patriarch) of Delhī.—RT. 702.

November (S̲h̲auwāl). Maḥmūd S̲h̲āh leaves Delhī with his forces, and Ulug̲h̲ K̲h̲ān starts in Z̲ī'l-qa'dah for Hānsī to organize his Siwālikh troops.—RT. 703.

Uchh and Multān restored some time during the present year to 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kas̲h̲lū K̲h̲ān.—RT. 784, n. 3.

Ś. 1179–1194 on inscriptions. Rāmanātha, son of Vīra-Someśvara, Hoysaḷa, by the Chālukya princess Devalamahādevī, succeeds to the southern dominions of his father between 16th June and 20th July.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

V. Saṁ. 1311–1330 odd (coins and inscriptions). Āsaladeva of Narwar, son of Nṛivarman, according to Gopāla's Narwar inscription, successor apparently of Chāhaḍadeva.—JBA. xxxiv, 127.

1256 H. 653, 3rd Z̲ī'l-ḥijjah. Ulug̲h̲ K̲h̲ān-i-A'ẕam returns to Delhī with his Siwālikh forces, and on the 19th joins Maḥmūd S̲h̲āh.—RT. 703.

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1256 H. 654, Muḥarram (February). Maḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Oudh against Qutlugh Khān, but on the latter retiring, he moves to Kālair. Ulugh Khān, after unsuccessfully pursuing Qutlugh Khān, returns with great booty to the royal camp. Maḥmūd returns with the army to Delhī 4th Rabī' II (1st May).—RT. 703–4; 836 ff.

H. 654. Qutlugh Khān attacks Karra and Mānikpūr but is defeated by Arsalān Khān, Sanjar-i-Chast. He moves towards the Biyās and Lahor, and proceeding in the direction of Santūr, seeks shelter among the independent Hindu tribes.—RT. 704–5, 839.

H. 654. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān made Wakīl-i-Dar and governor of Budaun.—RT. 759.

H. 654. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban tenders allegiance to Hulākū Khān who, at his request, sends Nū-yīn Sālīn with a body of Mughal troops to Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 174. RT. 711.

Monday, 28th August, V. Saṁ. 1312. Jayasiṁhadeva ruling at Dhārā. An Udepur inscription of V. Saṁ. 1311 (Friday, 8th January, 1255) is possibly to be referred also to this king.—IA. xx, 84.

1257 H. 655, Rabī' I (March–April). Maḥmūd Shāh I proceeds to Santūr against the Hindu tribes of the Sub-Himālaya, among whom Qutlugh Khān had taken refuge. Ulugh Khān-i-A'ẓam devastates the hill district of Sirmūr, returning to Delhī 25th Rabī' II.—RT. 705–6, 839.

H. 655. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān advances with the troops of Uchh and Multān along the Biyās, and, joining Qutlugh Khān, proceeds to Manṣūr-pūr and Samānah, whence they march on Delhī. Ulugh Khān marches against them 15th Jumāda' I (31st May) with the royal troops, but the rebels elude him, and following secret instructions from the Shaikhu-l-Islām, Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Sayyid Quṭbu-d-Dīn, and the Qāẓī Shamsu-d-Dīn, the Bharaichī, they reach Delhī by forced marches, only to find it well defended, and the traitors already discovered. Ulugh Khān arriving the following day the rebels retreat, and 'Izzu-d-Dīn, deserted by his troops, escapes and returns to Uchh. According to some writers this took place in the previous year.—RT. 707 ff. JBA. lxi, 174.

H. 655, 8th Ram. (19th September). Tāju-d-Dīn made wazīr with the title of Niẓāmu-l-Mulk. The Ṣadru-l-Mulk appointed to the office of Ashrāf-i-Mamālik.—RT. 710, 711.

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1257 Death of Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ban Khān Ī-bak, the Khiṭā-ī, 6th Rabī' I (24th March) of this year.—RT. 706.

H. 655, Zī'l-ḥijjah (December). An army of Mughals from Khurāsān descend on Uchh and Multān under Nū-yīn Sālīn and are joined by 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Kashlū Khān who had previously visited Hulākū at 'Irāq, and brought back a Mughal Shaḥnah or Intendant to Multān.—RT. 711, 786, 844.

24th January, Ś. 1179, 2nd year, Raṅganātha temple inscription at Śrīraṅgam of Vīra-Rāmanātha, the Hoysaḷa.—EI. iii, 9, 10.

1257 Rudramādevī, wife (or daughter) of Gaṇapati, Kākatīya of Oraṅgal, succeeds to the throne on his death. Tradition says she reigned thirty-eight years. Marco Polo mentions her as ruling at the time of his visit to that part of the country.—For inscriptions see ASSI. i and ii.

1258 H. 656, 2nd or 6th Muḥarram (January). Maḥmūd Shāh, with the intention of advancing against the Mughals, concentrates his forces outside Delhī, where they remain until Ramaẓān; the unsettled state of Mewāt and the independent Hindu tribes apparently hindering further operations against the Mughals, who ravage the frontiers without advancing farther.

Ulugh Khān leads the main army towards the boundaries of Karra and Mānikpūr with the intention of coercing Arsalān Khān-i-Sanjar and Qutlugh (Qulich?) Khān Mas'ūd-i-Jānī, son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, Jānī, Shāh-zādah of Turkistan. Having made peace with them he returns 2nd Ram. (2nd September) to Delhī, and on the 27th Shauwāl (27th October) they present themselves at court and are restored to favour.—RT. 845–8. EHI. ii, 379.

H. 656, Zī'l-qa'dah or Zī'l-ḥijjah (October–November). Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast appointed governor of Karra, and Qutlugh (Qulich) Khān (also called Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd Shāh), son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī, appointed to Lakhnautī in succession to Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-bak.—RT. 769; 775, notes.

1259 H. 657, 29th May (4th Jumāda' II). Two elephants and some treasure arrive at Delhī from Lakhnautī sent by Malik 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Yūz-bakī,[1] who forthwith receives the investiture

[1] From this it would seem that Qutlugh Khān, who had been appointed to Lakhnautī the previous year, had either died or been ousted by 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban.

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1259 of Lakhnautī through the influence of Ulugh Khān. Arsalān Khān Sanjar-i-Chast invades Lakhnautī during the absence of 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban in the country of Bang. The latter returns, and an engagement takes place in which he is defeated and slain. —RT. 769; 775, notes.

H. 657, 13th Muḥarram (10th January). Maḥmūd Shāh moves with the army out of Delhī, intending to proceed against the Hindus. Appoints Nuṣratu-d-Dīn, Sher Khān-i-Sunqar to Bīyāna, Kol, Balārām, Jalīsar, Baltārah, Mihir, Mahāwan, and Gwaliar, 21st Ṣafar (17th February). Sends the Maliku-n-Nawwāb Ī-bak to Rantambhor against the Mughals, but proceeds no farther himself. —RT. 712–13; 788, n. 9; 794; 849.

H. 657. Badru-d-Dīn Sunqar, the Rūmī, placed in charge of Sunām, Tabarhindah, Jhajhar, Lakhwāl, and the frontiers as far as the ferries over the Biyās, with the title of Nuṣrat Khān.—RT. 788.

H. 657, Rajab (June–July). Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, Kashlī Khān-i-A'ẓam the Bār-bak dies, and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥājib by his son 'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

1st Ram. (22nd August). Death of Ḥamīdu-d-Dīn Imām of Mār-galah in the Panjab.

A son born to Maḥmūd Shāh by his wife, the daughter of Ulugh Khān.

H. 657, Jumāda' II (May–June). Death of Jamālu-d-Dīn, the Busṭāmī, Shaikhu-l-Islām of Delhī, and of Qāẓī Kabīru-d-Dīn. Malik Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, Kashlī Khān-i-A'ẓam, dies in Rajab and is succeeded as Amīr-i-Ḥājib by his son Malik 'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.—RT. 713.

1260 H. 658, Ṣafar (January). Ulugh Khān ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt, probably the district of Bharatpūr, Dholpūr, and parts of Jaipūr and Alwar; returning 24th Rabī' I (9th March) to Delhī. Tāju-d-Dīn Sanjar-i-Tez Khān of Oudh joins in the expedition.—RT. 715, 760, 851 ff.

Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Ḥasan the Qarlugh, having requested to marry a daughter of his to a son of Ulugh Khān, Jamālu-d-Dīn 'Alī is despatched from Delhī with an answer. On his arrival, Muḥammad sends him to Hulākū who treats him with favour and appoints the son of one of his nobles to accompany him to Delhī. On reaching the capital they are publicly received, 8th Rabī' II (23rd March), by Maḥmūd Shāh. The statements made PK. 126 and EHI. ii, 381, as to the arrival

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1260 of ambassadors from Hulākū Khān refer to these events.—RT. 851, n. 7; 856 ff.

H. 658, Rajab (June). Ulugh Khān ravages the Koh-pāyah of Mewāt a second time.—RT. 864–5.

Ś. 1182. Mahādeva, Ugrasārvabhauma, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his brother Krishṇa. Conquered and annexed the Koṅkaṇa after totally defeating its king Someśvara; was contemporary with the Kākatīya queen of Teliṅgana, Rudramā. Said to have warred against the Karṇāta and Gūrjara kings, the latter probably being Vīsaladeva whom the Paiṭhaṇ grant represents as being conquered by Mahādeva—Inscriptions from Ś. 1184–1192. PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 527. BD. 114.

Hemādri, *Śrīkaraṇādhipa* (chief secretary) and councillor to Mahādeva, was a Brahman of the Vatsa gotra, a son of Kāmadeva, grandson of Vāsudeva, and great-grandson of Vāmana. His chief work is the *Chaturvārga Chintāmaṇi.* The *Āyurvedarasāyana*, a commentary on a medical work by Vāgbhaṭa; and a commentary on Bopadeva's *Muktāphala*, a work on Vaishṇava doctrines, are also ascribed to him.

Bopadeva, a protégé of Hemādri and author of the *Harilīlā* and *Śataślokī*, was the son of a physician named Keśava and the pupil of Dhaneśa. He was a native of Berār, and seems to be identical with the Bopadeva, author of the grammatical treatise *Mugdhabodha.*—BD. 116–7. BR. 1882–3, p. 36. Weber, *Catal.* ii, p. 324.

Ś. 1182, copper-plate from Teravaṇ, Ratnāgiri district, of the Chief Kāṁvadeva of the Chālukya race and of his minister Keśava.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 466.

Approximate date of the composition of the Tamil grammar, the *Nannūl.* Inscriptions prove that the patron of its author, Sīya-Gaṅga Amarābharaṇa, lived about the same time as Gaṇḍa-Gopāla (A.D. *1250–1265*).—MGO., 14th August, 1893, Nos. 642, 643, p. 53.

1260 Muḥammad Arsalān Tātār Khān governor of Bengal after 'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban. The Bārahdarī inscription of Bihār of H. 663 belongs to his time.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 247.

1261 Thursday, 14th April, V. Saṁ. 1317. Ajaygaḍh inscription, Vīravarman, Chandella, son and successor of Trailokyavarman: married Kalyāṇadevī, granddaughter of a prince Govindarāja. Vīravarman's dates range to V. Saṁ. 1337.—EI. i, 325 ff. CASR. xxi, 38, 51, 52, 74.

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1261 V. Saṁ. 1318. Thohar Chand of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun said to have begun to reign.—*NWP. Gazetteer*, xi, 500, 503.

14th December, Ś. 1184, seventh year, Jambukeśvar temple inscription at Śrīraṅgam of the Hoysaḷa Vīra-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.

V. Saṁ. 1318. Arjunadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his uncle Vīsaladeva at Aṇhilvāḍ: until A.D. 1275. Inscriptions V. Saṁ. 1320, 1328. IA. vi, 191; xi, 241 ff.; xvi, 147; xxi, 277. BR. 1883-4, 12.

1262 Ś. 1185, 1186, Chauḍadāmpūr inscriptions. Guttarasa or Gutta III, son of Vikramāditya III, governing as feudatory of the Yādava Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI., Nos. 110, 111. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 583.

1264 H. 663, 9th Rabī' I. Death of Hulākū Khān the Mughal in Āẕarbāījān, at the age of 48.—RT. 717.

Sunday, 25th May, H. 662, V. Saṁ. 1320, Valabhī Saṁ. 945, Siṁha Saṁ. 151. Verāwal inscription of the Vāghelā Chaulukya, Arjunadeva.—IA. xi, 241 ff.; xvi, 147-8.

Devarāja, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri, probably identical with Toragaleya-Devarasa with dates in this and the year following.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 528.

Siṅgayya Devaṇanāyaka feudatory of the same king.

1265 Gaṇapatidevarasa feudatory ruler of the Hagaraṭṭage district under Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 528.

2nd November, V. Saṁ. 1322. Bālachandra finishes his commentary on Āsaḍa's *Vivekamañjarī*, in writing which he was assisted by Vijayasenasūri of the Nāgendragachchha, Padmasūri of the Bṛihadgachchha, and Pradyumnasūri, pupil of Kanakaprabhasūri, himself the pupil of Devānanda. Pradyumnasūri corrected Dharmakumārasādhu's *Śālibhadracharitra* (composed V. Saṁ. 1334); Devasūri's *Śāntināthacharitra* (a Cambay MS. of which is dated (V.) Saṁ. 1338), and Prabhāchandra's *Prabhāvakacharitra*. This last work, our earliest source of information on the Jaina monk Hemachandra, must therefore be referred to about the middle of the thirteenth century.—Bühler, *Über das Leben des Jaina Mönches Hemachandra*, Anmerkungen, S. 52, 53.

1266 18th February, H. 664, 11th Jumāda' I. Death of Maḥmūd

A.D.

1266 Shāh I. Ulugh Khān succeeds him as Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban.—PK. 131. BF. i, 246. EHI. i, 341; iii, 97.

Muhammad Arsalān Tātār Khān, governor of Lakhnautī, sends a tribute of elephants to Delhī.—EHI. iii, 103.

Prince Nasratu-d-Dīn Muhammad, eldest son of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban, appointed governor of Sindh, Lahor, and Multān.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 109, 110.

Ś. 1188. Birth of Ravivarman, Saṅgrāmadhīra, or Kulaśekhara-deva, son of Jayasiṁha, a ruler of the Yadu race in the Keraḷa country. He married a Pāṇḍya princess and, at the age of 33 (A.D. 1299), took possession of Keraḷa. He defeated a certain Vīra-Pāṇḍya, made the Pāṇḍyas and Choḷas subject to the Keraḷas, and, at the age of 46 (A.D. 1312), was crowned on the banks of the Vegavatī.—EI. iv, 145, 148.

V. Saṁ. 1322, Dharmatilaka or Lakshmītilaka, a pupil of Jineśvara (*q.v.*, A.D. 1189), writes a commentary on Jinavallabha's *Ullāsikkama-stotram.*—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 931.

7th November, H. 665, 7th Safar. Death of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn Zakarīa at Multān, at the age of 100 lunar years.—BOD. 97. RT. 717, notes.

1267 V. Saṁ. 1324, Chitor inscription, Tejaḥsiṁha (Rāwal Tej Singh) of Mevāḍ.—JBA. lv, pt. 1, 17.

1268 Ś. 1190. Death of Jayatīrtha, sixth pontiff of the Mādhava sect in succession to Ānandatīrtha. He was a native of Maṅgaḷa-veḍheṁ, near Paṇḍharpur, his pre-pontifical name being Dhoṇḍo Raghunātha, and wrote numerous commentaries on the works of Ānandatīrtha.—BR. 1882–3, pp. 18, 103.

1269 Ś. 1191, Tipparasa, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 528.

V. Saṁ. 1326. Jinachandra, pupil of Jinaprabodha in the Kharataragachchha, born. Died V. Sam. 1376.—PR. iv, Index, xxxv.

1270 24th March and 15th June, Ś. 1192, 15th year. Raṅganātha temple inscriptions at Śrīraṅgam of the Hoysaḷa, Vīra-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.

Viṭṭarasa, feudatory of Mahādeva of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 528.

A.D.

1271 Ś. 1193. Āmaṇa, apparently a son of Mahādeva, Yādava of Devagiri, attempts to succeed his father, but is shortly afterwards deposed by his cousin Rāmachandra, a son of Kṛishṇa, who reigns until A.D. 1309 or 1310.—IA. xiv, 314 (copper-plate from Paiṭhāṇ, Ś. 1193). PSOCI., Nos. 202–5. (Inscriptions from Baḷagāṁve of Ś. 1204, 12th or 13th year; of Ś. 1206, 14th year; of Ś. 1208, 16th year.) Raṭṭehaḷḷi inscription of Ś. 1221 cur., latest known record of the dynasty. A MS. of Amarasiṁha's *Nāmaliṅgānuśāsana* dated K.Y. 4398 = A.D. 1297 is stated to have been written during Rāmachandra's reign. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 529.

? Ś. 1193. Inscription at Dāvaṅgere of Kūchirāja, leader of the forces to Mahādeva of Devagiri.—PSOCI., No. 142.

21st July, Ś. 1194, 17th year, Poysaleśvara temple inscription at Kaṇṇaṇūr of the Hoysaḷa, Vīra-Rāmanātha.—EI. iii, 10.

The Marāṭhī poet, Jñāneśvara, flourished under Rāmadeva of Devagiri. His Marāṭhī commentary on the Bhagavadgītā, the *Jñāneśvarī*, was finished Ś. 1212 = A.D. 1290.—BD. 118. *Trans. Ninth Orient. Congress*, vol. i, 284 ff. IA. iv, 355.

1272 Ś. 1194. Copper-plate from Ṭhāṇā. Achyutanāyaka governing the Sāsaṭi district, *i.e.* Sālsette, in the Koṅkaṇ under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 388; v, 183.

1274 V. Saṁ. 1331, Sāraṅgadeva, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his father Arjunadeva: till A.D. 1296.—Inscriptions, Cintra praśasti, EI. i, 271. Inscription on Vastupāla's temple at Ābū of V. Saṁ. 1351, IA. vi, 191; *ib.* xviii, 185; xxi, 276.

8th June, V. Saṁ. 1331. Chitor inscription of the Guhila family of Medapāṭa or Mevāḍ composed by the poet Vedaśarman, the author of Samarasiṁha's Mount Ābū inscription of V. Saṁ. 1342. —IA. xxii, 80.

1277 Ś. 1199 (inscription from Harihar), and Ś. 1202. Sāḷuva Tikkamadeva, commander of the household troops to Rāmachandra of Devagiri. Claims, in the Harihar inscription, to have established the Kādamba and plundered the Hoysaḷa king, reducing Dvārasamudra, the capital of the latter.—JBRAS. xii, 4. PSOCI., No. 125. RMI. 44.

1278 H. 677. Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Ṭughril made governor of Bengal.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4.

A.D.

1278 V. Saṁ. 1335. Samara or Samarasiṁha, Guhila of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Tejaḥsiṁha. Said to have "lifted the deeply sunk Gūrjara land high out of the Turushka sea," *i.e.*, to have defeated the Muḥammadans (Ābū inscription).—JBA. lv, pl. i, 18 (Chitorgaḍh inscriptions of V. Saṁ. 1335 and 1344). IA. xvi, 345 ff. (inscription of V. Saṁ. 1342). A stone inscription from Chitor is dated V. Saṁ. 1331 (Friday, 8th June, 1274, *q.v.*); but no mention is made of the prince under whom it was incised. Another from Chitor, of Samara's reign, has lost the third figure, but may be dated V. Saṁ. 13(3)2. JBA., *loc. cit.* See also Tod's *Annals of Rājasthān*, i, 200, etc. PUT. 257.

Nāmdev (Nāmadeva), the Marāthī poet, said to have been born. His death is placed in the year A.D. 1338.—*Trans. Ninth Oriental Congress*, i, 295.

1280 V. Saṁ. 1337. Jinakuśala born. Author of the *Chaityavandanakulavṛitti*.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.

1281 H. 680. Sultan Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban proceeds to Lakhnautī against Mughīṣu-d-Dīn Ṭughril the governor, who, after a successful expedition against Jājnagar, had assumed independence and already defeated two armies sent against him. On Balban's approach Ṭughril retreats towards Jājnagar, but being overtaken is totally defeated and slain near Sunargāon.—RT. 589–90, notes. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 238.

1282 H. 681. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban appoints his younger son, Naṣīru-d-Dīn Bughrā Khān, governor of Lakhnautī in place of Mughiṣu-d-Dīn Ṭughril.—EHI. iii, 120. BMC., *Muḥammadan States*, 4.

Ẓiyāu-d-Dīn Baranī, the historian, born. Author of the *Tarīkh Fīrūz Shāhī*, completed in A.D. 1356 when the author was seventy-four years of age.—BD. 428. Growse's *Bulandshahr*, p. 45.

V. Saṁ. 1338. The *Śāntināthacharitram* of Devasūri, the guru of Hemachandra, translated from Prakrit into Sanskrit and abridged by a later writer of the same name.—PR. i, 59.

1283 H. 682, 14th Muḥarram. Arrival in Egypt of an embassy sent by Bhuvanekabāhu I of Ceylon.—Maqrīzī, ed. Quatremère, ii, pt. 1, 59, 60. IA. xiv, 61. JRAS., N.S., 1891, 479.

1285 H. 683. An army of Mughals invade the Panjab. Prince

A.D.

1285 Muḥammad hastens from Delhī to oppose them. After gaining two victories, he is slain towards the close of the year by a body of the enemy. The poet Amīr Khusrū was taken prisoner in the same action. Balban appoints Muḥammad's son Kai-Khusrū as his father's successor in the Panjab.—EIH. 382. EHI. iii, 122.

V. Saṁ. 1342, Mount Ābū inscription of Samarasiṁha, Guhila Rāṇa of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Tejaḥsiṁha.—BI. 84. See A.D. 1278.

1286 H. 685. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban summons Bughrā Khān from Lakhnautī, and appoints him his heir; but on the latter returning thither without his leave, he revokes the appointment and nominates Kai-Khusrū, son of the deceased Prince Muḥammad, as his successor. —EHI. iii, 123 ff.

N. Saṁ. 406; 422 on MSS. Anandamalla, or Anantamalla, of the 2nd Ṭhākuri dynasty of Nepāl. Said to have reigned twenty-five years at Bhaṭgāon, which he is said to have founded along with other towns, while his elder brother, Jayadeva, ruled over Kāntipura and Lalitapaṭṭana. Kirkpatrick mentions an immigration into Nepāl during this reign in Nep. Saṁ 408 = A.D. 1288.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; xiii, 414.

1287 H. 686. Death of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban. The party in power at Delhī raise his grandson, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, son of Bughrā Khān, to the throne instead of Kai-Khusrū, who retains his government of the Panjab until his murder shortly afterwards by Kai-Qubād's wazīr Niẓāmu-d-Dīn, in furtherance of his own designs on the throne.—PK. 138. EHI. iii, 125.

H. 686, Rabī' I (April). Kai-Qubād leaves Delhī in state for Oudh, where he is met by his father Bughrā Khān of Bengal, who renders him homage as his suzerain, an interview celebrated by Amīr Khusrū in his *Qirānu-s-Sā'dain*.—EHI. iii, 130, 528. PK. 140. JBA. 1860, 225–239.

1289 V. Saṁ. 1345–1372. Bhojavarman, Chandella, son and successor of Vīravarman.—JBA. vi, 882 ff. CASR. xxi, 52–54. EI. i, 330 ff.

1290 H. 689, 19th Muḥarram (1st February). Kai-Qubād murdered at the instigation of Jalālu-d-Dīn the Khalj, who had succeeded to the chief power on the assassination of the wazīr Niẓāmu-d-Dīn.

A.D.

1290 Jalālu-d-Dīn places Shamsu-d-Dīn Kaiomurs, infant son of Kai-Qubād, on the throne, but shortly afterwards murders him and succeeds him as Fīrūz Shāh II, first of the Khalj line of Sultans.[1] —PK. 141.

Ś. 1212, copper-plate from Ṭhāṇā. Kṛishṇadeva, feudatory ruler of the Konkaṇ under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—JRAS., o.s., ii, 388; v, 178. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 529.

1291 H. 690. Revolt of Malik Chhajū, nephew of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban. On the accession of Fīrūz he had been appointed governor of Karra. He is defeated, and Karra bestowed on the Sultan's nephew and son-in-law, 'Alāu-d-Dīn.—PK. 143. EHI. iii, 137.

H. 690 (689, Ẓiyāu-d-Dīn Baranī). Fīrūz Shāh (II) advances in person to take Rantambhor; but despairing of reducing it, he proceeds to Ujjain, which he sacks. After plundering several temples in Mālava he returns, and invests Rantambhor, but subsequently raises the siege and returns to Dehlī.—EHI. iii, 146, 540. PK. 144. BF. i, 301. EIH. 385.

1292 H. 691. The Mughals under 'Abdu-llah, a grandson of Hulākū, invade Hindustān. Fīrūz Shāh defeats them but allows them to retire, and permits Ulghū Khān, a grandson of Chingiz Khān, to settle with 3,000 Mughals in Delhī. The latter embracing the Muḥammadan faith are known henceforth as New Musulmāns.—EHI. iii, 147. EIH. 386. BF. i, 302.

H. *691*. Coin and inscription dates H. 691–697. Ruknu-d-Dīn Kai-kāūṣ Balbanī, governor of Lakhnautī (Bengal), succeeds his father, Bughrā Khān.—BMC., *Muḥammadan States*, 4, Int. xi, xlii.

Thursday, 27th March, V. Saṁ. 1348, and V. Saṁ. 1355 (26th September, A.D. 1298). Sarwaya and Narwar inscriptions of Gaṇapati of Nalapura (Narwar), son and successor of Gopāla.—IA. xxii, 81–2.

Ś. 1213, Hemmaragāl inscription. Ballāḷa or Vīra-Ballāḷa III, Hoysaḷa, succeeds his father Narasiṁha III. Ballāḷa's dates range to Ś. 1260, but he probably exercised little real power after the conquest of Dvārasamudra by 'Alāu-d-Dīn in A.D. 1310. On the final annexation of the Hoysaḷa kingdom to Delhī in A.D. 1327, he seems to have retired to Toṇḍanūr, *i.e.* Toṇṇūr, near Seringapatam,

[1] Wassāf in the *Tazjiyatu-l-Amsār* gives the date of Kai-Qubād's death 7th Shauwāl, 689 (EHI. iii, 39), and that of Fīrūz's accession, 25th Zī'l-ḥijjah, 689. Amīr Khusrū dates the latter event 3rd Jumāda' II, 689.

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1292 where he and a successor kept up some semblance of power for about fifty years longer. An inscription at Erode shows a Ballāḷa (probably Ballāḷa III) to have been reigning in Ś. 1262; while one at Whitefield, S. India, of Vīra Virūpaksha Ballāḷa, dated Ś. 1265, may possibly belong to a Ballāḷa IV.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 509. MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 12, and 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 52. REC., Int. 14, and *Classified List*, 4, iv.

V. Saṁ. 1349–1369. Jinaprabhasūri, the commentator, flourishes: pupil of Jinasiṁhasūri and author of commentaries on the *Bhayaharastotra* (V. 1365) and on the *Ajitaśāntistava* of Nandisheṇa (V. 1365), and of a work *Sūrimantrapradeśavivaraṇa*: assisted Mallishenasūri with his commentary on Hemachandra's *Syādvādamañjarī* (Ś. 1214), etc., etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii.

1293 H. 692. Fīrūz Shāh devastates the country about Mandawar, and invades and plunders Mālava a second time. His nephew 'Alāu-d-Dīn having taken Bhilsa, and reduced Eastern Mālava, is rewarded by Fīrūz with the government of Oudh.

H. 692. Fīrūz appoints his son Arkalī Khān governor of Uchh, and Multān and Naṣrat Khān governor of Sindh.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 148. EIH. 386. BF. i, 303.

V. Saṁ. 1350. Jayanta writes his *Jayantī* or Commentary on the *Kāvyaprakāśa* during the reign of Sāraṅgadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17. PR. ii, 20.

1294 H. 693. 'Alāu-d-Dīn invades the Dekkan. He starts from Karra and proceeds to Elichpūr, whence he marches rapidly on Devagiri, which he takes and pillages. The Rāja, Rāmadeva, retiring to a fort close to the city is besieged by 'Alāu-d-Dīn, and is on the point of surrendering when his eldest son, Śaṅkara, advances to his relief; but being defeated, the fortress is surrendered, and 'Alāu-d-Dīn, after stipulating for the payment of a large sum of money as well as the cession of Elichpūr and its dependencies, withdraws through Khandesh to Mālava.—EIH. 386 ff.

Pratāparudradeva II, Gaṇapati of Oraṅgal, succeeds his grandmother Rudramā, who, according to tradition, abdicates in his favour.—For inscriptions see ASSI. i and ii.

1295 19th September, Ś. 1217, 21st year. Kaṭak inscriptions of Nṛisiṁhadeva II of Utkala (Orissa).—JBA. lxv, 229 ff.

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1295 Ś. 1217. Mallideva, feudatory governor of the Huligere district under Rāmachandra of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 530.

1296 H. 695. Fīrūz Shāh, growing suspicious of 'Alāu-d-Dīn's prolonged absence, proceeds to Gwaliar, where he receives news of his victory and intended return to Karra. Fīrūz, against the advice of one of his nobles who urges his intercepting 'Alāu-d-Dīn with the army, returns to Delhī, and being inveigled by the latter into meeting him near Karra, is assassinated in Ramaẓān (July), when 'Alāu-d-Dīn seizes the insignia of royalty.

Ruknu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh succeeds his father at Delhī in the absence at Multān of the rightful heir Arkalī Khān, but is deposed two months later by 'Alāu-d-Dīn who assumes sovereignty 22nd Zī'l-ḥijjah (21st October) as Muḥammad Shāh I.—PK. 144, 154. EHI. iii, 69, 150 ff. BF. i, 311 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1353. Karṇadeva II, Vāghelā Chaulukya, succeeds his father Sāraṅgadeva: till A.D. 1304.—BR. 1883–4, p. 12. IA. vi, 191.

13th July, 11th Ram., H. 695. Death of Ḥamīdu-d-Dīn Nāgaurī, author of the *Tawālau-s-Shamūs*.—BOD. 153.

1297 H. 696. Sultan 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān to expel Arkalī Khān from the government of Multān and Uchh. According to the *Tārīkh-i-Fīrūz Shāhī* Arkalī Khān and his brother Ruknu-d-Dīn, who had fled to Multān on 'Alāu-d-Dīn's accession, gave themselves up under promise of safe conduct from Ulugh Khān, but were subsequently blinded.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 161. BF. i, 325.

H. 696. The Mughals under Dua invade the Panjab, but are defeated near Jalandhar by Ulugh Khān and Ẓafar Khān.—JRAS. xx, 98. EHI. iii, 71, 162. JBA. 1892, 180.

Ś. 12(19). Hemalambin inscription at Narasarāvupeṭa of Manma-Gaṇḍa-Gopāla, eldest son of Nallesidhi and vassal of Pratāparudradeva II, Kākatīya.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642, p. 56.

Ś. 1219, 1243. Chanayāgāon copper-plates of Narachandra, a member probably of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI, ii, 48.

1298 H. 697; 696 according to the *Mirāt-i-Aḥmadī* and 698 according to the *Tazjyatu-l-Amsīr*, the *Tārīkh-i-Ala'ī*, and the *Tārīkh-i-Fīrūz Shāhī*. Ulugh Khān and Naṣrat Khān Jalesarī invade Gujarāt,

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1298 sack the temple of Somnāth, and capture Nahrwāla (Aṇhilvāḍ) and Kambāyat (Cambay). The Rāja flees and takes refuge with Rāmadeva of Devagiri. On the return march the army mutinies owing to Ulugh Khān and Naṣrat Khān demanding from the soldiers a fifth of the spoil. Ulugh Khān narrowly escapes assassination. Eventually the outbreak is quelled and the army returns to Delhī.—EHI. iii, 43, 74, 163. BF. i, 327. BG. 37.

The eunuch Malik Kāfūr captured by Naṣrat Khān at Kambāyat.

H. 697. The Mughals under Saldī besiege Siwistān (Sehwan), but are repulsed by Ẓafar Khān, Saldī being captured. The *Tuḥfatu-l-Kirām* attributes their defeat to Naṣrat Khān.—EHI. i, 341; iii, 165.

H. 697. Towards the end of the year the Mughals under Qutlugh Khwājah, son of Dua, advance as far as Delhī. 'Alāu-d-Dīn moves against them and with the aid of Ẓafar Khān, totally defeats them. The latter, abandoned during his pursuit of them by 'Alāu-d-Dīn and Alp Khān, is cut to pieces by the enemy.—EHI. iii, 165 ff. JRAS., N.S., xx, 98.

1299 V. Saṁ. 1355. Somatilakasūri born. Died V. Saṁ. 1424 = A.D. 1368. Author of a *Śīlataraṅgiṇī* (V. Saṁ. 1394), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1300 H. 699. 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends his brother Ulugh Khān with Naṣrat Khān against Rantambhor. They take Jhāyin and invest Rantambhor; but Naṣrat Khān being slain, the garrison compel the besiegers to withdraw to Jhāyin. 'Alāu-d-Dīn, starting from Delhī to their relief, narrowly escapes assassination by his nephew Sulaimān Shāh (Akat Khān), who proclaims himself king, but is shortly afterwards captured and beheaded. The Sultan proceeds to Rantambhor. During his prosecution of the siege two of his nephews, Mangū Khān and 'Umar Khān, revolt at Budaun, but are speedily captured and put to death, and an insurrection which breaks out at Delhī under Ḥājī Maula is also successfully quelled. —EHI. iii, 171 ff. EIH. 392. BF. i, 337 ff.

'Alāu-d-Dīn Sayyid of Oudh comes to India from Khurāsān. He became a pupil of Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā. Wrote the *Māmuqīmān*. —BOD. 52.

1300 Merutuṅga, the Jaina author, flourished, his *Prabandhachintāmaṇi* having been composed in V. Saṁ. 1362 and his

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1300 *Vichāraśreṇī* about A.D. 1310.—PR. ii, 87; iv, Ind. xcviii. IA. vi, 180, n. 4, 5. Weber, *Catal.* ii, p. 1024.

1301 10th July, H. 700, 3rd Z̲ī'l-qa'dah. Fall of Rantambhor after a protracted siege. 'Alau-d-Dīn appoints Ulug̲h̲ K̲h̲ān governor; but the latter dies some six months later, just before undertaking an expedition to Teliṅgana and Ma'bar.—EHI. iii, 75, 179. EIH. 393. BF. i, 342 ff.

H. 701. Dua, the Chāgātai Mug̲h̲al, makes a raid on Lahor.—JRAS., N.S., xx, 98.

1302 H. 702–722 on coins and inscriptions. S̲h̲amsu-d-Dīn Fīrūz S̲h̲āh Balbanī succeeds his brother Kai-kāūṣ as ruler of Bengal: till A.D. *1318*.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, and Int. xlii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 249.

1303 H. 702. 'Alāu-d-Dīn having sent an army against Teliṅgana under Fak̲h̲ru-d-Dīn Jūnān and Malik Chhaju, of Karra, nephew of Naṣrat K̲h̲ān, proceeds on the 8th Jumāda' II (28th January) to Chitor, which he takes 11th Muḥarram, 703 (25th August). He imprisons the Rāja, Ratnasiṁha, and, appointing his eldest son K̲h̲iẓr K̲h̲ān governor, returns to Delhī, which is besieged shortly after his arrival by an army of Mug̲h̲als under Turgai. 'Alāu-d-Dīn, unable to meet them in the open field, entrenches his camp, but, after remaining before Delhī two months, the Mug̲h̲als retire.—BF. i, 353. EHI. iii, 77, 189. EIH. 393–4. JRAS. xx, 99, n. 1. JBA. lv, pt. 1, 20.

1304 H. 704. Ratnasiṁha of Chitor, who had been imprisoned the previous year by 'Alāu-d-Dīn, escapes. Subsequently the Sultan confers Chitor on Māldeo, a nephew of the Rāja, and he remains tributary to Delhī until the end of 'Alāu-d-Dīn's reign.—EIH. 394. BF. 363.

H. 704. (Firis̲h̲tah) 'Alī Beg and K̲h̲wājah Tas̲h̲, with an army of Mug̲h̲als, invade Hindustan and penetrate to Amroha, but are defeated, captured, and put to death by G̲h̲āzī Beg Tug̲h̲laq K̲h̲ān, who is appointed governor of the Panjab. Great discrepancies exist among the different accounts of this event.—EHI. iii, 47, 72, 198. BF. i, 361. JRAS. xx, 99, n. 1.

H. 704. Alp K̲h̲ān Sanjar founds the fort of Kāreth.—BG. 105.

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1305 H. 705. Aibak Khān or Kabāk, general of the Mughal Dua, ravages Multān and Siwālikh to avenge the death of 'Alī Beg and Khwājah Tash. Ghāzī Beg Tughlaq falls on their rear as they depart and routs them.—BF. i, 363–4. JRAS., N.S., xx, 99, n. 1.

1307 H. 706. Rāmadeva of Devagiri having withheld tribute, 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends Malik Kāfūr against him. The latter enters Devagiri 19th Ram. (24th March), and taking Rāmadeva prisoner, carries him to Delhī, where he is received favourably and reinstated, remaining tributary to Delhī until his death.—EHI. iii, 77, 200. EIH. 394.

1308 3rd July, H. 708, 13th Muḥarram. 'Alāu-d-Dīn invests Siwāna, which surrenders 23rd Rabī' I (10th September), the Rāja being slain. This same year 'Alāu-d-Dīn reduces Jhalawar.—EHI. iii, 78. EIH. 396. BF. i, 370.

1309 H. 709. His expedition to Teliṅgana of H. 702 having failed, 'Alāu-d-Dīn sends a second under Malik Kāfūr, which starts 25th Jumāda' I (31st October) by way of Devagiri.—EHI. iii, 78, 79. EIH. 396.

H. 709. Birth of Fīrūz Shāh, son of Rajab the brother of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq. He eventually succeeded Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq as Fīrūz Shāh III.—EHI. iii, 271.

V. Saṁ. 1366. Udepur temple inscription (Gwaliar) of the Mahārājādhirāja Jayasiṁhadeva, ruler of Udayapura and probably Dhārā.—IA. xx, 84.

V. Saṁ. 1365, 7th Phalgun. vad. Dīda, Rāwal of Duṅgarpur, takes Galiakoṭ.

Ś. 1231. Śaṅkara, Yādava of Devagiri, succeeds his father Rāmadeva: till A.D. 1312.—BD. 119.

H. 709. Shaikh Ṣadru-d-Dīn, son of Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn, dies at Multān.—BOD. 340.

V. Saṁ. 1365. Vijayasiṁhasūri writes the *Bhuvanasundarīkathā*.—PR. i, 67.

1310 H. 709. Malik Kāfūr having left Devagiri 26th Rajab (30th December, 1309), takes Sarbar, and proceeds 10th Sha'bān (13th January) towards Oraṅgal. He invests the town which capitulates 16th Ram. (17th February). A treaty having been concluded with the Rāja Laddar Deo (Pratāparudradeva II), Malik

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1310 Kāfūr leaves Orangal 16th Shauwāl (19th March) with great booty, and arrives at Delhī 11th Muḥarram (10th June), H. 710. He leaves it again 24th Jumāda' II (18th November) to reduce Dvārasamudra, the capital of the Hoysaḷa kingdom, and invade Ma'bar[1] (Maāber).—EHI. iii, 78, 83, 84, 86.

H. 709. Sundara Pāṇḍya of Ma'bar assassinates his father and seizes the throne. His brother Vīra Pāṇḍya opposes him but is temporarily defeated.—EHI. iii, 53 (*Tazjiyatu-l-Amsār*).

H. 710 (711–22 on coins). Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governs Eastern Bengal till H. 719, when he rules the whole country until H. 723.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, and Int. xlii.

H. 710. Vīra Pāṇḍya attacks his brother Sundara. The latter seeking refuge with 'Alāu-d-Dīn at Delhī, Vīra Pāṇḍya[2] establishes himself on the throne of Ma'bar.—EHI. iii, 54.

H. 710. Rashīdu-d-Dīn completes the *Jamī'u-t-Tawārīkh*. —EHI. iii, 5.

1310 Tejaḥsiṁha, author of the *Daivajñālaṅkṛiti*, flourished. Was a son of Vikrama, Mantrin to Sāraṅgadeva, Vāghelā of Gujarāt (A.D. 1274–1296).—BR. 1882–3, 32.

Vidyānātha, author of the *Pratāparudrayaśobhūshaṇa* or *Pratāparudrīya*, a work on Alaṅkāra, probably flourished about this date, having been contemporary with Pratāparudra II, Kākatīya of Orangal.—IA. xxi, 198 ff.

1311 H. 710. Malik Kāfūr's expedition to Ma'bar reaches Devagiri 13th Ram. (3rd February). It marches southward on the 17th Ram., and reaches Dvārasamudra 5th Shauwāl (25th February). The Rāja Vīra-Ballāḷa submits and gives up his treasure. Malik Kāfūr proceeds southwards, and after reducing Ma'bar returns 4th Zī'l-ḥijjah (April 24th) to Delhī.—EIH. 396. BF. i, 373. EHI. iii, 86 ff., 203–4.

H. 711. 'Alāu-d-Dīn having dismissed from the army the whole of the Mughal converts known as the "New Musulmāns," a section

[1] Usually, but wrongly, identified with Malabar. The name really applies to the strip of country on the Madras Coast extending northward from Rameshwar. —EIH. 396, n. 15.

[2] According to the same authority he fled before Malik Kāfūr in A.D. 1311. See EHI. iii, 86 ff.

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1311 of these conspire to assassinate him. On the plot being discovered 'Alāu-d-Dīn massacres the whole of them.—EHI. iii, 205. EIH. 397. BF. i, 375.

1312 January, H. 711, Ramaẓān. Khiẓr Khān, eldest son and heir of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, marries his cousin, the daughter of his maternal uncle Alp Khān Sanjar.—EHI. iii, 553.

H. 712. Rāmadeva of Devagiri being dead and his successor, Śaṅkara, having refused tribute, Malik Kāfūr marches against him and having slain him, reduces the whole of Mahārāshṭra.—BF. i, 379. EIH. 397.

1313 V. Saṁ. 1369. Traditional date for the destruction of Ghumlī or Bhumlī, the capital of the Jeṭhvā Rājputs.—ASWI. ii, 178.

1314 Ś. 1236. Vīra-Champa reigning. Mentioned as the son of a Choḷa king in an inscription of the above date at Tiruvallam.—MGO., 6th August, 1892, No. 544, p. 11. EI. iii, p. 70.

Ś. 1236. The *Ratnākara* composed in the reign of Harasiṁha of Mithilā, under the supervision of his minister Chandeśvara.—Hall's *Sāṅkhyapravachana*, p. 36. BR. 1883–4, 48.

1315 H. 715. 'Alāu-d-Dīn imprisons his son Khiẓr Khān and puts his brother-in-law Alp Khān, governor of Gujarāt, to death at the instigation of Malik Kāfūr. A revolt breaks out in Gujarāt and Kamālu-d-Dīn Garg, being sent to suppress it, is slain by the adherents of the late Alp Khān.—EHI. iii, 207–8. BG. 39. BF. i, 381.

1316 January 5th, H. 715, 8th Shauwāl. Death of 'Alāu-d-Dīn. Malik Kāfūr, having blinded Khiẓr Khān and his brother, places Shihābu-d-Dīn 'Umar, a third son of the late king, on the throne. Malik Kāfūr, being assassinated 35 or 37 days later by a body of pāīks, Quṭbu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh, another son of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, assumes the regency.—PK. 176, 177. EHI. iii, 210.

14th April, H. 716, 20th Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh, having deposed his brother Shihābu-d-Dīn 'Umar, ascends the throne. He sends 'Ainu-l-Mulk Multānī to suppress the disorders in Gujarāt, which had arisen on the death of Alp Khān, and which Kamālu-d-Dīn Garg had failed to crush. 'Ainu-l-Mulk restores peace, and Malik Dīnār, the Sultan's father-in-law, to whom he had

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1316 given the title of Ẓafar Khān, is appointed governor of Gujarāt.—PK. 177–8. EHI. iii, 211, 214, 555, 557. BG. 40. EIH. 400.

March, Kollam era 491, 22nd Kumbham. Śrī Vīra Udaiya Mārtāṇḍa Varma II ruling in Veṇāḍ. Apparently assumed the title of Vīra Pāṇḍya.—*Early Sovereigns of Travancore*, P.S. Pillai, 59 ff.

Ś. 1238, Muppiḍi, officer of Pratāparudra II, Kākatīya, conquers Kāñchī.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, No. 642.

1318 25th May, H. 718, 23rd Rabī' I. Birth of Prince Sulṭān Muḥammad, son of Mubārak Shāh I.—EHI. iii, 565.

H. 718. Harapāla, brother-in-law of Śaṅkara of Devagiri, having revolted, Mubārak Shāh defeats him in person and puts him to death. With Harapāla ends the dynasty of the Later Yādavas of Devagiri. Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhī in Jumāda' II. On the conclusion of his expedition against Devagiri he seems to have sent part of his army under Malik Khusrū to Ma'bar. Khusrū reduced the country and returned the following year to Delhī.—EHI. iii, 214, 215. EIH. 400. BD. 119.

H. 718 (coin). Shihābu-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governs Western Bengal: till H. 719.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, Int. xlii.

1319 H. 719. Malik Khusrū having reduced Ma'bar, returns to Delhī, where the administration of the government is conferred on him. He gains complete ascendancy over the Sultan, and inaugurates a reign of terror in Delhī.—EIH. 401.

H. 719. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh governs all Bengal: till H. 723. See A.D. 1310.

1320 H. 720. Mubārak Shāh I assassinated in Rabī' I (April) by his Hindu slave wazīr (Nāṣiru-d-Dīn) Khusrū who succeeds him after exterminating all the descendants of 'Alāu-d-Dīn, and reigns a little over four months, when Ghāzī Malik Tughlaq, governor of the Panjab, advancing on Delhī, defeats and executes him, and succeeds to the throne early in Sha'bān as Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq.—BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, p. 50. EHI. i, 344; iii, 220 ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 311. EIH. 401.

1320 Lākhā Phulānī ruling at Kheḍakoṭ. He subdued the Kāṭhīs and conquered part of Kāṭhiāvāḍ. He is said by some accounts to have

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1320 been murdered by his son-in-law, by others he is represented as having been slain at Adkoṭ in Kāṭhiāvāḍ, perhaps in conflict with Muluji Vāghelā aided by Siṅhoji Rāṭhoḍ. Great discrepancies exist as to his date.—ASWI. ii, 197, 199.

1321 H. 721.[1] Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq appoints his eldest son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān governor of the Dekkan, with the title Ulugh Khān, and sends him against Oraṅgal. He invests it unsuccessfully and is forced to retreat to Devagiri, but being reinforced from Delhī four months later he takes Bīdar, and capturing Oraṅgal sends Laddar Deo, Pratāparudradeva II, a prisoner to Delhī. Teliṅgana is completely conquered and the name of Oraṅgal changed to Sulṭānpūr.—EHI. iii, 231. PK. 187.

The Christian missionaries, Peter, James, Thomas, and Demetrius, martyred by the Muḥammadans at Ṭhāṇā. The authority for this date is Odoricus of Friuli, who was in Ṭhāṇā in A.D. 1322, and described the event as having taken place the preceding year.—IA. x, 22, n. 3.

1323 H. 723. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, Balbanī, son of Fīrūz Shāh, governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 726. 'Izzu-d-Dīn Ā'zamu-l-Mulk, governor of Satgāon: till H. 740.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, and Int. xi, xlii.

1324 H. 724. Shihābu-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh of Western Bengal, having been ousted by his brother Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, appeals to Delhī for aid, and Tughlaq Shāh I, having appointed Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān viceroy of Delhi in his absence, proceeds to Bengal, and reinstating Shihābu-d-Dīn, takes Bahādur captive. On his return Harisiṁhadeva of Simrāon opposes him, but is driven from his capital by Tughlaq, who appoints Aḥmad Khān to the government of Tirhut. Harisiṁhadeva withdraws to Nepāl and establishes himself (Ś. 1245) at Bhaṭgāon.—PK. 8, 188, 194, 199. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, differs. EIH. 403. BF. i, 406–7. JBA. iv, 124. IA. xiii, 414. Pischel, *Kat. d. Bibl. d. DMG.*, ii, 8.

30th August, H. 724, 9th Ram. Death of Abū or Bū' Alī Qalandar, Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn of Panipat, a native of 'Irāq.—BOD. 17.

[1] H. 722 according to EIH. 402; BF. i, 403; BMC., *Muhammadan States*, lxii.

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1325 February, H. 725, Rabī' I. Tughlaq Shāh I, returning from Bengal, is met at Afghānpūr near Tughlaqābād by his son Fakhru-d-Dīn Jūnān, who builds a temporary pavilion for his reception. This falling, by accident or design, kills the Sultan and his favourite son, upon which Fakhru-d-Jūnān ascends the throne as Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq.—PK. 189. EHI. iii, 235. BF. i, 406–7. Coins and inscriptions, BMC., *Sultāns of Delhī*, 55; IA. xix, 320; ASNI. ii, 21.

H. 725 (728, 730 on coins). Bahādur Shāh, Balbanī, restored (with Bahrām Khān) in Eastern Bengal by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq. He was subsequently defeated and put to death, probably before H. 733, in which year Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq is found issuing his own coin in Bengal.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, Int. xlii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 250. PK. 200.

4th March, H. 725, 18th Rabī' I. Death of the saint Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā at Delhī.—BOD. 302.

1325 Vīrabhadra, Kākatīya of Orangal, succeeds his father Pratāparudradeva. He is said to have retired to Koṇḍavīḍu, and with him the family disappears from history.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84.

1326 H. 726. Qadr Khān succeeds Nāṣiru-d-Dīn, Balbanī, as governor of Lakhnautī: till H. 740.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, Int. xi.

1327 H. 727. An army of Mughals under Tamāshirīn, son of Dua, having subdued Lamghān and Multān, march on Delhī, but are bought off by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq.—EIH. 404. BF. i, 413. JRAS., N.S., xx, 99, n. 1; 111.

H. 727. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq introduces a forced copper currency.—BF. i, 415.

1328 H. 728. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq crushes the revolt of Kashkū Khān in Multān.—EHI. i, 341-2.

Friar Jordanus appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbum, or Quilon.—IA. iv, 8.

1330 H. 730. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq annexes Southern Bihār.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 221.

H. 731. Bahrām Shāh governs Eastern Bengal alone: till H. 739.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 4, and Int. xi.

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1331 H. 731. Death of Shaikh Burhānu-d-Dīn Gharīb, a celebrated Muḥammadan saint of the Dekkan, and a disciple of Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā.—BOD. 111.

1332 Ś. 1254. Death of Vidyādhirāja, seventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect. His former name was Kṛishṇabhaṭṭa. Wrote a commentary on the *Bhagavadgīta.*—BR. 1882–3, 19, 203.

1333 H. 734. ʻAbū ʻAbduʻllah Muḥammad ibn Batūta, the historian, visits India. He lived at the Court of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq till about A.D. 1342. He was eventually sent by the Sultan on an embassy to China, and wrote an account of his journey through India to Malabar, where he embarked.—EHI. iii, 585. IA. iii, 114 ff. JRAS., N.S., xix, 393.

1334 V. Saṁ. 1390. Prabhānandasūri writes the *Kshetrasaṅgrahaṇīvṛitti* on Haribhadrasūri's *Jambūdvīpasaṅgrahaṇī.*—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 593.

1336 H. 737–740 on coins. Jalālu-d-Dīn Aḥsan Shāh king of Maʻbar. —JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 51, 54.

V. Saṁ. 1393. Ratnadeva writes a *Chhāyā* or Sanskrit translation of a Prākṛit Vajjālaya (Anthology) by Jayavallabha.—BR. 1883–4, p. 17.

1337 H. 738. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends an army under his nephew Khusrū Malik to invade China. After many hardships it reaches the frontier, but is forced to retreat before the Chinese army, and falling a prey to famine is almost completely destroyed. —BF. i, 416.

H. 738. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq said to have taken Nagarkoṭ in this year.—EHI. iii, 570.

Sakalalokachakravartin Rājanārāyaṇa Śambuvarāyar began to reign, according to an inscription of Ś. 1268 quoted as the ninth year of his reign.—ASSI. i, 180, No. 60; but see *ib.* iii, 77.

1338 H. 739. A revolt breaks out, according to Firishtah, under Bahāu-d-Dīn the nephew of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq. After being twice defeated by the royal forces, he takes refuge with Ballāḷadeva (?) of Dvārasamudra, who delivers him over to Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq by whom he is put to death.—BF. i, 418. EIH. 406.

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1338 H. 739 (741 according to Firishtah). A revolt under Bahrām or Bairām Abiya breaks out during Muhammad ibn Tughlaq's absence at Devagiri. The latter hastens to Delhī, collects an army, and marching to Multān defeats and slays Bahrām.—EHI. iii, 242. EIH. 406.

H. 739–750 on coins. Fakhru-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh proclaims himself independent king of Eastern Bengal on the death of his master Bahrām Shāh, whom he killed according to Nizāmu-d-Dīn Ahmad.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252. PK. 263.

1339 H. 740. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq removes his capital from Delhī to Devagiri, the name of which he changes to Daulatābād.—BF. i, 419.

H. 740; 742–6 on coins. 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh reigns as independent king of Western Bengal, but is opposed by Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh, who succeeds him in H. 746 (A.D. 1345).—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, Int. xi. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 252–3.

H. 740, coin date. 'Alau-d-Dīn Arohar or Adūjī Shāh succeeds Ahsan Shāh as king of Ma'bar. A few months later Qutbu-d-Dīn, a nephew of the late king, ascends the throne, but is murdered forty days later by his subjects when Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Dāmghānī succeeds him.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

Ś. 1261, inscription at Tattukoti Hamlet, near Bādāmi. Harihara I, of Vijayanagara, eldest son and successor of Saṅgama I. Of his four brothers, Kampa seems to have established an independent rule over the Nellore and Chuddapah districts, his son Saṅgama II having granted two villages there in Ś. 1278; Bukka, associated with Harihara I in his re-establishment of Vijayanagara (about A.D. 1350), eventually succeeded him. Of the remaining brothers, Mārapa and Muddapa, we have as yet nothing but the names.—IA. x, 62, No. lxxxvii. Sewell mentions a doubtful grant of Ś. 1258 which Hultzsch considers a forgery. ASSI. ii, 11; *ib.* 243. EI. iii, 23, n. 2.

Ś. 1261. Death of Vādirāja, said to be the same as Kavīndra, eighth successor of Ānandatīrtha in the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, pp. 8, 203.

1340 H. 741. Muhammad ibn Tughlaq solicits confirmation of his sovereignty from the Khalīfah of Egypt, as representative of the race of 'Abbās.—PK. 256.

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1340 V. Saṁ. 1396. Devasundara of the Tapāgachchha born. He had five pupils—Jñānasāgara, Kulamaṇḍana, Guṇaratna, Sādhuratna, and Somasundara.—IA. xi, 255–6. PR. iv, Ind. lv.

1340 Khwājah 'Ainu-l-Mulk, author of the *Tarsīl 'Ainu-l-Mulkī* and probably of the *Fatḥ-Nāmā*, flourished under Muḥammad Shāh Tughlaq of Delhī (A.D. 1325–51) and his successor Fīrūz III (A.D. 1351–88).—BOD. 45.

1341 H. 742. An insurrection breaks out in Ma'bar (Coromandel Coast) under Sayyid Ḥasan. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq marches to suppress it, but his army being attacked by pestilence at Oraṅgal he is forced to return to Daulatābād.—BF. i, 423. EIH. 406.

Nem Shāh, son of the Kolī chieftain Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne, acknowledged independent ruler of Jawār, his territory extending from the Damangaṅgā to near the Ūlās or Bor Ghāṭ river, and from the Sahyādrī range to within a few miles of the sea. Jayappa Nāyak Mukhne is probably the *Nag-nak* of the fort of Kondhana whom Firishtah represents as being attacked and subdued by Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq in the previous year.—IA. iv, 65. BF. i, 420.

1342 H. 743. The Afghāns cross the Indus and ravage the Panjab. On their retirement the Gak'kars under Malik Ḥaidar invade the province and seize Lahor.—BF. i, 425. EIH. 406. JBA. xl, 79.

30th June, H. 743, 25th Muḥarram. Birth at Delhī of Muẓaffar Khān, afterwards Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt.—BOD. 286.

H. 743. Death of Fakhru-d-Dīn Abu Muḥammad ibn 'Alī Zailai, author of the *Ta'ba'inu-l-Haqāeq*, a commentary on the *Kanzu-l-Daqāeq*.—BOD. 127.

1343 H. 744. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq receives the diploma of investiture from the Khalīfah of Egypt.—PK. 256. EHI. iii, 249; but see *ib.* 568, n. 1.

V. Saṁ. 1400. Jinaprabha of the Rudrapallīya gachchha flourished, wrote a *Shaddarśanī.*—PR. iv, Ind. xxxvii–viii.

Ś. 1265. Death of Vāgīśatīrtha, ninth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 203.

1344 8th December, 1st Sha'bān, H. 745. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq sends Badru-d-Dīn, or Badr-i-Chāch, author of the *Kasāid*, to

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1344 Daulatābād to recall the governor Qutlugh Khān, and about the same time appoints 'Azīz Himār to Mālava.—EHI. iii, 570–1. BG. 43.

H. 744. Revolt of the kingdom of Teliṅgana under Kṛishṇa (Kṛishn Naig), a son of Pratāparudra II, Kākatīya of Oraṅgal.—BF. i, 427.

H. 745, coin date. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad or Maḥmūd Shāh, nephew and successor of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Dāmghān Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. under A.D. 1336.

A famine breaks out and rages for years in and around Delhī, caused mainly by the enormous exactions of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq which completely paralyzed cultivation and ruined thousands.—EHI. iii, 238 ff. JBA. lii, 284.

1345 The governor of Sambhal revolts but is defeated and slain by 'Ainu-l-Mulk, ṣūbadār of Oudh. Naṣrat Khān of Bīdar revolts the same year, but is also subdued.—BF. 428–9. EIH. 407.

H. 745. A revolt breaks out in Gujarāt, and Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq starts in person towards the end of Ramaẓān (February) to suppress it. While halting at Sulṭānpūr he receives news of the defeat and death of 'Azīz Himār, who had engaged the rebels. He himself proceeds to Gujarāt, where he eventually quells the disturbance.—EHI. iii, 253 ff. IA. iii, 281.

H. 746. 'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh assassinated at the instigation of Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh, who succeeds him in Western Bengal.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254.

1346 H. 746. The defeated nobles of Gujarāt having taken refuge in the Dekkan, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq summons the Dekkan officers to Gujarāt. The latter revolt under the leadership of 'Ismā'īl Khān Afghān, who assumes sovereignty as Nāṣiru-d-Dīn. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advancing from Gujarāt, is joined by 'Imādu-l-Mulk Tabrīzī and Malik Mugh governor of Mālava. They engage the rebels who, at first successful, are forced eventually, through panic, to retire. 'Ismā'īl retreats to Daulatābād which Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq invests. The garrison is about to surrender when news of a rebellion in Gujarāt under a slave named Taghī forces the Sultan to return thither, and the Dekkan officers, encouraged by his absence, compel the Royalists to raise the siege. Taghī having killed Muẓaffar, the assistant governor of Nahrwāla (Aṇhilvāḍ) plunders Cambay and attacks Bharoch. He retreats before the Sultan's advance and takes

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1346 refuge in Damrīla.—BF. ii, 286. EHI. iii, 257 ff. BG. 50 ff. JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 52–3.

In this same year Amīr 'Alī, the nephew of Ẕafar Khān, one of the Amīr Jadīda (New Nobility), revolts at Kulbarga, whither he had been sent to collect the revenue. He occupies Kulbarga and Bīdar, but is eventually defeated by and surrenders to Qutlugh Khān.—BF. i, 429.

1347 H. 748. Ẕafar Khān (Ḥasan Gāngū), reinforced by the Rāja of Teliṅgana and Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Ismā'īl, defeats and slays 'Imādu-l-Mulk at Bīdar. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn 'Ismā'īl retiring, Ḥasan Gāngū is unanimously elected king, and on the 24th Rabī' II (3rd August), assumes royalty as 'Alāu-d-Dīn, first of the Bahmanī dynasty of Kulbarga. The Bahmanī dynasty held the Dekkan for about two centuries. The kingdom of its founder, Ḥasan Gāngū, stretched from Berār to the Kistna, and from the sea on the west to Teliṅgana on the east. Under 'Alāu-d-Dīn Aḥmad II, fresh conquests were made, the Bahmanī sovereignty being extended to the Koṅkaṇ, Khandesh, and Gujarāt. Muḥammad Shāh II gained further victories, the kingdom in his reign including the whole of the Dekkan north of Maisūr. The downfall of the dynasty occurred shortly afterwards, through the different provincial governors assuming independence. On its ruins sprang up five new dynasties representing the new states into which the Bahmanī kingdom had been redivided.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146, Int. lxii, lxvi. EHI. iii, 261. BOD. 50. BF. ii, 283. *Hist. of the Mahrattas*, by Grant Duff, i, 50 ff. PUT. 314. EIH., App. 755.

V. Saṁ. 1404. Inscription from the fort of Marphā (Madharpa) near Kālañjara, of a king or prince Siddhituṅga.—ASNI. ii, 155.

V. Saṁ. 1403. Merutuṅga of the Añchalagachchha born. Author of the *Sūrimantrakalpasāroddhara*, and possibly identical with the author of the *Śrīkaṅkalayarasādhyāyavṛitti*.—Weber, *Catal.* i, 297. PI. xcviii. BD. 1883–4, 130.

1348 H. 749. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, hearing that Ḥasan Gāngū had assembled a large force at Daulatābād, gives up the idea of opposing him, and passes the rainy season at Mandal and Tīrī, settling the affairs of Gujarāt.—BG. 55.

1349 H. 750. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq passes the rainy season near Girnār, at the close of which he is said to have taken Junāgaḍh, the fort commanding the pass.—BG. 55, notes.

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1349 H. 750 (753 on coin). Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh succeeds Mubārak Shāh in Eastern Bengal, being in all probability his son. His place among the kings of Eastern Bengal rests on numismatic evidence only.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5.

V. Saṁ. 1405. Rājaśekarasūri composes his *Prabandhakośa* at Delhī. Weber identifies him with the author of the pañjikā on Śrīdhara's *Nyāyakandalī*.—PR. iv, Ind. cv. JBRAS. x, 31.

V. Saṁ. 1405. Jñānasāgara born. Died V. Sam. 1460 = A.D. 1404. Was a pupil of Devasundara and author of *avachūrṇis* on the *Avaśyaka* and *Oghaniryukti* (V. Sam. 1439), etc.—PR. iv, Ind. xlvi.

1350 H. 751. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq on his way to Gondal hears of the death of Malik Kabīr, who had been left as one of his vicegerents at Delhī. He sends Aḥmad Ayāz and Malik Makbūl to the capital to carry on the government, and proceeds himself to Gondal, where he spends the rainy season.—EHI. iii, 264. BG. 56.

1350 Lākhā Jām, son of Virji, and adopted son of Jām Jāḍā of Thatta, comes to Kachh at the invitation of Rājī, widow of Puvarā Gahāni the late ruler. Jāḍā, from whom the Jāḍejās take their name, was the son of Sāndha, a son or descendant of Ṭamāchi Sammā, the son of Jām Unaḍ, the elder brother of Muḍa. See Appendix.—ASWI. ii, 199.

The poet Amṛitadatta flourished, according to the *Subhāshitāvali*, under Sultan Shihābu-d-Dīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1352–70).—*Sbhv.*, ed. Peterson, 3, 4.

'Ainu-d-Dīn of Bījāpūr, author of the *Mulḥaqāt* and of the *Kitābu-l-Anwār*, flourished under 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Bahmanī.—BOD. 45.

Sāyaṇācharya, the commentator, author of the *Mādhavīyā Dhātuvṛitti*, flourished, having been minister to Śaṅgama II of Vijayanagara and his cousin Harihara II. Between A.D. 1331 and 1386 Sāyaṇa was abbot of the monastery of Śṛiṅgeri. He died in A.D. 1387. His brother Mādhava, to whom many of Sāyaṇa's works are attributed (amongst others the *Sarvadarśanasaṅgraha* and the *Nyāyamālā*), was prime minister to Bukka I and Harihara I, of the same dynasty.—AC. 711. WL. 42, note. Colebrooke's *Misc. Essays*, i, 301. Hall's *Phil. Ind.*, 161. EI. iii, 23. JBRAS. xii, 340. *Sarvadarśanasaṅgraha*, ed. Cowell, pref. vii, viii.

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1351 H. 752. The rebel Taghī having taken refuge with the Jām Khairu-d-Dīn of Thatta, Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq advances against the latter with a numerous army in Muḥarram (March); but being seized with fever he dies near Thatta on the 21st of the month (20th March). His cousin Fīrūz Shāh III succeeds him three days later and repulses the Mughals and the rebels of Thatta who had seized the opportunity of harassing and plundering the army. The Khwājah-i-Jahān Aḥmad Ayāz now in charge at Delhī, crediting a rumour of Fīrūz's death, places a supposed son of the late Sultan on the throne. On Fīrūz's approach to Delhī he meets him and craves pardon, but the former, yielding to the pressure of the nobles, has him executed.—EHI. i, 225 ff.; iii, 263, 267, 278 ff. PK. 269. BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, 4, xxxv. IA. xx, 312 ff.

1352 H. 753. Birth of Prince Muḥammad Khān, 3rd Jumāda' I (17th June). Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbūl made wazīr with the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Makbūl, whose original name was Kattū, was by birth a Hindu and a native of Teliṅgana. Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq named him Makbūl and gave him the title Kiwāmu-l-Mulk with the fief of Multān.—EHI. iii, 367 ff.; iv, 7.

H. 753 (753–8 on coins). Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh succeeds Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh of Eastern Bengal and rules the whole of Bengal: till A.D. 1358.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254.

1353 H. 754. Fīrūz Shāh III proceeds to Lakhnautī against Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh. The latter flees to Ikdāla and the Sultan following, besieges him there. Eventually Ilyās Shāh takes refuge in the islands of Ikdāla. Fīrūz feigns retreat to Delhī, whereupon Ilyās Shāh pursues him, but an engagement taking place he is forced to retreat. Fīrūz returns to Delhī without annexing Bengal.—EHI. iv, 7. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 254. PK. 268.

V. Saṁ. 1409. Kulamaṇḍana born, according to the *Tapāgachchhapaṭṭāvalī*. Said to have been one of the five pupils of Devasundara. Author of the *Siddhāntālāpakoddhāra*, etc.—IA. xi, 255. PR. iv, Ind. xxi.

1354 Ś. 1276–1293. Bukka I, Bukkaṇa, or Bukkarāya of Vijayanagara, son of Saṅgama I and brother and successor of Harihara I; married Gaurī or Gaurāmbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 336 ff., and RMI. 234,

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1354 No. 131 (copper-plate of Ś. 1276 from Harihar). PSOCI., Nos. 149, 150 (inscriptions from Chiltaldurg, Ś. 1277 and 1278). IA. iv, 206 (inscription of Ś. 1290 from Madhukeśvara temple, Banavāsi). EI. iii, 36, n. 1 (copper-plate of Ś. 1291 and inscription of Ś. 1293 from Bhaṭkal).

1355 H. 756. Fīrūz Shāh III cuts a canal from the Satlaj to Jhajhar. —EHI. iv, 8.

1356 H. 757, Zī'l-ḥijjah. Fīrūz Shāh III receives a robe of honour and diploma of investiture from the Khalīfah of Egypt, Abū-l-Fatḥ al-Mutazid billah Abū Bakr ibn Mustakafī billah.—EHI. iv, 9. PK. 258.

H. 757. This same year Fīrūz cuts a canal from the river Jamnā in the hills of Sirmūr, and turning seven other streams into it, brings it to Hānsī, and thence to Abasīn where he builds the fort of Hisār Fīrūzah.—EHI. iii, 298; iv, 8. PK. 294.

Ś. 1278, copper-plate from Biṭraguṇṭa. Saṅgama II, son and successor of Kampa, or Kampaṇa, a brother of Harihara I of Vijayanagara. Saṅgama ruled the Nellore and Chuddapah districts apparently independently of Bukka I.—EI. iii, 21.

The *Gaṇitapāṭīkaumudī* composed by Nārāyaṇa.—AC. 143.

1358 H. 759. A Mughal force invades the neighbourhood of Dībālpūr, but is defeated and forced to retreat by Malik Kābul.—EHI. iv, 9.

H. 759 (759–92 on coins). Sikandar Shāh succeeds his father Ilyās Shāh in Bengal: till A.D. 1389.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, Int. xii. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 256.

Ajayapāla of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun builds a palace at Śrīnagar.—ASNI. ii, 46.

V. Saṁ. 1415, 7th Phalgun vad. Vīrasiṁha, Rāwal, takes Duṅgarpur and makes it his capital.

11th February, H. 759, 1st Rabī' I. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Gāngū, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, dies and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Shāh I: till A.D. 1375.—BF. ii, 297.

H. 759, coin date. 'Ādil Shāh, the Meek, successor of Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

H. 758. The city of Mu'azamābād, in Bengal, said to have been founded by Sikandar ibn Ilyās.—PK. 153.

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1359 H. 760. Fīrūz Shāh III sets out to invade Lakhnautī, but spends the rainy season at Zafarābād, after which he proceeds to Panduah. On the way he confers the insignia of royalty on his son Fatḥ Khān.—EHI. iv, 9, 10. JBA. lviii, 33.

1360 H. 761. Sikandar Shāh having, on the approach of Fīrūz Shāh, retired to Ikdāla, the latter besieges it 16th Jumāda' I (4th April) and it surrenders. Fīrūz marches to Jaunpūr, where he halts during the rains.

1360 Sanmiśra Miśarū writes his *Vivādachandra* at the order of Lakkhimādevī queen of Chandrasiṁha of Mithilā.—BR. 1883–4, 48.

1361 May, H. 762, Rajab. Fīrūz Shāh III returns to Delhī from his Lakhnautī campaign, and shortly afterwards takes Koṭ Kaṅgra or Nagarkoṭ. He then proceeds to Thatta in Sindh and defeats the Jām—Bābiniya—in a pitched battle. But being unable to take the fort he retires to Gujarāt for reinforcements. He is misled on the way by his guides into the Rann of Kachh, and with his army suffers great privations for six months, during which time no news of him reach Delhī. On reaching Gujarāt he dismisses the governor Amīr Ḥusain for not having sent him aid, and appoints Zafar Khān governor. He marches a second time on Thatta. Bābiniya submits, and Fīrūz returns to Delhī. Elliot (vol. i, 494) fixes H. 762 as the date of this expedition to Sindh, probably because Firishtah and the *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī* represent it as taking place just after the capture of Nagarkoṭ. According to the *Tārīkh-i-Fīrūz Shāhī*, however, it occurred at least four years after the Sultan's return from the Lakhnautī campaign, while the *Tuḥfatu-l-Kirām* places it in H. 772.—EHI. i, 342, 494; iii, 319; iv, 12. BF. i, 455. EIH. i, 411.

1363 H. 765, coin date. Mubārak Shāh successor of 'Ādil Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

Śārṅgadhara, son of Dāmodara, writes his *Paddhati.*—See Int. to Hall's *Vāsavadattā*. ZDMG. xxvii, 1 ff.

1366 H. 767, Jumāda' I. Kṛishṇarāja of Vijayanagara having taken the fortress of Mūdkul, Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī marches against him. Kṛishṇa retreats precipitately to Adoni (Adhwani), and Muḥammad, crossing the Tuṅgabhadra, invades Vijayanagara. He

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1366 defeats the enemy on the 14th Zī'l-qa'dah (23rd July), after which he advances against Kṛishṇarāja who had taken refuge in his capital. The latter, sallying forth from Vijayanagara, is surprised by the enemy, and flees. Muḥammad plunders his camp and devastates the district, but is at length prevailed upon to desist, and returns to Kulbarga.—BF. ii, 310 ff.

Ś. 1288, 1291, Kāñchīpuram inscriptions. Kambaṇa-uḍaiyar, son of Vīra-Kambaṇa-uḍaiyar, reigning.—ASSI. iii, 117 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1422. Saṅghatilakāchārya writes his commentary on the *Samyaktvasaptaṭīkā*.—PR. i, 53.

V. Saṁ. 1422. Jayasiṁha writes the *Kumārapālacharita*, a life of Kumārapāla, Chaulukya of Aṇhilvāḍ.—BR. 1883–4, p. 6.

1367 Ś. 1289–1341 on inscriptions. Jñānachandra (Garur Gyān Chand) of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun. Local tradition dates his reign in Kumaun from V. Saṁ. 1431 = A.D. 1375.—*NWP. Gazetteer*, xi, 500, 503. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

1368 Dā'ūd Bīdarī acts as page and seal-bearer to Sultan Muḥammad Shāh I, Bahmanī. He afterwards wrote the *Tuḥfatu-s-Salāṭīn Bahmanī*.—BOD. 118.

1370 H. 772 (770 according to Shams-i-Sirāj 'Afīf). Death of Khān-i-Jahān, Kiwāmu-l-Mulk Makbūl. His son Jūnān Shāh succeeds him as wazīr with the title Khān-i-Jahān.—EHI. iii, 371; iv, 12. PK. 272.

H. 772. Malik Rāja made governor of Khandesh by Fīrūz Shāh III: till H. 801 = A.D. 1399.—Lane Poole, *Mohammadan Dynasties*, 315.

H. 772. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn A'zam Shāh of Bengal rebels against his father Sikandar I.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5.

V. Saṁ. 1426. Guṇākarasūri writes the *Bhaktāmarastotraṭīkā*.—AC. 155. Weber, *Catal.* 1261.

1371 H. 773. Death of Ẓafar Khān, governor of Gujarāt. His eldest son Daryā Khān succeeds him.—BG. 58. EHI. iv, 12.

1372 H. 774, coin date. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh successor of Mubārak Shāh in Ma'bar.—Refs. A.D. 1336.

V. Saṁ. 1428. Ratnaśekharasūri, pupil of Hematilaka, composes his *Śrīpālacharitra*. Harshakīrti represents him as belonging to the

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1372 Nāgpurīya branch of the Tapāgachchha, and as a contemporary of Fīrūz Shāh Tughlaq III (A.D. 1351–88).—PR. iv, Ind. ciii.

1373 V. Saṁ. 1429, Gayā inscription of Kulachandra, son of Hemarāja and grandson of Dālarāja of the Vyāghra family.—IA. xx, 312.

V. Saṁ. 1429. Devendra Munīśvara writes a commentary on Vimalachandrasūri's *Praśnottararatnamālā*.—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1118. PR. iv, Ind. lviii.

1374 H. 776. Fīrūz Shāh III makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sālār Mas'ūd Ghāzī at Bahraich.—EHI. iii, 362.

H. 776, 12th Ṣafar (23rd July). Death of Fatḥ Khān, the heir-apparent, at Kanthūr.—PK. 298. EHI. iv, 12.

Nep. Saṁ. 494; 504 on MSS. Jayārjunamalla reigning in Nepāl.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.

V. Saṁ. 1430. Somasundarasūri born. Died V. Saṁ. 1499 = A.D. 1443. Wrote bālāvabodhas on *Yogaśāstra*, *Upadeśamālā*, *Shaḍāvaśyaka*, *Navatattva*, etc.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxvi.

Ś. 1296, 1300. Nadupuru and Vanapalli copper-plates. Ana-Vema, Jaganobbagaṇḍa, etc., Reḍḍi chief of Koṇḍavīḍu, son of Vema and grandson of Prola.—EI. iii, 59 (Vanapalli copper-plate, Monday, 6th February, 1380); *ib.* 286 (Nadupuru copper-plate).

Ś. 1296. Trivandrum inscription of a prince Sarvāṅganātha; possibly referable to the year 1375.—EI. iv, 203.

1375 H. 777. Fīrūz Shāh III abolishes the *mustaghall*, or ground rent; the *jazārī*, or tax levied on butchers; and the *rozī*, or tax levied on traders.—EHI. iii, 363, 364.

V. Saṁ. 1431. Madanapāla of the Ṭāka race reigning at Kāshṭhā, or Kāḍhā, on the Jamnā, north of Delhī. His date is furnished by a work called the *Madanavinodanighaṇṭu*. He also patronized Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa, author of the *Madanapārijāta*.—BR. 1883–4, p. 47. See Appendix.

21st April, H. 776, 19th Zī'l-qa'dah (Firishtah). Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī of Kulbarga dies, and is succeeded by his son Mujāhid Shāh: till A.D. 1378.

Ś. 1297, inscription at Tirumalai. Ommaṇa-uḍaiyar, son of Kambaṇa-uḍaiyar and grandson of Vīra-Kambaṇa-uḍaiyar, reigning. —ASSI. iii, 102.

1376 H. 778. Shams Dāmaghānī, offering an increased revenue from

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1376 Gujarāt, is made deputy governor of that province by Fīrūz Shāh III. Being unable to raise the promised tribute, he rebels but is defeated and slain, when Fīrūz appoints Farhatu-l-Mulk (Muffarrah Sulṭānī) to Gujarāt.—EHI. iv, 12–14. PK. 350.

V. Saṁ. 1433. Jayakīrti born. Pupil of Merutuṅga and guru of Jayakeśarin. Died V. Saṁ. 1500 = A.D. 1443.—PR. iv, Ind. xxix, xxx.

Ś. 1298. Death of Rāmachandratīrtha, tenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1378 16th April, H. 779, 17th Zī'l-ḥijjah. Dā'ūd Shāh, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, son of Ḥasan Gāngū, assassinates his nephew Mujāhid and succeeds him, but is himself murdered 21st Muḥarram, 780 (20th May), and succeeded by his brother Muḥammad Shāh II or Maḥmūd Shāh I, who reigns till H. 799 = A.D. 1397.—BF. ii, 340 ff.

1379 H. 781. Fīrūz Shāh III makes a progress to Sāmāna. Going thence by Ambāla and Shāhābād to the hills of Sahāranpūr, he takes tribute from the kings of Sirmūr and returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 14.

H. 781, Muḥarram (April). Amīr Tīmūr makes himself master of Hirāt by a treaty of peace, and sends Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pīr 'Alī a prisoner to Samarqand. EHI. iv, 216.

Ś. 1301–1321. Harihara II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Bukka I; married Malāmbikā.—JBRAS. xii, 338 (Ḍambaḷ copper-plate of Ś. 1301). RMI. 55, No. 29 (Harihar inscription, Ś. 1301); *ib.* 267, No. 146 (Belur copper-plate, Ś. 1304); *ib.* 222, No. 125; 226, No. 128 (Belur undated inscriptions); 277, No. 149 (inscription at Hassan). ASSI. iii, 155, No. 152 (Vijayanagar inscription, Ś. 1307). Colebrooke's *Misc. Essays*, Madras, 1872, ii, 254 ff. (Chitaldurg copper-plate of Ś. 1317). EI. iii, 113 (Nallur copper-plate of Ś. 1321); *ib.* 229 (Kāmākshi temple inscription, Kāñchīpuram, Ś. 1315). JBRAS. xii, 340 ff. (Makaravaḷḷi inscription, Hāṅgal, Dhārvāḍ district).

V. Saṁ. 1436, Jayaśekharasūri writes the *Upadeśachintāmaṇi*.—BR. 1883–4, 130.

H. 781. Death of Shaikh Sharafu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Aḥīā Manīrī, a celebrated saint of Bihār, and a contemporary of Shaikh Niẓāmu-d-Dīn Auliā. Wrote the *Madanu-l-Maānī* and *Mukātibāt Aḥīā Manīrī*.—BOD. 378.

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1380 H. 782. Khargū, Hindu chief of Kāṭhehr, having murdered Sayyid Muḥammad of Budaun and his brother 'Alāu-d-Dīn, Fīrūz Shāh III ravages Kāṭhehr. Khargū takes refuge in the mountains of Kumaun.—EHI. iv, 14.

Chinnabhaṭṭa, author of a commentary on Keśavamiśra's *Tarkabhāshā*, flourished under Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—BR. 1882–3, p. 26.

V. Saṁ. 1436. Munisundara born. Died V. Saṁ. 1503 = A.D. 1447. Author of the *Upadeśaratnākara*, etc.—IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. xcvii.

1382 H. 784. Fīrūz Shāh III builds the fortress of Fīrūzpūr near Budaun.—EHI. iv, 14.

1383 H. 785. Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Pīr 'Alī of Hirāt put to death by Tīmūr.—EHI. iv, 216.

Ś. 1305 for 1307. Ālampūṇḍi copper-plate of Virūpāksha who calls himself a son of Harihara II of Vijayanagara by his wife Mallādevī; and claims to have conquered for his father the Tuṇḍīra, Choḷa, and Pāṇḍya kings and the Siṁhalas.—EI. iii, 224.

1384 Ś. 1306. Death of Vidyānidhitīrtha, eleventh High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1385 Nep. Saṁ. 505–515. Jayastithimalla of the 3rd Ṭhākurī dynasty of Nepāl, son of Aśokamalla: married Rājalladevī. Made laws for castes and families, built temples, and dedicated many images. —Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright's *Hist. of Nepāl*, 182 ff.

Ś. 1307. Gaṅganāū copper-plate of Narachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

Ś. 1307. Vijayanagara inscription of Iruga, or Irugapa, a Jaina general of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, and author of the *Nānārtharatnamālā*.—ASSI. iii, 156.

Dinakaramiśra, son of Dharmāṅgada, writes the *Subodhinī Raghuvaṁśaṭīkā* and the *Śiśupālavadhaṭīkā*.—AC. 252. *Raghuvaṁśa, Bom. Sans. Series*, pref. 5.

V. Saṁ. 1442. Saṅghatilakasūri of the Rudrapallīyagachchha writes a commentary on the *Samyaktvasaptaṭīkā* of an unknown author.—PR. i, 53, 92.

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1387 H. 789. Hostilities break out between Prince Muḥammad Khān, son of Fīrūz Shāh III, and the wazīr Khān-i-Jahān the younger, owing to the latter's usurpation of power in the State. Being defeated by the prince in Rajab (July), Khān-i-Jahān flees to Mewāt, and Fīrūz in Sha'bān appoints Muḥammad his co-regent with the title Nāṣiru-d-Dīn. Khān-i-Jahān, falling later into the hands of Malik Ya'qūb Sikandar Khān, is put to death.—EHI. iv, 15.

Ś. 1309. Mallaṇa-Uḍaiyar living at Honnāvura (Honavar) and ruling the principality of Hayve as feudatory of Harihara II of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 117.

1388 H. 790. The slaves of Fīrūz Shāh III stir up strife between him and Prince Muḥammad. Some skirmishing takes place, and the latter being defeated, retires to Sirmūr. The Sultan appoints Prince Tughlaq Shāh, son of the deceased Fatḥ Khān, his heir, and invests him with the government. Death of Fīrūz, 18th Ram. (20th September), when Tughlaq Shāh succeeds with the title of Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn. In the month of Shauwāl an army under Malik Fīrūz 'Alī and Bahādur Nāhir enters the hills of Sirmūr in pursuit of Prince Muḥammad Khān, but being unsuccessful it retreats and the prince retires to Nagarkoṭ.—EHI. iv, 18.

H. 790. Birth of Shaikh Burhān, surnamed Quṭbu-l-'Ālim, a Bukhārī Sayyid. He settled in Gujarāt, and eventually founded a religious establishment at Batok. He died probably in H. 856 = A.D. 1452.—BG. 128.

1389 H. 791. Owing to the misgovernment of Tughlaq Shāh II, a party of the amīrs and slaves of the late Sultan, headed by the deputy wazīr, Rukn Chand, conspire to raise Abū-Bakr Shāh, another grandson (son of Zafar Khān) of Fīrūz III, to the throne. Tughlaq Shāh attempting to escape, is killed 21st Ṣafar (19th February), when Abū-Bakr succeeds. Rukn Chand, conspiring against Abū-Bakr, is slain. A revolt having meanwhile occurred at Sāmāna, resulting in the death of the governor Sulṭān Shāh, Prince Muḥammad Khān marches thither, and proclaims himself king 6th Rabī' II (4th April), after which he proceeds to Delhī. Having unsuccessfully attacked Abū-Bakr 2nd Jumāda' I (30th April) at Fīrūzābād, and again at Kandali in Sha'bān, he retires to Jalesar and on the 19th Ram. (11th September) instigates a general massacre of the slaves of the late Sultan Fīrūz throughout the different districts and cities.—EHI. iv, 20 ff.

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1389 (H. 790–799 on coins.) Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn A'zam Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father, Sikandar I: till A.D. 1396.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, Int. xii, xiv, xliii.

1390 H. 792. Abū-Bakr having defeated Prince Humāyūn Khān, son of Muhammad ibn Fīrūz, at Panipat, in Muharram (January), marches in Jumāda' I to Jalesar. During his absence Muhammad Shāh enters Delhī, but on Abū-Bakr's return he escapes to Jalesar. In Ramazān (August) some of the inhabitants of Delhī open negotiations with Muhammad who, on the flight of Abū-Bakr, returns and reascends the throne 19th Ram. (31st August). In Muharram, H. 793 (December), Abū-Bakr attacks the royal forces at Mahindwārī, but being defeated he surrenders and is imprisoned at Mīrath.—EHI. iv, 23 ff.

1391 H. 793. A revolt having broken out in Gujarāt under Farhatu-l-Mulk Rāstī Khān, Muhammad Shāh III appoints Zafar Khān, son of Wajīu-l-Mulk, to suppress it 2nd Rabī' II (9th March).—BG. 58, 73.

H. 793, 19th Zī'l-hijjah (17th November). Birth of Ahmad, afterwards Ahmad I of Gujarāt.—BG. 125.

Ś. 1313. Banavāsi copper-plate of Harihara II of Vijayanagara, in which mention is made of the capture of Goa from the Muhammadans by Mādhavāṅka (Mādhavāchārya).—JBRAS. iv, 107 ff.

1392 H. 794. Harsing (Narsingh), Rāja of Etāwah, and other Hindu Zamindars rebel, but are defeated by Islām Khān and Muhammad Shāh III. The latter destroys the fort of Etāwah. In this same year he builds the fortress of Muhammadābād at Jalesar. In Rajab (May–June) Islām Khān, being falsely accused of desiring to stir up rebellion in Multān, is put to death, and the Khwājah-i-Jahān who had intrigued against him is made wazīr.—EHI. iv, 26. BF. i, 475.

H. 794, 7th Safar (4th January). Zafar Khān defeats and slays Farhatu-l-Mulk of Gujarāt at Kāmbhū, near Nahrwāla, and founds the village of Jītpūr on the site of the victory.—BG. 75.

Nep. Saṁ. 512 on MS. Ratnajyotirmalla reigning in Nepāl: perhaps a petty chieftain.—Bendall, BSM. xiii.

1393 H. 795. Sarvādharan, Jīt Singh, Rāthor, Bīr Bahān, Mukaddam of Bhānugāon, and Abhai Chand, Mukaddam of Chandū, revolt.

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1393 Muqarrabu-l-Mulk advancing against them induces them to submit, and afterwards treacherously murders all but Sarvādharan who escapes to Etāwah. In Shauwāl (August) Muḥammad Shāh III ravages Mewāt. Bahādur Nāhir having plundered several villages in the vicinity of Delhī, the Sultan proceeds to Kūtila and defeats him, whereupon he flees to Jhar.—EHI. iv, 27. BF. i, 475, 476.

1394 H. 796. Shaikha Khān, the Gakk'har, having seized Lahor, Prince Humāyūn is sent against him. The prince prepares to start, but is prevented by his father's death, on the 17th Rabī' I (20th January). Accession of Humāyūn two days later as Sikandar Shāh I. He dies forty-five days later, and is succeeded by his brother Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II. According to numismatic evidence Sikandar's accession took place in H. 795 = A.D. 1393. See Appendix.—EHI. iv, 27, 28. PK. 311, note.

H. 796. Maḥmūd Shāh II, leaving Delhī in charge of Muqarrab Khān, departs in Sha'bān (June) with Sa'dat Khān ('Abdu-r-Rashīd Sulṭānī) for Gwaliar. The Sultan, discovering a plot against his own life, seizes the ringleaders, with the exception of Mallu Khān, who escapes and joins Muqarrab Khān at Delhī, where he is subsequently put in charge of the fortress of Sīrī with the title of Iqbāl Khān. Sa'dat Khān, with the Sultan, besieges Delhī. In Muḥarram 797 (November) Maḥmūd Shāh takes refuge in Delhī, and Muqarrab, making a sortie, is defeated by Sa'dat Khān. The latter, not being strong enough to take the city, retreats to Fīrūzābād.—EHI. iv, 30.

H. 796. Malik Sarwar, Khwājah-i-Jahān, appointed governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpūr, with the title of Maliku-s-Sharq, assumes independence and founds the Sharqī dynasty of Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 29. BOD. 221.

H. 796. Ẓafar Khān of Gujarāt subdues Īdar and plans the destruction of Somnāth, but news reaching him of the invasion of Sulṭānpūr and Nandarbār by Malik Rāja of Khandesh he abandons the design and proceeds against the latter, who retreats. —BG. 76.

The *Mirāt-i-Sikandarī* calls the ruler of Khandesh Malik Naṣīr *alias* Rāja 'Ādil Khān, but Firishtah's account makes him out to be Malik Rāja, father of Naṣīr Farūqī, and says he invaded Gujarāt, relying on the promised assistance of Dilāwar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 76. BF. iv, 5.

H. 796. Sārang Khān, appointed to Dībālpūr and sent to

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1394 suppress Shaikha Khān, takes possession of Dībālpūr in Sha'bān (June). He defeats Shaikha Khān near Lahor in Zī'l-qa'dah (September), and appoints his own brother Malik Khandū governor with the title 'Ādil Khān.—EHI. iv, 29.

1395 H. 797, Rabī' I. Sa'dat Khān sets up a rival king at Fīrūzābād in the person of Naṣrat Shāh, grandson (son of Fatḥ Khān) of Fīrūz Shāh III, but shortly afterwards, finding his position untenable, he takes refuge in Delhī, where he is said to have been slain[1] by Muqarrab Khān.—EHI. iv, 31.

H. 797. Ẓafar Khān of Gujarāt captures Jharand and destroys the temple of Somnāth.—BG. 76.

H. 798. Khiẓr Khān, governor of Multān, besieged and captured by Sārang Khān. He flies to Bīyāna and eventually joins Tīmūr when the latter invades Delhī.—PK. 326. EHI. iv, 32.

V. Saṁ. 1451. Abhayadevasūri, a contemporary of Guṇākarasūri, composes a *Tijayapahuttastotra*.—PR., Ind. vii.

1396 H. 799. Ẓafar Khān of Gujarāt assumes independence as Muẓaffar Shāh I.—PMD. 312.

1396 (H. 799, (80)4 on coins.) Saifu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah Shāh of Bengal succeeds his father A'zam Shāh: till A.D. *1406*.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, Int. xii, xliii.

1397 H. 799. Ghālib Khān having been ousted from Sāmāna in Ram. (June) by Sārang Khān, joins Tātār Khān at Panipat. The latter, reinforced by Sultan Naṣrat Shāh, defeats Sārang Khān at Kūtila 15th Muḥarram, 800 (8th October), and pursues him as far as Talwandī, when he sends Rāī Kamālu-d-Dīn after him.—EHI. iv, 32.

H. 799. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rāja of Mandū (Mandal-garh *Tab. Akbarī*) and besieges his fortress.—BG. 77.

H. 800, Rabī' I (November–December). Pīr Muḥammad, grandson of Amīr Tīmūr, besieges Uchh.—JBA. lxi, 181. EHI. i, 343; iii, 410; iv, 32.

[1] This could scarcely have been the case, seeing he is represented (EHI. iv, 32) as aiding Tātār Khān two years later against Sārang Khān.

A.D.

1397 Saṁ. 1454. Mokalasiṁha, first Rāṇa of Mevāḍ of the younger branch, said to have supplanted his brother Chonda and to have usurped the throne.—PK. 356. IA. iv, 349. See A.D. 1428.

Ś. 1319. Āsargāon copper-plate of Bharata Chandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

20th April, H. 799, 21st Rajab. Death of Maḥmūd I or Muḥammad Shāh II, Bahmanī of Kulbarga. His son Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn succeeds him, but is blinded and imprisoned by Lalchīn, a Turkish slave, who places his younger brother, Shamsu-d-Dīn, on the throne 17th Ram. (14th June). Shamsu-d-Dīn, after little more than a five months' reign, is deposed and succeeded by Tāju-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, 23rd Ṣafar, H. 800 (15th November), who reigns till H. 825 = A.D. 1422. Coin dates of Fīrūz H. 804–823.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 352 ff.

1398 H. 800. Iqbāl Khān allies himself with Naṣrat Shāh in Shauwāl (June), but shortly afterwards attacks him. Naṣrat Shāh escapes and joins Tātār Khān. Iqbāl Khān captures Fīrūzābād, slays Muqarrab Khān, and takes possession of Maḥmūd Shāh II. In Zī'l-qa'dah he marches to Panipat against Tātār Khān. The latter, hearing of his approach, marches on Delhī, but is unable to take it, and hearing of the fall of Panipat, which Iqbāl had captured in three days, he escapes to Gujarāt, whereupon Iqbāl returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 33–4.

H. 800. Sārang Khān sends Tāju-d-Dīn to relieve Malik 'Alī in Uchh, upon which Pīr Muḥammad raises the siege, and marching against Tāju-d-Dīn, defeats him on the Biyās. The latter retreats to Multān, which the Mughals invest. After a six months' siege it surrenders in Ram. (May–June).—EHI. iv, 32–3.

H. 800. Tīmūr having appointed 'Umar, son of Prince Mirzā Shāh, his viceroy in Samarqand, starts to invade Hindustan. He subdues the territory of Kator (lying between the mountains of Kābul and the confines of Kashmir) in Ram. (May).—EHI. iii, 400 ff.

On the 8th Muḥarram, H. 801 (20th September), Tīmūr encamps on the Indus, and having received ambassadors from various rulers, amongst others from Sikandar Shāh of Kashmir, he crosses the river on the 12th Muḥarram. Shihābu-d-Dīn, described as the ruler of an island in the Jhīlam, having entrenched himself, is besieged by the Mughals. He escapes towards Uchh, but is pursued and defeated by Shaikh Nūru-d-Dīn. Eventually he drowns himself. Tīmūr reaches the confluence of the Jhīlam and the Chenāb 21st

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1398 Muḥarram (3rd October); crosses and halts 1st Ṣafar at Talamba about seventy miles from Multān. After punishing some of the inhabitants for having refused submission to Pīr Muḥammad he leaves Talamba 7th Ṣafar, and proceeds to Jāl, whence he marches against Jasrat Khān, the Gakk'har. After totally routing him, Tīmūr returns to the Biyās 13th Ṣafar.—EHI. iii, 409-16.

He crosses the Biyās 15th Ṣafar and halts at Janjān: marches to Sahwāl, which he leaves 21st Ṣafar (Friday, 2nd November), and proceeds to Aswān, thence to Jahwāl and Ajodhan: leaves Ajodhan 26th Ṣafar, and pushes on to Bhatnair.—EHI. iii, 419 ff.

H. 801. Tīmūr captures Bhatnair: surrender of the Rāja (Dūl Chain) on Friday, 28th Ṣafar (9th November). Tīmūr destroys the town 1st Rabī' I (11th November). Proceeds 3rd Rabī' I to Sarsutī, and from there to Fatḥābād, which he reaches the 6th of the same month. Continues his march to Ahrūnī, and thence on the 8th to Tohāna. Defeats the Jats in the neighbourhood of Tohāna on the following day. Proceeds to the river Khagar and then to Kūtila, where he is joined by Sultān Maḥmūd Khān and Prince Rustam. Leaves Kūtila 18th Rabī I and proceeds to Kaithal.—EHI. iii, 424-30.

Tīmūr encamps at Aspandī 22nd Rabī I (2nd December), proceeds the following day to Tughlaqpūr and thence to Panipat, which he reaches on the 24th of the same month. Raid on the palace of Jahān-numā 28th Rabī' I. Capture of the fort of Lonī.—EHI. iii, 430 ff.

Tīmūr continues his march to Delhī. Leaves Lonī 3rd Rabī' II (13th December). Encamps at Jahān-numā. Crosses the Jamnā on the 5th and captures Delhī on the 8th Rabī' II (18th December). Escape of Maḥmūd. Delhī sacked on the 16th Rabī' II (26th December).—EHI. iii, 433 ff. BF. i, 490 ff. PMH. iii, 262.

H. 800. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt and his son Tātār Khān march against Īdar and exact tribute. In the same year they crush a revolt in Somnāth. Maḥmūd Shāh II arrives in Gujarāt to enlist Muẓaffar's aid in regaining the Delhī throne. On Muẓaffar's refusal he applies to Dilāwar Khān of Mālava.—BG. 79.

The *Pāṇinīyaśikshāpañjikā* composed by Dharaṇīdhara, pupil of Mahādeva.—AC. 268.

1399 H. 801. Tīmūr proceeds on the 22nd Rabī' II (1st January) to Fīrūzābād, thence to Bāghpat, and on the 29th Rabī' II to Mīraṭh, which he captures 1st Jumāda' I (9th January).—EHI. iii, 448 ff.

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1399 Amīr Jahān Shāh ordered by Tīmūr to march up the Jamnā 1st Jumāda' I. Tīmūr proceeds to the Ganges, defeats a Hindu force near Tughlaqpūr, another under Mubārak Khān, and a third under Malik Shaikha at Kūtila (Hardwār). Tīmūr starts 6th Jumāda' I (14th January) for Samarqand, marches to the Siwālikh Hills, where he gains a victory on the 10th; continues his march through Miyāpūr, and crosses the Jamnā on the 14th; defeats Ratan Sen (Ratnasiṁha) in the Siwālikh Hills on the 15th; captures Nagarkoṭ (Kaṅgra).

801 (or 802). Tīmūr proceeds to the conquest of Jammū 16th Jumāda' II (23rd February); gains a victory at Bāīla the day following; Jammū taken on the 21st; crosses the Chenāb on the 24th, arrives in Kashmir on the 26th; continues his homeward march, crosses the Indus 3rd Rajab (11th March), and encamps at Bānū.—EHI. iii, 460–77.

H. 801. Naṣrat Shāh, who had fled into the Do-āb from Iqbāl Khān, advances to Mīraṭh, and being joined by 'Ādil Khān, captures Delhī in Rajab (March), but is forced to retire to Mewāt before the advance of Iqbāl Khān in Rabī' I, H. 802 (November–December), who takes Delhī and the surrounding territories and subdues Bīyāna and Kāṭhehr.—EHI. iv, 36–7.

H. 802. Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of Malik Sarwar, Khwājah-i-Jahān, succeeds on the latter's death to the kingdom of Jaunpūr. —EHI. iv, 37. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 88.

H. 801. Death of Malik Rāja Fārūqī of Khandesh 22nd Sha'bān (29th April). His son Nāṣir Khān Fārūqī succeeds him. —PMD. 315. BOD. 239.

Thursday, 10th July, V. Saṁ. 1455, Ś. Sam. 1321. An inscription of Śivasiṁha, a king of Mithilā, granting the village of Bisapī to the poet Vidyāpati, author of the *Purushaparīkshā*, written under Śivasiṁha's father, Devasiṁha; and of the *Durgābhaktitaraṅgiṇī* and the *Dānavākyāvalī*, written under Śivasiṁha's cousin, King Narasiṁha, the latter work being composed at the request of his queen Dhīramati; author also of the *Vivādasāra*, the *Gayāpattana*, etc. Ayodhyā Prasāda gives Śivasiṁha the initial date of A.D. 1446, assigning him a three years' reign, while to his father Devasiṁha he gives one of 61 years (A.D. 1385–1446).—Grierson, IA. xiv, 182 ff.; xix, 1. BR. 1883–4, 52.

1400 December, H. 803, Jumāda' I. Iqbāl Khān again marches to Hindustan, and is joined by Shams Khān, governor of Bīyāna and

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1400 by Bahādur Nāhir. He gains a victory at the village of Patiala on the Ganges, his opponents being, according to Firishtah, the Rāja of Bilgram and some zamīndārs of the district.—BF. i, 499. EHI. iv, 37–8.

V. Saṁ. 1456. Sādhuratna writes the *Yatijītakalpavṛitti*.—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 1210.

1401 23rd February, H. 803, 9th Rajab. Khizr Khān defeats Taghī Khān, son-in-law of Ghālib Khān governor of Sāmāna, at Ajodhan. Taghī Khān flees, and is subsequently killed by Ghālib Khān.—EHI. iv, 38.

H. 803 (803–843 on coins). Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Mubārak Shāh at Jaunpūr.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, Int. xlix.

H. 804. Maḥmūd Shāh returns to Delhī and joins Iqbāl Khān in an expedition against Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī of Jaunpūr. Maḥmūd deserts to the side of Ibrāhīm, but being ignored by the latter, he retires to Kanauj. Iqbāl Khān returns to Delhī and Ibrāhīm to Jaunpūr.—EHI. iv, 38–9. PK. 315.

H. 804. Dilāwar Khān, Ghūrī, governor of Mālava, assumes independence, and founds the Ghūrī dynasty of Mālava: till H. 808 = A.D. 1405.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 114, Int. lii.

V. Saṁ. 1457. Ratnaśekharasūri born. Died V. Saṁ. 1517 = A.D. 1461. Wrote the *Śrāddhapratikramaṇavṛitti* (V. Saṁ. 1496).—BR. 1883–4, 156. IA. xi, 256. PR. iv, Ind. cii.

1402 December, H. 805, Jumāda' I. Iqbāl Khān marches against Gwaliar, which had been wrested from the Muḥammadans during Tīmūr's invasion by Nar Singh (Narasiṁha). Narasiṁha's son having succeeded him, defends the fort successfully against Iqbāl, who returns, after plundering the country, to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 39.

Friday, 10th February, V. Saṁ. 1458, stone inscription from Rāypur; and V. Saṁ. 1470, wrongly for 1471 (Saturday, 19th January, 1415), on Temple inscription from Khalāri, Rāypur. Haribrahmadeva, of the Kalachuri branch of the Haihaya family, son and successor of Rāmadeva the son of Siṁhaṇa.—CASR. xvii, 77. EI. ii, 228, or IA. xxii, 83.

1403 H. 806. Tātār Khān deposes and imprisons his father Ẓafar Khān of Gujarāt and assumes sovereignty as Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh. He raises an army to march against Delhī,

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1403 but is poisoned on the way thither by his uncle Shams Khān. Submission of the army to Zafar Khān (*Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī*).—EHI. iv, 39. BG. 81.

1404 H. 807. Iqbāl Khān besieges Etāwah where the Rāja of Sirinagar or Bilgram and the Rājas of Gwaliar and Jālhār (Jhalawar?) had entrenched themselves. After a four months' siege they pay tribute and make peace.—EI. iv, 39. BF. i, 501.

1405 April, H. 807, Shauwāl. Iqbāl Khān leaving Etāwah besieges Maḥmūd Shāh II in Kanauj, but failing to take the city he returns to Delhī.—EI. iv, 40.

July, H. 808, Muḥarram. Iqbāl Khān marches against Bahrām Khān of Sāmāna who flees to the mountains, whither Iqbāl follows him. Shaikh 'Alamu-d-Dīn having effected a reconciliation between the two, Iqbāl marches to Multān. The *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī* represents him as putting Bahrām to death on the way. At Ajodhan he is met by Khizr Khān, governor of Multān. A battle takes place between them on the 19th Jumāda' I (12th November), in which Iqbāl is defeated and slain. Restoration of Maḥmūd to the throne of Delhī in Jumāda' II.—EHI. iv, 40, 41.

20th February, H. 807, 19th Sha'bān. News of the death of Tīmūr reaches Gujarāt.—BG. 83.

H. 808. Muzaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt prepares to march on Delhī in support of Maḥmūd Shāh II, but desists on hearing of the death of Iqbāl Khān.—BG. 83.

H. 808. Hūshang (Alp Khān), Ghūrī of Mālava, succeeds his father Dilāwar Khān: till H. 838 = A.D. 1434.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 114, Int. liii.

V. Saṁ. 1461. Jinavardhanasūri succeeds Jinarāja as High Priest of the Kharataragachchha: till V. Saṁ. 1475.—BR. 1882–3, p. 25.

1406 October, H. 809, Jumāda' I. Maḥmūd Shāh II sends Daulat Khān Lūdī against Sāmāna where, according to the *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī*, he defeated Bairām Khān, the successor of Bahrām, on the 11th Rajab of this same year, though Firishtah says the year following. Khizr Khān of Multān, hearing of Bairām's defeat, marched against Daulat Khān who fled across the Jamnā, his amīrs and maliks deserting him to join Khizr Khān. Maḥmūd returns meanwhile to Kanauj, where he is attacked by Ibrāhīm

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1406 Shāh Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and forced to retreat to Delhī. Ibrāhīm besieges Kanauj which surrenders after a four months' siege.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.

Ś. 1328. Vīrapratāpa, Bukka II of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Harihara II.—ASSI. iii, 80, No. 55 (Temple inscription at Veppambaṭṭa near Velūr, Ś. 1328), Ekāmranātha temple inscription (Kāñchī) of same date quoted EI. iii, 36, n. 3.

H. 809. Death of Shaikh 'Abdu-llah Shaṭṭārī in Mālava.—BOD. 9.

H. 809. The Jami' Masjid of Kanauj built by Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, by rearrangement of a Jaina temple.—JBA. xxxiv, pt. 1, 210; xlii, pt. 1, 163.

1406 H. *809*. Shamsu-d-Dīn, Ilyās Shāhī, of Bengal succeeds his father Hamzah: till A.D. 1409.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, Int. xliii.

1407 October, H. 810, Jumāda' I. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, hearing that Maḥmūd Shāh had been deserted by his troops on retreating from Kanauj, marches on Delhī. On reaching the Jamnā he learns that Muẓaffar Shāh, of Gujarāt, having defeated Hūshang Ghūrī of Mālava (Alp Khān), is marching on Jaunpūr. He accordingly proceeds thither to defend it.—EHI. iv, 41. BF. i, 502.

H. 810. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt conquers Mālava. Alp Khān besieged in Dhārā, surrenders and is taken captive by Muẓaffar who places Naṣrat Khān on the throne.—BG. 84.

H. 810. Meng-tsau-mwun, king of Arakan, flees to Bengal, where he witnesses the war between Rāja Kans and Jaunpūr. He was ultimately restored to his throne with the help of Bengal troops, and became tributary to Bengal.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 234.

H. 810. 'Abdu-llah of Kulbarga writes the *Fars-nāma*.—BOD. 7.

H. 810. Fīrūz Shāh, Bahmanī, builds an Observatory near Daulatābād.—BF. ii, 388.

1408 April, H. 810, Ẓī'l-qa'dah. Maḥmūd Shāh II marches against Baran and defeats and slays the governor on the part of Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī,[1] after which he marches to Sambhal against Tātār

[1] Firishtah calls him Malik Mīr Zīa; the *Tārīkh-i-Mubārak Shāhī*, Marhabā Khān.

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1408 Khān who evacuates the fort and retires to Kanauj. Maḥmūd returns to Delhī, and in Rajab of the year 811 (November–December) marches against Kiwām Khān, governor of Hisār Fīrūzah, on the part of Khiẓr Khān. Kiwām Khān making proposals of peace, Maḥmūd withdraws towards Delhī—EHI. iv, 42. BF. i, 503.

H. 811. Khiẓr Khān advances by way of Rohtak to Delhī and besieges it, but is eventually compelled by scarcity of food to withdraw to Fatḥpūr.—EHI. iv, 43. BF. i, 503.

Ś. 1330 to 1334. Devarāya I of Vijayanagara, son of Harihara II, and brother and successor of Bukka II: married Hemāmbikā.—EI. iii, 36. For list of inscriptions see JBRAS. xii, 341.

V. Saṁ. 1464. Lakshmīsāgarasūri born.—IA. xi, 256*a*.

1409 H. 812. Bairām Khān deserts Khiẓr Khān, but while proceeding to join Daulat Khān he is overtaken by Khiẓr Khān and submitting to him is pardoned.—EHI. iv, 43.

H. 812 (812–16 on coins). Rāja Kāns, Zamīndār of Bhatūriah, dethrones and kills Shamsu-d-Dīn, Ilyās Shāhī, and places Shihābu-d-Dīn Bāyazīd on the throne of Bengal. Bāyazīd reigns until H. 817.—BMC., *Muḥammadan States*, 5, Int. xii, xvi, xliii.

1410 H. 813. Khiẓr Khān besieges Idrīs Khān in the fort of Rohtak. The latter surrenders after a six months' siege and Khiẓr Khān returns to Fatḥpūr.—EHI. iv, 43.

V. Saṁ. 1467, inscription from Suhaniya of Bilaṅgadeva, Tomara prince of Gwaliar.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 401.

1411 H. 814. Khiẓr Khān, after plundering several towns in Mevāḍ, proceeds a second time to Delhī, and besieges Maḥmūd in the fort of Sīrī. Through the defection of Ikhtiyār Khān he gains possession of the fort of Fīrūzābād, and so becomes master of the fiefs of the Do-āb and of the neighbourhood of the capital.—EHI. iv, 44. BF. i, 504.

January 10th, H. 813, Ram. 14th. Muẓaffar Shāh I of Gujarāt abdicates in favour of his grandson Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Aḥmad I. Death of Muẓaffar five months and sixteen days later, therefore in Ṣafar 814 (*Tārīkh-i-Alfī*).—BG. 87.

H. 814. Maudūd, son of Fīrūz Khān, governor of Baroda, and others rebel against Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, but submit and are pardoned.

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1411 Later on they conspire with Ran Mal, Rāja of Īdar, and entrench themselves in the fort of Morāsah. They are besieged by Aḥmad and forced to capitulate 5th Jumāda' I (25th August). Maudūd and the Rāja of Īdar escape.—BG. 89, 93–5.

Nep. Saṁ. 532, 533, MS. and inscription. Jyotirmalla, or Jayajyotirmalla, of the 3rd Ṭhākurī dynasty of Nepāl, and son of Jayastithimalla. Mentioned in MSS. dated A.D. 1396 and 1400 as reigning in conjunction with his brothers (Yayadharmamalla and Kīrtimalla).—Bendall, BSM. xiii, and JRAS., N.S., xx, 551. IA. ix, 183.

1412 April, H. 815, Muḥarram. Khiẕr Khān proceeds by Panipat to Fīrūzpūr.—EHI. iv, 44.

October, H. 815, Rajab. Death of Sultan Maḥmūd II of Delhī. The nobles elect Daulat Khān Lūdī as their leader, but he does not assume royalty: rules till H. 817 = A.D. 1414. Mubārak Khān and Idrīs Khān desert Khiẕr Khān and join Daulat Khān Lūdī.—EHI. iv, 44. BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, 4. PK. 325.

1413 April, H. 816, Muḥarram. Daulat Khān Lūdī proceeds to Kāṭhehr, where he is joined by Harsingh (Harasiṁha) and other rājas who acknowledge his supremacy. Ibrāhīm Shāh, Sharqī, besieges Kalpi, and Daulat Khān, unable to relieve it, marches to Delhī. Khiẕr Khān leaves Delhī in Jumāda' I (August) with his forces, and besieges Rohtak.—EHI. iv, 45. BF. i, 505. PK. 325.

H. 816. 'Usmān Aḥmad Sarkhejī, Sher Malik, and others invite Hūshang of Mālava to attack Gujarāt. Aḥmad I sends 'Imādu-l-Mulk Khāsah-Khel to attack Hūshang, who retreats without fighting.—BG. 95–7.

Ś. 1(33)5 and 1338. Vīra-Vijaya, Vijayabhūpāla, son and successor of Devarāya I of Vijayanagara: married Nārāyaṇāmbikā.—MJLS. 1881, 249 ff. (Vandavāśi copper-plate of Ś. 1338). MCCM., March, 1892. See EI. iii, 36.

1414 February, H. 816, Zī'l-ḥijjah. Khiẕr Khān proceeds to Delhī and posts himself in front of the gate of Sīrī.

28th May, H. 817, 8th Rabī' I. Daulat Khān Lūdī surrenders after a four months' siege and Khiẕr Khān establishes himself at Delhī as the first of the Sayyid line of Sultans: reigns till H. 824 = A.D. 1421.—BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, 4 and Int. xxxvi. EHI. iv, 45.

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1414 H. 817. Khiẓr Khān sends his wazīr Maliku-s-Sharq Tāju-l-Mulk to Kāṭhehr which he reduces. Muhābat Khān, governor of Budaun, tenders his allegiance. The wazīr continues his march, and having taken Jalesar marches to Etāwah which he subdues.—BF. i, 508. EHI. iv, 47–8.

H. 817. Jalālu-ḍ-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns, succeeds Bāyazīd Shāh as king of Bengal: till H. 835, A.D. 1431.—BMC., *Muḥammadan States*, pp. 5, 31, Int. xii, xliii.

H. 817. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Girnār; defeats Rāja Kenghān (Khangāra V) and captures his fort.—BG. 98.

1415 H. 818. Khiẓr Khān appoints his son Maliku-s-Sharq Malik Mubārak governor of Fīrūzpūr and Sirhind with Malik Sadhū Nādira as his deputy.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 818, Jumāda' I. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt destroys the temple of Sidhpūr.—BG. 98.

1415 The poet Baka flourished under Zainu-l-'Abidīn of Kashmir (A.D. 1417).—*Sbhv.* 61–2.

1416 H. 819. Khiẓr Khān sends Maliku-s-Sharq Tāju-l-Mulk with an army to Bīyāna and Gwaliar. He plunders Gwaliar and, after exacting tribute from Harasiṁha of Kāṭhehr, returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 48.

July, H. 819, Jumāda' I (817, Firishtah). Malik Sadhū Nādira, deputy governor of Sirhind, slain by Turkī adherents of the late Bairām Khān who seize Sirhind. Khiẓr Khān sends Malik Dā'ūd and Zīrak Khān against them. Dā'ūd, after pursuing them into the mountains, is eventually forced to return without subduing them.—EHI. iv, 48. BF. i, 509.

H. 819. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt besieges Nāgaur, but on the approach of Khiẓr Khān of Delhī he raises the siege and returns to Ahmadābād. He then marches against Nāṣir Khān of Khandesh who had invaded Sulṭānpūr and Nandarbār. Nāṣir Khān retreats to Asīr, and Aḥmad reduces the hill fort of Batnol (Tambol). He then proceeds to Morāsah against Hūshang of Mālava, who at the instigation of the zamīndārs had invaded Gujarāt in his absence. He arrives at Morāsah 16th Rajab (9th September), but Hūshang flees without fighting.—BG. 99, n. 100–1. EHI. iv, 49. BF. i, 509 ff.

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1417 H. 820. Zīrak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, suppresses the rebellion of Tughān Raīs, who with other Turk-bachas had murdered Sadhū, the deputy governor of Sirhind in the previous year.—EHI. iv, 49.

H. 820. The fortifications of the city of Ahmadābād said to have been finished in this year. The building of the city was apparently begun in H. 813.—BG. 90.

Ś. 1339, epoch year of Dāmodara's *Āryabhaṭatulya Karaṇagrantha*, a work based on the astronomical data given by Āryabhaṭa.—BR. 1882–3, 28.

Shaikh Māli writes a history of the Yusufzai in Pushto, the earliest known work in that language.—JRAS. 1885, p. 389.

1418 H. 821. Maliku-s-Sharq, Tāju-l-Mulk sent by Khiẓr Khān to suppress a revolt of Harasiṁha of Kāṭhehr, defeats the latter, and pursues him to the mountains of Kumaun. After ravaging Etāwah, Tāju-l-Mulk returns in Rabī' II (May) to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 49, 50. BF. i, 510.

December, H. 821, Zī'l-qa'dah. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt besieges Chāmpānīr, but is bought off by the Rāja.

1419 H. 822. Khiẓr Khān marches against Kāṭhehr. After scouring Kol and the jungles of the Rahib and of Sambhal, he proceeds in Zī'l-qa'dah (November–December) towards Budaun.—EHI. iv, 50.

17th March, H. 822, 19th Ṣafar. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches to Sonkherah, and after capturing it proceeds to Mandū. On arriving at Dhārā, Hūshang of Mālava sues for peace. Aḥmad grants it, and withdraws through Chāmpānīr, which he lays waste, to Ahmadābād, where he arrives in Rabī' II.—BG. 104–5.

H. 822. The Persian Dictionary called the *Adābu-l-Fuzalā*, written by Badr Muḥammad of Delhī, and dedicated to Qadr Khān ibn Dilāwār Khān.—BOD. 93.

1420 H. 822. Khiẓr Khān invests Budaun in Zī'l-ḥijjah (December, 1419, or January, 1420). Six months later, in consequence of a conspiracy formed against him by Kiwām Khān and Ikhtiyār Khān, he raises the siege and repairs to Delhī. On his way thither he captures Kiwām Khān and Ikhtiyār Khān, and puts them to death, 20th Jumāda' I, H. 823 (2nd June).—EHI. iv, 50, 51.

H. 823. A rebellion breaks out, headed by an impostor who calls himself Sārang Khān. Malik Sulṭān Shāh Lūdī of Sirhind, being deputed by Khiẓr Khān to suppress him, starts in Rajab with

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1420 his own forces for Sirhind, where in Sha'bān he defeats and puts to flight the pretender who is joined by Khwājah 'Alī Indarābī, while Zīrak Khān, governor of Sāmāna, and Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas of Jālandhara, join Sulṭān Shāh. The latter, reinforced by Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khānī in Ramaẓān (September), pursues the pretender into the mountains; but he escapes, and Sulṭān Shāh is forced to retreat. Sārang Khān was eventually captured by Tughān, chief of the Turk-bachas, who put him to death. It was apparently during this year that Malik Tāju-l-Mulk marched to Etāwah, subduing Baran and Kol on his way. After collecting tribute from the Rājas of Etāwah and Kāṭhehr, he plundered and laid waste the district of Chandawār, and returned to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 51 ff. BF. i, 511.

H. 823. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt establishes order in the kingdom, erecting forts and military posts in various quarters.—BG. 105.

1420 The Assamese, under Chu-dangpha, conquer North-Eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 235.

1421 12th January, H. 824, 7th Muḥarram. Death of Tāju-l-Mulk, wazīr of Khiẓr Khān. His son Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar succeeds him as wazīr.

Khiẓr Khān captures and destroys Kūtila, after which he invests Gwaliar, and having overrun the country and levied contributions, he takes tribute from Etāwah and returns to Delhī. Dies 17th Jumāda' I (20th May), and is succeeded two days later by his son Mubārak Shāh II.—EHI. iv, 53.

H. 824. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, having defeated and captured Sultān 'Alī of Kashmir, proceeds, on hearing of Khiẓr Khān's death, to Talwandī where he attacks Kamālu-d-Dīn. After plundering the country between Ludhiāna and Rūpar, he proceeds to Jālandhara and takes Zīrak Khān prisoner 2nd Jumāda' II (June 4th). On the 20th of the same month he marches to Sirhind where he besieges Sulṭān Shāh Lūdī. Mubārak Shāh II marching to the aid of the latter, Jasrat raises the siege 27th Rajab (28th July) and retreats to Ludhiāna. The royal army pursues him as far as Jammū, the Rāja of which—Bhīma—guides Mubārak Shāh to the chief stronghold[1] of the Gakk'hars. The latter destroys it and returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 54 ff. JBA. xl, pt. 1, 80.

[1] Called variously "Tekhar," "Thankar," "Talhar," "Bīsal." See EHI. iv, n. 2.

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1421 H. 824. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leads his army towards Chāmpānīr and from thence to Sonkherah.—BG. 105.

1422 January, H. 825, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II begins the restoration of Lahor.

Jumāda' II. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, advances to Lahor, but is repulsed on the 11th of the month (2nd June). He attacks the fort again, but is again defeated. Retreats to Kālānor where he engages in desultory hostilities with Rāja Bhīma of Jammū. Ultimately he flees before the united forces of Sikandar Tuḥfah and Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan. The latter, after defeating a body of Gakk'hars on the confines of Jammū, returns to Lahor. Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan appointed to Jālandhara and Malik Sikandar, the wazīr, placed in charge of Lahor, and his office given to Maliku-s-Sharq Sarwar.—EHI. iv, 56 ff.

February–March, H. 825, Rabī' I. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt invests Maheśvar and captures it in the absence of Sultan Hūshang of Mālava. He invests Mandū 12th Rabī II (5th April), but retires at the end of seven weeks to Ujjain. After the rainy season he renews the siege of Mandū, but Hūshang having in the meantime entered the fort, defends it so vigorously that Aḥmad retires to Sārangpūr. In response to a message from Hūshang, Aḥmad agrees to leave the country. The former, however, treacherously attacks him by night, 12th Muḥarram, 826 (26th December), but is repulsed and retires to Sārangpūr.—BG. 106 ff.

H. 825. Fīrūz Shāh, Bahmanī, invades Vijayanagara, but is unsuccessful, and appeals to Gujarāt for help. Aḥmad sends an army to his aid. In Shauwāl (September) of the same year Fīrūz Shāh abdicates in favour of his brother Aḥmad Shāh, and dies himself ten days later, upon which his brother sends the army back to Gujarāt.—BG. 114. BF. ii, 389 ff. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146, 149.

1423 H. 826. Mubārak Shāh II, after levying contributions in the territory of Kāṭhehr, and waging war upon the Rāṭhors, subdues the Rāja of Etāwah and returns Jumāda' II (May) to Delhī. Confers the office of '*Āriz-i-Mamālik* on Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan.

Death of Malik 'Alāu-l-Mulk, Amīr of Multān.

Rāja Bhīma of Jammū defeated and slain by Jasrat, the Gakk'har, in Jumāda' I (April). Jasrat attacks Dībālpūr and Lahor, but retreats before the advance of Malik Sikandar.

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1423 Shaikh 'Alī, according to Firishtah one of the nobles of Mirza Shāh Rukh, then established at Kābul, advances from Kābul to attack Bhakkar and Siwastān. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Maḥmud Ḥasan governor of Multān and sends him against him.—EHI. iv, 58, 59.

March–April, H. 826, Rabī' II. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt defeats Hūshang of Mālava and returns 4th Jumāda' II (15th May) to Ahmadābād.—BG. 110.

1424 H. 827. Hūshang of Mālava having attacked the Rāja of Gwaliar, Mubārak Shāh proceeds against him. On arriving at Bīyāna he is opposed by Auhad Khān who eventually submits. Mubārak Shāh continues his march to Gwaliar. His troops plunder Hūshang's army and take some of his men prisoners. Hūshang sues for peace, which Mubārak grants on condition that he leaves the country and sends tribute to Delhī. Mubārak Shāh returns in Rajab (June) to the capital.—EHI. iv, 60.

November–December, H. 828, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Kāṭhehr. After receiving tribute from Rāja Harasiṁha he crosses the Ganges and proceeds to the hills of Kumaun. He then marches homewards by the banks of the Rahib, but, owing to the presence of famine, gives up his intention of marching on Kanauj. A rebellion breaks out in Mevāḍ and the Sultan, marching thither, ravages the district. Unable to cope with the inhabitants who had fled to their mountain stronghold, Mubārak Shāh returns to Delhī.—EHI. iv, 61.

Ś. 1346–1371. Devarāya II, Abhinava-Devarāya or Vīra-Devarāya of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Vīra-Vijaya.—EI. iii, 35 (Satyamaṅgalam copper-plate, Ś. 1346). ASSI. iii, 79, No. 54 (Īśvara temple inscription at Teḷḷūr near Velūr, Ś. 1353); *ib.* 82, No. 56 (Viriñchipuram temple inscription, Ś. 1347 exp.); *ib.* 109, Nos. 79, 80 (Ammaiappesvara temple inscriptions, Paḍa-veḍu, Ś. 1356 and 1357); *ib.* 110, No. 81 (Somanātheśvara temple inscription, Ś. 1371); *ib.* 160, No. 153 (Jaina temple inscription from Vijayanagara, Ś. 1349).

The Jam'ī Masjid of Ahmadābād finished.—BG. 92.

1425 H. 829. Mubārak Shāh II starts for Mevāḍ, and attacks Jallū and Kaddū, grandsons of Bahādur Nāhir, who had fortified themselves in Andwar. The Sultan destroys the fort, and pursues them to Alwar where they eventually surrender.—EI. iv, 61.

A.D.

1426 H. 829. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Īdar, drives the Rāja into the hill country, and lays waste his territory.—BG. 110, 111.

12th November, H. 830, 11th Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II reduces Mevāḍ, after which he marches to Bīyāna.—EI. iv, 62.

1427 February, H. 830, Rabī' II. Muḥammad Khān of Bīyāna surrenders to Mubārak Shāh II who appoints Mukbil Khān to the fief, and bestows Sīkrī (Fatehpur Sikri) on Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Tuḥfah. Mubārak returns to Delhī in Jumāda' I, when he confers Hisār Fīrūzah on Maḥmūd Ḥasan and Multān on Malik Rajab Nādira.—EI. iv, 62.

H. 831. Muḥammad Khān, son of Auhad Khān, taking advantage of the absence of Mukbil Khān seizes Bīyāna, and Malik Khairu-d-Dīn, unable to defend it, surrenders. Mubārak Shāh appoints Malik Mubāriz to Bīyāna and sends him against Muḥammad Khān. The latter escaping from Bīyāna, joins Ibrāhīm Shāh Sharqī. Mubārak starts in person for Bīyāna, but is withheld by news that Ibrāhīm was then marching on Kalpi. He sends Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan against Mukhtass Khān, Ibrāhīm's brother, who had entered Etāwah. The latter, hearing of his approach, retreats and joins his brother while Maḥmūd Ḥasan joins the royal army.

H. 830. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt founds the city of Ahmadnagar on the Hātmatī.—BG. 111.

The Reḍḍi dynasty of Konḍavīḍu overthrown by the Muḥammadans.—ASSI. ii, 187.

V. Saṁ. 1484. The *Mitrachatushkakathā* composed by Munisundara, the disciple of Devasundara and Jñānasāgara. The *Sahasranāmasmṛiti* is by the same author.—BR. 1883–4, p. 155.

1428 H. 831. Ibrāhīm Shāh retreats before Mubārak to Rāprī in Jumāda' I (February–March). They fight near Chandāwar 17th Jumāda' II (April 3rd). Ibrāhīm returns to Jaunpūr. The Sultān marches to Bīyāna and besieges Muḥammad Khān. Capitulation of the latter in Rajab. Mubārak appoints Malik Maḥmūd Ḥasan governor of Bīyāna and returns to Delhī 15th Sha'bān (30th May).

Kaddū of Mevāḍ seized by Mubārak Shāh in Shauwāl (July) and afterwards put to death.

Sarwaru-l-Mulk, sent to Mevāḍ against Jalāl Khān and other chiefs, captures the fort of Alwar.

A.D.

1428 Malik Sikandar Tuḥfah having been defeated near Kālānor by Jasrat, the Gakk'har, defeats the latter at Kangra, after which he returns to Lahor.—EHI. iv, 62–7.

H. 831. Pūnjā, Rāja of Īdar, pursued by a party of foragers belonging to the army of Gujarāt, whom he had attacked, falls over a precipice and is killed.—BG. 111.

13th November, H. 832, 4th Ṣafar. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt marches against Īdar; flight of Bīr Rāī. Aḥmad garrisons the place and returns to Ahmadābād.—BG. 112, note.

Nep. Saṁ. 549–574 on MSS. and 573 on inscription. Yakshamalla, of the 3rd Ṭhākurī dynasty of Nepāl, son and successor of Jyotirmalla. Said to have died N.S. 592=A.D. 1472. Left three sons, the eldest and youngest of whom founded two separate dynasties at Bhatgāon and Kāṭmāṇḍu, while the second, Raṇamala, held Banepā.—Bendall, BSM. xiii. IA. vii, 91; ix, 184; xiii, 414. Wright, *Hist. of Nepāl*, 189.

V. Saṁ. 1485, Udepur inscription. Mokalasiṁha or Mokalji of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Lakshasiṁha. Represented as having supplanted his brother Chonḍa in A.D. 1398.—BI. 96.

Citadel of Ahmadābād Bīdar founded.—ASWI. iii, 42.

1429 H. 832. Mubārak Shāh II makes a progress through Mevāḍ.

Death of Malik Rajab Nādira, amīr of Multān. Maliku-s-Sharq reappointed to the fief with the title of 'Imādu-l-Mulk.

H. 833. Mubārak Shāh subdues Gwaliar, after which he defeats the Rāja of Hathkānt.—EHI. iv, 67 ff.

1430 H. 833. Mubārak Shāh takes Rāprī and returns in Rajab (March–April) to Delhī.

Death of Sayyid Sālim, one of the nobles of the late Khiẓr Khān, and governor of Sirhind. Pūlād, a Turk-bacha and one of his slaves, rebels in Shauwāl (June) and fortifies himself in Sirhind. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds thither and summons 'Imādu-l-Mulk (Maḥmūd Ḥasan) from Multān. Arrival of the latter in Ẕī'l-ḥijjah. He negotiates with Pūlād, but unsuccessfully. The Sultan orders him in Ṣafar 834 (October–November) to return to Multān and proceeds himself to Delhī, leaving Islām Khān, Kamāl Khān, and Rāī Fīrūz Mayīn to carry on the siege.—EHI. iv, 68–70.

H. 833. Muḥammad Khān, son of Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, defeats the combined forces of Kānhā, Rāja of Jhalawar, and Sultan Aḥmād Bahmanī near Daulatābād.—BG. 115, 116.

A.D.

1430 L.K. 5. Saṁsārachandra of Koṭ Kaṅgra succeeds his father Karmachandra, according to the Kaṅgra Jvālāmukhī praśasti.—EI. i, 191.

1431 January, H. 834, Jumāda' I. Shaikh 'Alī Beg, governor of Kābul under Shāh Rukh Mirzā, relieves Pūlād at Tabarhindah and returns through Jālandhara to Lahor. He proceeds to Talwāra, but retreats before the advance of 'Imādu-l-Mulk. The latter proceeds 24th Sha'bān (7th May) to Multān and sends Shāh Lūdī against Shaikh 'Alī, who had in the meantime advanced thither. Defeat and death of Shāh Lūdī and occupation of Khairābād near Multān by Shaikh 'Alī 3rd Ram. (15th May). 'Alī Beg, advancing on Multān on the 25th of the same month and again on the 27th, is on both occasions successfully repulsed by 'Imādu-l-Mulk. The latter, reinforced by Mubārak Shāh II, eventually defeats Shaikh 'Alī, who flees to Kābul (3rd Zī'l-qa-dah, 13th July).—EHI. iv, 70, 71.

H. 835. Malik Khairu-d-Dīn Khānī appointed to Multān in place of 'Imādu-l-Mulk (Maliku-s-Sharq Maḥmūd Ḥasan).—EHI. iv, 72.

H. 835. Jasrat, the Gakk'har, defeats and takes prisoner Malik Sikandar Tuḥfah near Jālandhara, after which he lays siege to Lahor.—*Ib.* 73.

Shaikh 'Alī meanwhile attacks the frontiers of Multān and on the 17th Rabī' I, H. 835 (23rd November), he takes and destroys the fort of Talamba.

H. 834. Khalf Ḥasan, Maliku-t-Tajjār, seizes the island of Mahāīm (Bombay) on behalf of Aḥmad Shāh Bahmanī. Ẓafar Khān, son of Aḥmad I of Gujarāt, sent by his father against him, defeats him near Ṭhāṇā and recaptures Mahāīm.—BG. 116–118.

H. 835 (836 on coin). Shamsu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, of the house of Rāja Kāns, succeeds his father Muḥammad Shāh as king of Bengal: till A.D. 1442.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 5, and Int. xii, xliii.

Ś. 1353. Rāyamukuṭa writes the *Padachandrikā*, a commentary on the *Amarakośa.*—BR. 1883–4, 61.

1432 H. 835. Rāī Fīrūz defeated and slain by Pūlād, Turk-bacha. Malik Sarwar sent by Mubārak Shāh II against him.

Khān-i-'Azam Naṣrat Khān appointed to Lahor in place of Maliku-s-Sharq, Shamsu-l-Mulk.

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1432 Maliku-s-Sharq 'Imādu-l-Mulk sent in Rajab (March) to punish the rebels in Bīyāna and Gwaliar.

Jasrat, the Gakk'har, attacks Naṣrat Khān in Zī'l-ḥijjah (August) at Lahor, but is defeated.

September, H. 836, Muḥarram. Mubārak Shāh II marching from Delhī to Sāmāna is recalled to the capital by the illness of his mother, Makhdūma-i-Jahān, who dies a few days after his arrival. On rejoining his army he sends Malik Sarwar to besiege Pūlād in the fort of Tabarhindah. At the same time he takes Lahor and Jālandhara from Naṣrat Khān and gives them to Malik Allah-dād, who no sooner reaches Jālandhara than he is attacked and defeated by Jasrat, the Gakk'har.

Mubārak Shāh proceeds, Rabī' I (October–November), to Mevāḍ, and prepares to attack Jalāl Khān in the fort of Andarū (Andwar?). The latter retreats to Kūtila. The Sultan devastates Mevāḍ; submission of Jalāl Khān.—EHI. iv, 73–5.

H. 835. Aḥmad Shāh, Bahmanī, in revenge for his defeat of the previous year, ravages Baglānah, near Sūrat. Aḥmad I of Gujarāt leaves Chāmpānīr for Nādot and joins Prince Muḥammad Khān at Nandarbār. The Bahmanī king, hearing of his approach, retreats to Kulbarga, leaving an army on the frontier. The King of Gujarāt returns to Ahmadābād. On his way he hears that Aḥmad had attacked Tambol. He proceeds against him and, after an engagement, the Bahmanī king retreats, leaving the Gujarātīs in possession of the fort.—BG. 118–9.

H. 836. The citadel and fort of Ahmadābād Bīdar completed.—BOD. 44. ASWI. iii, 42. See A.D. 1428.

H. 835. Shaikh Āẕuri (Jalālu-d-Dīn Ḥamzah of Khurāsān) visits the Dekkan in the reign of Aḥmad Shāh I, Bahmanī. Author of the *Jawāhiru-l-Asrār*, etc.—BOD. 57, 90.

1433 H. 836. Mubārak Shāh II sends Malik Kamālu-l-Mulk to coerce the rebels in Gwaliar and Etāwah and returns himself to Delhī in Jumāda' I (January). News reaching him in the following month of the capture of Lahor by Shaikh 'Alī, he proceeds against him, being joined by 'Imādu-l-Mulk Maḥmūd Ḥasan and other chiefs. He advances to the Rāvi and Shaikh 'Alī retreats. The royal forces march to Shor, which surrenders in Ram. (April) after a month's siege.

Surrender of Lahor to Maliku-s-Sharq Sikandar Tuḥfah in Shauwāl (May). The latter had shortly before received the fiefs

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1433 of Dībālpūr and Jālandhara from the Sultān with the title of Shamsu-l-Mulk, but these were subsequently taken from him and given to ‘Imādu-l-Mulk.

The Sultan transfers the office of Dīwān-i-Ashraf from Sarwaru-l-Mulk to Kamālu-l-Mulk, thereby rousing the hostility of the former.

17th Rabī‘ I, 1st November, H. 837. Mubārak Shāh founds the city of Mubārakābād or Mubārakpūr. News reaching him of the fall of Tabarhindah and death of Pūlād, he sets out to restore order in that district.—EHI. iv, 75–9. BF. i, 527 ff. PK. 332.

March, H. 836, Rajab. Ahmad I of Gujarāt sets out on a campaign against Mevāḍ, Nāgaur, and Kolīwārah. Reaching Sidhpūr he lays waste towns and villages in all directions and proceeds to Dūngarpūr, the Rāja of which (Ganeśa) submits. Subsequently Aḥmad invades the Rāṭhor country and receives the submission of the Rāṭhor chiefs of Bīndī and Nowlāt (Firishtah).—BG. 120–1.

H. 836 or 837. Mirkhond Mīr Khāwand or Muḥammad ibn Khāwand Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, the Persian historian, born. Author of the *Rauzatu-s-Ṣafā*. Died 2nd Zī‘l-qa‘dah, H. 903 = 22nd June, 1498.—BOD. 216. EHI. iv, 127.

1434 January, H. 837, Jumāda‘ II. Mubārak Shāh II proceeds with an army against Ibrāhīm Shāh of Jaunpūr and Alp Khān Hūshang of Mālava, who had broken into hostilities over Kalpi. He reaches Mubārakābād, where he is murdered 9th Rajab (19th February) at the instigation of his wazīr Sarwaru-l-Mulk. The latter places Mubārak's nephew, Muḥammad Shāh IV, on the throne, and the following day puts to death Malik Su, Amīr of Koh, and imprisons Malik Makhdūm, Malik Mukbil, Malik Kanauj, and Malik Bīrā. Rānū, slave of Sidhī Pāl, sent by Sarwaru-l-Mulk to take possession of Bīyāna, is defeated and slain by Yūsuf Khān Auhadī in Sha‘bān (March–April).

Malik Allah-dād Kālā (or Kākā), Amīr of Sambhal, Āhār Miyān of Budaun, ‘Alī Gujarātī, and Amīr Kambal Turk-bacha form a league against Sarwaru-l-Mulk, who in Ram. (April) sends Kamālu-d-Dīn and Khān-i-‘Azam Sayyid Khān against them. Kamālu-d-Dīn being secretly hostile to Sarwaru-l-Mulk is joined by Allah-dād and the other amīrs, and together they march on Delhī. They besiege the fort of Sīrī, which holds out for three months.

July, Zī‘l-hijjah. Death of Zīrak Khān, Amīr of Sāmāna. His fief conferred on his eldest son Muḥammad Khān.

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1434 14th August, H. 838, 8th Muḥarram. Sarwaru-l-Mulk intending to assassinate Muḥammad Shāh IV, is himself slain, and Kamālu-d-Dīn, at the invitation of Muḥammad, enters the city. The Sultan appoints him wazīr; bestows the fiefs of Amroha and Budaun on Malik Jīman, with the title of Ghāzīu-l-Mulk; confers the fief of Hisār Fīrūzah, with the title of Iqbāl Khān, on Malik Khūnrāj Mubārak Khānī; and makes Maliku-s-Sharq Hājī Shudanī governor of the capital. He then sets out for Multān, reaching Mubārakābād, on his way thither, in Rabī' II (November).—EHI. iv, 79–84. BF. i, 532 ff. PK. 334 ff.

H. 838. Muḥammad Ghaznī Khān, Ghūrī, of Mālava, succeeds his father Hūshang: till A.D. 1436.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, p. 114, Int. liii. BF. iv, 189 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1490. The *Pañchadaṇḍātapachattrabandha* composed by Rāmachandra.—Weber, *Catal.* ii, 166.

Ś. 1356. The astronomer Gaṅgādhara flourished.—*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara. *The Pandit*, N.S., xiv, p. 170.

1435 February, H. 838, Rajab. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh II, Bahmanī of Kulbarga, succeeds his father Aḥmad I: till H. 862 = A.D. 1458.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146, Int. lxvi. PK. 345. BF. ii, 417.

V. Saṁ. 1491. Śīlaratnasūri, pupil of Jayakīrti, writes a commentary on Merutuṅga's *Meghadūta*, at Aṇhilvāḍ.—PR. iv, Ind. cxx.

1436 H. 840. Muḥammad Shāh IV sends an army against Jasrat, the Gakk'har, and ravages his country.—EHI. iv, 85.

16th May, H. 839, 29th Shauwāl. Muḥammad Ghaznī Khān, of Mālava, murdered by his wazīr, Maḥmūd Khaljī, who succeeds him as first of the Khaljī dynasty of Mālava. Flight of Prince Ma'sūd Khān of Mālava to Gujarāt.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 114, Int. lxvi. BF. iv, 193 ff.

V. Saṁ. 1492. Jinamaṇḍanasūri completes the *Kumārapālacharita*, a life of Kumārapāla of Gujarāt.—BR. 1883–4, 17. IA. vi, 180.

1437 H. 841. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt besieges Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava in Mandū. His son Muḥammad Khān gains possession of Sārangpūr. 'Umar Khān, son of Hūshang Shāh, raises a revolt in Chanderī.—BG. 123.

21st September, H. 841, 20th Rabī' I. Death of Nāṣir Khān of Khandesh. His son Mīrān 'Ādil Khān I succeeds him: till H. 844 = A.D. 1441.—PMD. 315.

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1438 H. 842. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava leaving Mandū marches to Sārangpūr; defeats Malik Hājī of Gujarāt. 'Umar Khān, marching from Chanderī, is defeated and slain by Maḥmūd at Sārangpūr. A pestilence, possibly cholera, breaks out in Aḥmad Shāh's army and compels him to return to Gujarāt.—BG. 123–5.

H. 842. Restoration of the Ilyās Shāhī dynasty in Bengal by Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I. The date hitherto accepted for this event is H. 846, but Dr. Hoernle has discovered a coin of Maḥmūd bearing the date H. 842 which proves that H. 846 is too late for his initial date. His reign may have begun even earlier, since native historians say it lasted twenty-seven or thirty-two years.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 269; lxii, pt. 1, 232 ff. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, p. 6.

V. Saṁ. 1494, 1496, Nāgadā and Rāṇapura inscriptions. Kumbhakarṇa of Mevāḍ son and successor of Mokalji.—BI. 112, 113.

Maṇḍana, an architect and author of the *Rājavallabhamaṇḍana* and the *Vāstumaṇḍana*, flourished under Kumbha.—BR. 1882–3, 37.

H. 842. Death of Shaikh Ruknu-d-Dīn, according to the *Mirāt-i-Aḥmadī*, which mentions him as one of the holy men buried at Nahrwālah (Aṇhilvāḍ), and says he was fifth in descent from Shaikh Farīd Ganj-i-Shakar.—BG. 126 and note.

V. Saṁ. 1494. Jinakīrti, pupil of Somasundara, composes the commentary on his *Namaskārastava*. Author also of the *Dānakalpadruma*, the *Śrīpālagopālakathā*, and the *Dhanyaśālicharitra* (composed probably V. Saṁ. 1497).—PR. iv, Ind. xxxiii.

Ś. 1360. Makaranda (Marakanda?), the astronomer, flourished. —*Gaṇakataraṅgiṇī*, ed. Sudhākara, *The Pandit*, N.S., xiv, 172.

1440 H. 844. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches against Delhī. Buhlūl Lūdī sent against him by Muḥammad Shāh IV. A battle takes place, after which Muḥammad makes proposals of peace. Maḥmūd Khaljī, hearing that Aḥmad Gujarātī was marching on Mandū, accepts these and returns home.—EHI. iv, 85.

H. 844 (844–63 on coins and inscriptions). Maḥmūd Shāh, Sharqī, succeeds his father Ibrāhīm Shāh as king of Jaunpūr.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 88, 95 ff., Int. xlix ff. JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 305 ff.

Ś. 1362, 1383. Ḍaḍāgāon copper-plates of Kalyāṇachandra, probably a member of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

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1440 V. Saṁ. 1497, 1510, inscriptions from Suhaniya, Gwaliar. Duṅgarendradeva, Tomara of Gwaliar.—JBA. xxxi, 404, 422 ff. CASR. ii, 400. JBA. viii, 693 ff.

1441 H. 845. Buhlūl Lūdī appointed to Dībālpūr and Lahor by Muḥammad Shāh IV and sent against Jasrat, the Gakk'har. The latter makes peace with Buhlūl, who, aspiring to the throne, marches against Delhī, which he besieges though unsuccessfully.—EI. iv, 85–6.

H. 845. Maḥmūd Khān of Mālava, intending to march against Chitor, turns aside and proceeds to Kalpi against Nāṣir Khān, who had assumed independence. Nāṣir Khān submits, and Maḥmūd continuing his march, reduces a strong fort belonging to Kumbhakarṇa of Mevāḍ, after which he proceeds to Chitor.—BF. iv, 207 ff.

30th April, H. 844, 8th Zī'l-ḥijjah. Murder of Mīrān 'Ādil Khān I, of Khandesh, at Burhānpūr. His son Mīrān Mubārak Khān I succeeds him: till A.D. 1457.—BF. iv, 296.

1442 12th August, H. 846, 4th Rabī' II. Aḥmad Shāh I of Gujarāt dies, and is succeeded by his son Muḥammad Karīm Shāh: till A.D. 1451.—BG. 125. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 132, Int. lviii, lxi.

Ś. 1364. Death of Raghunāthatīrtha, twelfth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1443 H. 847. Muḥammad Shāh IV of Delhī dies, and is succeeded by his son 'Alāu-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad 'Ālim Shāh: till A.D. 1451. —BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, 4, 96. PK. 336. EHI. iv, 86.

26th April, H. 846, 25th Zī'l-ḥijjah. Kumbhakarṇa of Mevāḍ attacks Maḥmūd Shāh of Mālava and, according to Firishtah, is defeated with great loss. According to Thomas, Kumbha won a great victory over the combined armies of Mālava and Gujarāt in A.D. 1440, in honour of which he erected his pillar of victory at Chitor.—BF. iv, 210. PK. 354.

H. 847. Shaikh Yūsuf establishes himself as king in Multān. —BOD. 422–3.

H. 847. Devarāya II of Vijayanagara invades the Bahmanī kingdom. He besieges Mūdkul and plunders the country as far as Sagur and Bījāpūr. 'Alāu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, Bahmanī, marches against him. Several engagements take place and Devarāya, at first successful, is eventually forced to conclude a treaty with the

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1443 Bahmanī king, by the terms of which he agrees to pay him an annual tribute.—BF. ii, 432 ff.

April, H. 846, Ẕī'l-ḥijjah. 'Abdu-r-Razzāq arrives at Vijayanagara on an embassy to Devarāya II from Sulṭān Shāh Rukh of Samarqand. He remains until 5th December (12th Sha'bān, 847).—EHI. iv, 95, etc. IA. xx, 301. ASSI. iii, 161.

1444 V. Saṁ. 1500, inscription in the reign of Guhila Sāraṅgaji at Mahowa.—BI. 162.

1445 H. 849. Quṭbu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Langāh deposes and succeeds Shaikh Yūsuf as king of Multān.—BOD. 321.

H. 849. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujarāt subdues Īdar and Bāgar. Birth of his son Faṭh Khān, afterwards Maḥmūd Baiqarah, on the 20th Ramaẓān (20th December).—BG. 129.

H. 849. 'Abdu-l-'Azīz writes and dedicates to Aḥmad Shāh II, Bahmanī, the *Tārīkh-i-Ḥusainī*, containing the life of the famous Ṣadru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Ḥusainī Gesū-Darāz who is buried at Kulbarga.—BOD. 3.

1446 H. 850. 'Alīm Shāh of Delhī sets out for Sāmāna, but hearing that Maḥmūd Shāh of Jaunpūr was marching to Delhī he returns to the capital.—EHI. iv, 86. BF. i, 540.

H. 850. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, Ilyās Shāhī of Bengal, removes his capital to Gaur. Later on, owing to the unhealthy site of the latter, Tāṇḍah is made the capital.—JBA. xlii, pt. 1, 213.

7th January, H. 849, 8th Shauwāl. Death of Shaikh Aḥmad Khattū of Gujarāt. His Memoir, the *Malfūzat Shaikh Aḥmad Maghrabi*, was written by Muḥammad Anṣār.—BOD. 41, 261. BG. 90.

1447 H. 851. Buhlūl Lūdī invades Delhī a second time, but again unsuccessfully.—BF. i, 541. PK. 338.

1448 H. 852. Sultan 'Alīm Shāh removes his capital to Budaun against the advice of his ministers. He disgraces his wazīr Ḥamīd Khān who conspires with Buhlūl Lūdī for the Sultan's deposition.—EHI. iv, 87.

V. Saṁ. 1505. Chāchikadeva, of the Bhaṭṭi dynasty of Jesalmir, reigning. A *Kharatarapaṭṭāvalī* in the temple at Jesalmir is dated in this year during his reign.—BR. 1883–4, 152.

A.D.

1448 Ś. 1370. Jonarāja of Kashmir writes his commentary on the *Kirātārjunīya*, in the reign of Zainu-l-'Abidīn of Kashmir. Author also of commentaries on the *Prithvīrājavijaya* and *Śrīkaṇṭhacharita* and of a *Rājataraṅgiṇī*, written in continuation of Kalhaṇa's and brought down to A.D. 1412.

Śrīvara, a pupil of Jonarāja and author of the *Kathākautuka*, the *Jainataraṅgiṇī*, and of a *Subhāshitāvali*, belongs to the same period. He continued the *Rājataraṅgiṇī* of his master, bringing it down to the year A.D. 1477.—BR. 1883–4, 54. *Sbhv*. 43. AC. 107, 674. BKR. 61.

V. Saṁ. 1504. Somachandra, pupil of Ratnaśekhara (*q.v.*, A.D. 1401), writes the *Kathāmahodadhi*.—PR. iv, Ind. cxxxiv.

1449 H. 853. Muḥammad Karīm of Gujarāt besieges Chāmpānīr. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava marches to the relief of the Rāja (Gaṅgadāsa). Muḥammad Karīm raises the siege and retreats towards Ahmadābād.—BG. 130. IA. i, 1 ff.

A Mughal invasion of Orissa said to have occurred in this year. —JBA. lii, pt. 1, 233.

V. Saṁ. 1506. Jayachandrasūri, a pupil of Somasundara, writes the *Pratikramaṇavidhi*.—PR. iv, Ind. xxx. Weber, *Catal*. ii, No. 1955.

V. Saṁ. 1506. Rāmachandrāchārya composes the *Kuṇḍamaṇḍapalakshaṇa*.—Weber, *Catal*. i, pp. 319, 320. AC. 513.

1450 V. Saṁ. 1507. Junāgaḍh inscription of Maṇḍalika V, Chūdāsama of Girnar.—AS. Reps., No. 2, p. 14.

1450 Maulānā 'Alī flourished. Author of the *Ma'āsir Maḥmūdī*, dedicated to Sulṭān Maḥmūd Shāh Khaljī of Mālava.—BOD. 248.

Rāmachandra, author of the *Prakriyākaumudī* and the *Kālanirṇayadīpikā*, flourished.—BR. 1883–4, 59, 60.

1451 19th April, H. 855, 17th Rabī' I. Buhlūl Lūdī deposes and succeeds 'Alīm Shāh of Delhī as first of the Pathān or Afghān line of Sultans: till H. 894 = A.D. 1489.—BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, 4, and Int. xxxvi. PK. 357.

H. 855. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava invades Gujarāt. Muḥammad Karīm attempting to flee is poisoned 10th Muharram (12th February). His son Quṭb Shāh or Quṭbu-d-Dīn succeeds him on the 11th of the same month, and in Ṣafar (March) of the same year defeats Maḥmūd Khaljī at Kāpaḍvaṇaj.—BG. 133–146. BF. iv, 36. IA. viii, 183.

A.D.

1451 V. Saṁ. 1508. The scribe Lumpāka founds the Lumpākamata sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 145.

1453 H. 857. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava sets out to attack Nāgaur, but retreats.—BG. 148.

Ś. 1375, 1387. Mallikārjuna of Vijayanagara, son and successor of Devarāya II.—IA. xxi, 321 ff. MGO. 1892, 544, 13.

The Turks conquer Constantinople; and by the expulsion of the Genoese from Pera, the Venetians enjoy the whole trade with the East: Constantinople being no longer a mart for produce, nor open to the countries of the West.—Gleig, *History of the British Empire in India.*

1455 Ś. 1377. Gaṅganāū copper-plate of Narachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

Ś. 1377. Tañjāvūr temple inscription of Tirumalaideva, possibly to be identified with Timma, the founder of the Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—ASSI. iv, 117. MGO. 1892, 13 (inscription of Ś. 1385).

Ś. 1377, copper-plate of Gāṇadeva of Koṇḍavīḍu, son of Guhidevapātra and grandson of Chandradeva. Possibly a descendant of Kapila Gajapati of Orissa, though Hultzsch inclines to make the latter his contemporary.—IA. xx, 390.

1456 H. 860. Kuṁbhakarṇa having attacked Nāgaur, Quṭbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt invades Mevāḍ and defeats Kumbha at Kumbhālmīr. He invests the fort, and Kumbha eventually submitting, Quṭbu-d-Dīn returns to his capital. Malik Sha'bān 'Imādu-l-Mulk having been sent meanwhile to recover the fort of Ābū in the interest of the Rāja of Sirohi, is defeated with great loss and forced to retreat.—BG. 149. BF. iv, 40.

H. 860. Death at Sahāranpūr of Is-ḥāq Maulānā, a learned Musalmān. He was a native of Uchh and a pupil of his uncle Sayyid Ṣadru-d-Dīn Rājū Qattāl.—BOD. 181.

H. 860. Death of Shaikh Fīrūz. He wrote a poem on the war between Buhlūl Lūdī of Delhī and Ḥusain Sharqī of Jaunpūr, and was the grandfather of Shaikh Rizqu-llah Mushtāqī (*q.v.*, A.D. 1492).—EHI. iv, 535.

Chaṇḍūpaṇḍita, son of Āliga and pupil of Vaidyanātha and Narasiṁha, writes the *Naishadhīyadīpaka*, under Sāṅga, chief of Ḍholkā.—AC. 177.

A.D.

1457 H. 861. Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt and Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava attack Kumbha of Mevāḍ. According to his own statement on the Pillar of Victory the Rānā gained the day and took Maḥmūd prisoner. The *Mirāt-i-Sikandarī*, however, states that Qutbu-d-Dīn first reduced Ābū and then captured Chitor.—BG. 150–1. PK. 354.

H. 861 (861–3 on coins). Muḥammad Shāh, Sharqī, becomes joint king of Jaunpūr with his father Maḥmūd.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 88, 102 ff., Int. xlix ff.

5th June, H. 861, 12th Rajab. Death of Mīrān Mubārak I of Khandesh. His son 'Ādil Khān II succeeds him: till A.D. 1503. —PMD. 315. BF. iv, 297.

The *Kāmasamūha* composed by Ananta, son of Maṇḍana.—AC. 14. AOC. 218, n. 2.

1458 H. 862. Kumbha of Mevāḍ, having broken the peace of the previous year and invaded Nāgaur, Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt marches to Sirohi, and thence to Mevāḍ which he ravages. According to the *Tab. Akbarī*, the Rāja of Sirohi fled at his approach and, after destroying the town, Qutbu-d-Dīn invaded Mevāḍ and besieged Kumbha in Kumbhālmīr. Finding the fort impossible to take, he afterwards raised the siege and marched to Chitor where, after ravaging the neighbouring districts, he returned to Ahmadābād.—BG. 151–2. BF. iv, 43.

H. 862 (863, 865 on coins). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmanī, succeeds his father Aḥmad Shāh II: till A.D. 1461.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146, 153, Int. lxvi. BF. ii, 452.

V. Saṁ. 1514. Lakshmīnivāsa, son of Śrīraṅga and pupil of Ratnaprabhasūri, writes his *Śishyahitaishiṇī Meghadūtaṭīkā*.—AC. 539. Weber, *Catal.* ii, 144.

V. Saṁ. 1514. Hemahaṁsa, pupil of Ratnaśekhara, writes a commentary on Udayaprabhadeva's *Ārambhasiddhi*.—Weber, *Catal.* ii, No. 1741.

1459 H. 863, Rajab. Death of Qutbu-d-Dīn of Gujarāt. His uncle Dā'ūd Shāh succeeds but, after reigning seven days, is deposed and succeeded 1st Sha'bān (3rd June) by Maḥmūd Shāh I, Baiqarah, who reigns till A.D. 1511.—BMC. 132, 135. JBA. 1889, pp. 5, 6. BG. 153. BF. iv, 43.

H. 863. Husain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd succeeds his brother Muḥammad Shāh of Jaunpūr: till A.D. 1476.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, pp. 88, 104 ff.; Int. li, lii. BF. iv, 375.

A.D.

1460 H. 864 (860–878 on inscriptions and coins). Ruknu-d-Dīn Bārbak Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I of Bengal: till A.D. 879 =A.D. 1474.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

1461 28th December, H. 866, 25th Rabī' I. Jām Niẓāmu-d-Dīn or Nanda, of the Sammā dynasty of Sindh, succeeds Jām Sañjar. He was contemporary with Sultan Ḥusain Langāh of Multān (A.D. 1469). Towards the end of his reign he defeated an army sent against him by Shāh Beg from Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 233.

Ś. 1383, Ḍaḍāgāon copper-plates of Hariśchandra and Pratāpachandra, members of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

September, H. 865, Zī'l-qa'dah. Humāyūn Shāh, Bahmanī, assassinated by his servants. His son Niẓām Shāh succeeds: till A.D. 1463.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146. BF. ii, 464.

1462 H. 866. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches to the relief of Niẓām Shāh, Bahmanī, against Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava. In the meantime Maḥmūd defeats Niẓām Shāh near Bīdar, but hearing of Maḥmūd Baiqarah's approach, he retreats to his own country.—BG. 175–7. BF. ii, 468.

1463 H. 867. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava again invades the Dekkan, ravaging the country as far as Daulatābād, but retires on the advance of Maḥmūd Baiqarah to Nandarbār.—BG. 178.

July 30th, H. 867, 13th Zī'l-qa'dah. Death of Niẓām Shāh, Bahmanī. His brother Muḥammad Shāh II (or III) succeeds him: till A.D. 1482.—BF. ii, 476. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146.

1464 H. 869. Maḥmūd Baiqarah reduces Bāwar and receives the submission of the Rāja.—BG. 178.

V. Saṁ. 1520. Birth of Aniruddha, son of Bhāvaśarman and author of a commentary on Śatānanda's *Bhāsvatīkaraṇa* (Ś. 1417).—BR. 1883–4, 82.

1464 Sakalakīrti, author of the *Tattvārthasāradīpaka*, probably flourished, since a pupil of his successor, Bhuvanakīrti, wrote in V. Saṁ. 1560, and Śubhachandra, fourth High Priest of the sect after Sakalakīrti, wrote in V. Saṁ. 1608 and 1613.—BR. 1883–4, 106.

1465 Ś. 1387, inscription from Little Kāñchī of Mallikārjuna, son and successor of Devarāya II of Vijayanagara.—IA. xxi, 321–2.

A.D.

1465 V. Saṁ. 1521. Śubaśīlagaṇi, pupil of Munisundara and of Lakshmīsāgara, writes the *Pañchaśatīprabodhasambandha.* Author also of the *Snātripañchāśikā.*—PR. iv, Ind. cxxi.

1466 H. 871. Maḥmūd Baiqarah besieges Junāgaḍh (Girnar), but does not take the fort.—BG. 181–6.

1468 Ś. 1390. Ḍaḍāgāon copper-plate of Sutiraṇamalla, Rāja of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

1469 H. 874. Ḥusain Langāh of Multān succeeds his father Quṭbu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Langāh.—BOD. 165.

Nānak, founder of the Sikhs, born at Talwandī near Lahor. He died in A.D. 1538. No trustworthy account of his life exists.—JBA. l (1881), p. 72.

Ś. 1391. Tyārsāū copper-plate of Bharatachandra of the Chand dynasty of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 49.

1470 Ś. 1392. Virūpāksha I of Vijayanagara, son of Devarāya II and brother and successor of Mallikārjuna.—IA. xx, 321 ff.

1470 Kshemāṅkara, a contemporary of Jayachandra or Jayasundara, and perhaps the author of the Jaina version of the *Siṁhasanadvātriṁśikā,* flourished.—IA. xi, 256, n. 65.

1471 H. 876. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures the fort of Junāgaḍh (Girnar), and confers on the Rāja Maṇḍalika the title of Khān-i-Jahān. Firishtah represents him as invading Kachh in the same year and reducing the inhabitants to submission.—BG. 193. BF. iv, 57–8.

H. 876. Malik Suhrāb Hot, coming from Kachh Makrān, enters the service of Ḥusain Langāh of Multān, who gives him land on both sides of the Indus nearly corresponding with the present district of Dera Ismail Khan.—JBA. xl, 11.

H. 876. Muḥammad Shāh III, Bahmanī, subdues Orissa.—BF. ii, 487.

1472 H. 877. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invades Sindh a second time and defeats an army of Hindu zamīndārs.—BG. 195.

H. 877. The Hindu governors of Beḷgaum and Baṅkāpur march to retake the island of Goa at the instigation of the Rāja of Vijayanagara. Muḥammad Shāh Bahmanī III proceeds to Beḷgaum which surrenders after a short siege.—BF. ii, 491 ff.

A.D.

1472 Nep. Saṁ. 592. Jayarāyamalla, eldest son of Yakshamalla of Nepāl, establishes himself, on his father's death, at Bhaṭgāon, his immediate successors being: Suvarṇamalla, Prāṇamalla, Viśvamalla, Trailokyamalla, and Jagajjyotirmalla or Jayajyotirmalla. Ratnamalla, youngest son of Yakshamalla, founds a separate dynasty at Kāṭmaṇḍu. He is said to have defeated in N. Sam. 611 = A.D. 1491, the Ṭhākurīs of Navākoṭ and later, with the aid of Sīna, king of Pālpā, the Bhoṭiyas (Tibetans). His immediate successors were: Amaramalla, Sūryamalla, Narendramalla, Mahīndramalla, Sadāśivamalla, and Śivasiṁhamalla.—IA. xiii, 415.

1473 H. 878. Maḥmūd Baiqarah takes Jagat (Dwarka) and Sankhodar and destroys Bhīma, the Rāja of Jagat.—BG. 195 ff.

Ś. 1395–1418, Viriñchipuram inscriptions. Immaḍi-Narasiṁharāya Mahārāyar (of Vijayanagara) reigning. Son of Īśvara.—ASSI. iii, 131, Nos. 115, 116; *ib.* 132, No. 119.

1474 January–February, H. 878, Ram. Maḥmūd Baiqarah ravages Chāmpānīr.—BG. 200.

H. 879 (879 ?–885 on coins and inscriptions). Shamsu-d-Dīn Yūsuf Shāh, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Bārbak as king of Bengal: till A.D. 1481.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

1475 5th December, H. 880, 6th Sha'bān. Birth of Khalīl Khān, fourth son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah, and his eventual successor as Muẓaffar Shāh II. Firishtah gives the date of his birth as 20th Sha'bān, H. 875.—BG. 239. BF. iv, 79.

H. 880 (880–905 on coins). Ghiyāṣ Shāh, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Maḥmūd Shāh I: till A.D. 1500.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, Int. liii.

H. 880. Khondamīr, the historian, born at Hirāt. He was the son of Amīr Khāwand Shāh (Mirkhond) and author of the *Khulāsatu-l-Akhbār* (H. 904), the *Habību-s-siyar*, etc. Compelled in H. 933 = A.D. 1526–7 to quit Hirāt, he visited Hindustan with Maulānā Shihābu-d-Dīn and Mirzā Ibrāhīm Qānūnī, arriving at Agra 4th Muḥarram, H. 935 (18th September, 1528). He remained at Bābar's court and died in H. 942 (A.D. 1535) on an expedition to Mandū on which he had accompanied the Emperor.—BOD. 217.

H. 880. Death of Shaikh Shāh 'Ālim of Gujarāt, son of the Sayyid Burhānu-d-Dīn Bukhārī.—BG. 198.

A.D.

1477 V. Saṁ. 1533 (or 1531 according to others). Rise of the Veshadhara sect of the Jains (a branch of the Lumpākas) under Bhāṇaka. —BR. 1883–4, 145, 153–4.

1478 H. 883. 'Alāu-d-Dīn ibn Muḥammad 'Ālim Shāh, ex-Sultan of Delhī, dies at Budaun whither he had retired on Buhlūl's accession to the throne.—BF. i, 543. PK. 339.

1479 H. 884. Amīr Zū'n-Nūn, governor of Ghūr, Zamīn-i-Dāwar, and Qāndāhār under Sultān Ḥusain Mirzā of Khurāsān, subdues the warlike tribes of Hazāra and Takdarī. Being made absolute ruler of Ghūr and the other provinces by the Sultan, he later on establishes his independence there.—EHI. i, 303.

Ś. 1401–8. Rājaśekhara of Vijayanagara, son of Mallikārjuna. —EI. iii, 36.

V. Saṁ. 1535. Vallabha, the Vaishnava reformer, said to have been born.—BR. 1883–4, 76.

1480 H. 885. Khudāwand Khān forms a plot to place Prince Aḥmad, son of Maḥmūd Baiqarah of Gujarāt, on the throne, but it fails.—BG. 201 ff. For a somewhat different version of the same event, see BF. iv, 62 ff.

11th May, Kollam era 655. Varkkalai inscription of King Mārtāṇḍa.—EI. iv, 203.

1481 H. 886. Sikandar Shāh II, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds his father Yūsuf Shāh of Bengal. Reigns two days and a half, when he is succeeded by his grand-uncle Jalālu-d-Dīn Fatḥ Shāh, who reigns till A.D. 1487 (coin and inscriptional dates H. 886–92).—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 6, Int. xii, xliii.

5th April, H. 886, 5th Ṣafar. Maḥmūd Gāwān, Maliku-t-Tajjār, Khwājah Jahān, falsely accused of a plot against his master, the Bahmanī Sultan Muḥammad Shāh II, is executed by the latter. Maḥmūd Gāwān had been wazīr to Niẓām Shāh, Bahmanī, and under Muḥammad held the office of *Wakilu-s-Sulṭānat*. He was the author of the *Rauzatu-l-Inshā* and other poems.—BF. ii, 505 ff. BOD. 231. BG. 217.

H. 886. 'Abdu-l-Karīm, Sindhī, flourished. He served under Maḥmūd Gāwān and wrote the *Tārīkh-i-Maḥmūd-Shāhī*, a history of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī.—BOD. 5.

A.D.

1482 H. 887. A Gujaratī expedition to Chāmpānīr under Malik Sidā having failed, Maḥmud Baiqarah determines in Z̲ī'l-qa'dah to invade the district.—BG. 207.

Birth of Ẓahīru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Bābar, founder of the Mughal Empire in India: died A.D. 1530.—EHI. iv, 219.

22nd March, H. 887, 1st Ṣafar. Death of Muḥammad S̲h̲āh II (or III), Bahmanī; his son Maḥmūd S̲h̲āh II succeeds him: till A.D. 1518.—BF. ii, 518.

3rd February, Ś. 1403. Jambukeśvara inscription of the chieftain Vālaka-Kāmaya or Akkalarāja, probably a feudatory of one of the later kings of the First Vijayanagara dynasty. Though claiming to be the rightful successor of the Choḷas, his real connection with the dynasty is doubtful.—EI. iii, 72.

1483 17th March, H. 888, 7th Ṣafar. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invests Chāmpānīr.—BG. 208–210.

Ś. 1405. Virūpāksha II of Vijayanagara, son of Mallikārjuna. —MGO. 1892, No. 544, p. 13. EI. iii, 36, 72, note.

1484 24th November, H. 889, 5th Z̲ī'l-qa'dah. Maḥmūd Baiqarah captures Chāmpānīr.—BG. 210. IA. vi, 4.

V. Saṁ. 1540. The *Hammīrakāvya* composed.—JBA. 1886, 24.

1485 H. 890. Maḥmūd Baiqarah puts to death the Rāja of Chāmpānīr. In the same year he founds the city of Muhammadābād on the site of Chāmpānīr.—BG. 211, 212. IA. vi, 4.

H. 890. Fatḥ-Allāh, governor of Berār, assumes independence of the kingdom of Kulbarga.—BOD. 132.

Ś. 1407. Chaitanya, the Vaishṇava reformer, born at Nadiya in Bengal. Died A.D. 1527.—BR. 1883–4, 76. JRAS., N.S., xiv, 305.

1487 H. 892. Bārbak murders and succeeds Fatḥ S̲h̲āh of Bengal, assuming the title of S̲h̲āhzādah. He is slain shortly afterwards and succeeded by Saifu-d-Dīn Fīrūz S̲h̲āh II, who reigns till A.D. 1489. Coins of the latter are dated H. 893 and 895.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 6, Int. xiii.

H. 892. Bārbak Shāh ibn Buhlūl of Delhī appointed governor of Jaunpūr on its reannexation to the Empire: removed H. 899 =A.D. 1493. Coin dates H. 892 and 898.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 88, 112.

A.D.

1487 Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Baḥrī, while besieging the fort of Dundrājpūr, receives news of his father's death, when he returns and assumes the titles of the deceased. He subsequently became independent and founded the Niẓām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan. —BOD. 41.

H. 892. Maḥmūd Baiqarah appoints his son Prince Khalīl Khān (afterwards Muẓaffar II) governor of Sorath and Junāgaḍh.—BG. 216.

H. 892. The Rāja of Sirohi plunders a party of Gujaratī merchants. They appeal to Maḥmūd, who proceeding against the Rāja, forces him to give them redress.—BG. 217.

1488 Bikaji or Bhīkaji, son of Jodha, begins to rule at Bikanīr as first of the Bikanīr Rāj. See Appendix.

1489 1st July, H. 894, 2nd Sha'bān. Death of Buhlūl Lūdī of Delhī. His son Sikandar II succeeds him: till A.D. 1517.—BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, 4. EHI, iv, 444.

H. 895. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II, Ilyās Shāhī, succeeds Fīrūz Shāh, Habshī, as king of Bengal: till H. 896 = A.D. 1490.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, p. 6.

V. Saṁ. 1545. Udepur inscription. Rājamalla of Mevāḍ, son and successor of Kumbhakarṇa, whom he is said to have succeeded in A.D. 1474.—BI. 117.

1490 H. 895. Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh founds the 'Ādil Shāhī dynasty of Bījāpūr.—JBA. 1883, 40. PMD. 321.

23rd May, H. 895, 3rd Rajab. Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Baḥri defeats Sultān Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī, assumes independence, and founds the Niẓām Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan: till A.D. 1508. —BOD. 41.

H. 896. Shamsu-d-Dīn Abū-n-Naṣr Muẓaffar Shāh succeeds Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II in Bengal.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, p. 6.

1490 The Hindi poet Kabīr flourished about this date, being contemporary with Sikandar Shāh Lūdī of Delhī.—BOD. 204.

The Oriya poet, Dīn Kṛishṇa Dās, author of the *Rasakalloḷa*, probably flourished, being a contemporary of Purushottamadeva of Orissa (said to have reigned A.D. 1478–1503).—IA. i, 215 ff.

A.D

1492 H. 897. Sikandar II of Delhī conquers Bihār and dispossesses Ḥusain Sharqī of Jaunpūr.—PK. 365.

H. 897. Qāsim Barīd Shāh rebels against Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī, and founds the Barīd Shāhī dynasty of the Dekkan: till A.D. 1504.—PMD. 321.

H. 897. Shaikh Rizqu-llah Mushtāqī born: author of the *Wākī'at-i-Mush-tāqī*.—EHI. iv, 534.

1493 H. 899. Bahādur Gīlānī defeated and slain by the troops of Maḥmūd Bahmanī.—BG. 218–20.

H. 899 (899–925 on coins and inscriptions). 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh defeats Muẓaffar Shāh, Habshī, of Bengal, at Gaur and succeeds him.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 6, Int. p. xiii.

1494 H. 899. Alaf Khān, ruler of Morāsah, having rebelled, Maḥmūd Baiqarah proceeds to Morāsah against him. On the Sultan's approach Alaf Khān flees to Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Khaljī, but is refused shelter. Subsequently Maḥmūd pardons him.—BG. 220.

1494 Śrutasāgara, the Jain, flourishes: author of the *Tattvārthadīpikā*. —BR. 1883–4, 117.

1495 H. 900. Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh Baḥri founds the city of Ahmadnagar.—BOD. 41–2.

Ś. 1417. Aniruddha, son of Bhāvaśarman, writes a commentary on Śatānanda's *Bhāsvatīkaraṇa*.—BR. 1883–4, p. 82.

Wednesday, 13th January, Laksh. Saṁ. 376. The *Gaṅgākṛityaviveka* composed in the reign of Rāmabhadra, son of Hari Nārāyaṇa or Bhairavasiṁha of Mithilā.—JRAS., N.S., xx, 554.

1496 H. 901. Maḥmūd Baiqarah marches against Īdar and Bāgar, and after exacting tribute returns to Delhī. In the same year he pardons Alaf Khān.—BF. iv, 72. BG. 220.

V. Saṁ. 1553. Padmamandiragaṇi writes his *vṛitti* on the *Ṛishimaṇḍalaprakaraṇa*.—BR. 1883–4, 138.

1497 20th November. The Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, arriving on the 22nd May, 1499, at Calicut on the Malabar Coast and returning by the Cape to Lisbon in September of the same year.—Gleig's *History of the British Empire in India*. JBRAS. xii, 68. JBA. 1873, 193.

A.D.

1497 Ś. 1419. Death of Raghuvaryatīrtha, thirteenth High Priest of the Mādhva sect.—BR. 1882–3, 204.

1498 H. 904. Ḥusain Shāh of Bengal having reduced the rājas of the districts as far as Orissa, invades Assam, subduing it as far as Kāmarūpa, Kāmtah, and other districts. The Rāja of the country retreats to the mountains and Ḥusain, leaving his son Prince Dānyāl with a large army to settle the country, returns to Bengal. The following rainy season the Rāja issues from the hills and Dānyāl and his forces are cut to pieces.—JBA. xli, pt. 1, 79, 335; *ib.* xlii, pt. 1, 240. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, xxix.

1499 H. 904. Maḥmūd Baiqarah invades Āsīr to enforce tribute from 'Ādil Khān Fārūqī, who sends tribute.

1500 H. 905. Ḥusain Shāh ibn Maḥmūd, king of Jaunpūr, dies in Bengal, whither he had fled in A.D. 1476.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 88. PMD. 309.

H. 906 (906–15 on coins). Nāṣir Shāh, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Ghiyās Shāh.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 114, Int. liii. BG. 221.

Ś. 1422, copper-plate from Pāū near Champāvat of Kīrtichandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

13th September. In consequence of Vasco da Gama's success, a Portuguese expedition under Pedro Alvarez Cabral arrives at Calicut; formed the first European factory in India at that place and returned to Lisbon July 1st, 1501, discovering on its homeward voyage the island of St. Helena.—Gleig, *Picture of India*. Bruce's *Annals of the East India Company*.

1502 August, H. 908, Safar. Maḥmūd Khān, Langāh, succeeds his grandfather Ḥusain Langāh as king of Multān.—BOD. 231.

V. Saṁ. 1559. Hari Vaṅs Hit Ji, founder of the Rādhā Vallabhis, born. Author of the Hindi poem *Chaurāsi Pada* and the *Rādhā Śudhā Nidhi* in Sanskrit.—JBA. 1878, pp. 98, 102.

1503 H. 909. Sikandar II of Delhī fixes his residence at Agra, which henceforth supersedes Delhī as the capital of the Empire.—PK. 365.

6th September, H. 909, 14th Rabī' I. 'Ādil Khān of Khandesh dies, and is succeeded by his brother Dā'ūd Khān: till H. 916 = A.D. 1510.—PMD. 315.

A.D.

1503 Alphonso de Albuquerque erects the first European fortress in India at Cochin, and re-establishes the factory at Calicut. He settled a trade at Kulam and a factory at St. Thomé.

1504 H. 910. Amīr Barīd I succeeds his father Qāsim I as ruler of Bīdar: till H. 945=A.D. 1538.—PMD. 321.

H. 910. 'Alāu-d-Dīn, 'Imād Shāhī, succeeds his father Fatḥ-Allāh of Berār.—PMD. 320.

Naroji of Bikanīr succeeds his uncle Bhīkhaji; but dying the same year is in turn succeeded by his brother Lañkharañji.

1505 6th July, H. 911, 3rd Ṣafar. A terrible earthquake occurs at Agra.—EHI. iv, 465.

H. 911. Death of Sayyid Muḥammad, Jaunpūrī, a son of Mīr Sayyid Khān of Jaunpūr. He claimed to be the Imām Mahdī or "Restorer of Islām." His disciples still exist in India under the name of Ghair-Mahdvis.—BG. 240.

1506 H. 912. Dilshād, wazīr of Jām Nanda of Sindh, conquers Uchh.—EHI. i, 275.

H. 912. Death of 'Abdu-l-Ghafūr of Lahor, pupil of 'Abdu-r-Raḥman Jāmī.—BOD. 3.

Alphonso de Albuquerque, the founder of the Portuguese Eastern Empire, now commences a career on a larger scale, with a squadron of sixteen ships, having troops on board. He defeated the Zamorin of Calicut, formed a settlement at Goa, which he fortified, sailed to the Straits of Malacca, and took the place of that name in February, 1510, reduced the Molucca and Banda islands, at that time the gardens of the East for cloves, nutmegs, etc., and at last, in 1514, finally reduced Ormus, the chief seat of Persian commerce. In twelve years he raised the Portuguese Empire in India to the greatest height it has ever attained; all the principal emporia from the Cape to the China frontier, an extent of 12,000 miles of coast, being in his possession.

1507 H. 913. Sikandar II of Delhī, aided by Jalāl Khān, governor of Kalpi, invests the fort of Narwar.—EHI. iv, 466–7.

May, H. 913, Muḥarram. Muḥammad Khān Shaibānī Uzbak invades Khurāsān. Amīr Zū-n-Nūn marches against him in support of Sultan Badī'u-z-Zamān Mirzā, but is defeated and slain, his son Shāh Beg Arghūn succeeding him as ruler of Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 304.

A.D.

1507 H. 913. Malik Ayāz, governor of Dīū, defeats the Portuguese at Chaul.—BG. 222.

V. Saṁ 1564. Rise of the Kaṭuka sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883-4, 154.

1508 H. 914. 'Ālim Khān, claimant for the throne of Khandesh, appeals for aid to Maḥmūd Baiqarah. The latter proceeds in Rajab (October) to Nandarbār, spending the month of Ramaẓān at Sambalī on the Narmadā.—BG. 222–3.

H. 914. Burhān I Niẓām Shāhī of Ahmadnagar succeeds his father Aḥmad Niẓām Shāh I: till H. 961 = A.D. 1554.—PMD. 320.

Ś. 1430–1449. Kṛishṇarāya of the Second Vijayanagara dynasty, reigning, son of Nṛisiṁha, and brother and successor of Vīra-Nṛisiṁha or Vīra-Narasiṁha.—EI. i, 361 (Hampe inscription of Ś. 1430). BR. 1883–4, 55. JBRAS. xii, 343.

1509 H. 915. Shāh 'Ismā'īl Ṣafwī having defeated and slain Shaibānī Khān (Shāhī Beg Uzbak), takes Khurāsān. Warash Khān marches upon Kara.—EHI. i, 306.

Saṅgrāmasiṁha I (Singram Siṅgh) of Mevāḍ succeeds his father Rājamalla.—PK. 356.

1510 H. 916. Sikandar II of Delhī acknowledges the independence of Gujarāt.—BG. 226.

6th August, H. 916, 1st Jumāda' I. Dā'ūd Khān of Khandesh dies and is succeeded by 'Ādil Khān III.—PMD. 315. BF. iv, 302 ff.

H. 916. Maḥmūd II, Khaljī of Mālava, succeeds his father Nāṣir Shāh: till H. 937 = A.D. 1530.—PMD. 311.

H. 916. Ismā'īl 'Ādil Shāh of Bījāpūr succeeds his father Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh: till H. 941 = A.D. 1534.—PMD. 321.

1511 H. 917. Shāh Beg Arghūn, in alarm at the threatened invasion of Shāh 'Ismā'īl, Warash Khān, and Bābar, prepares to seize Sīwī. He subsequently takes the fort, and appointing Mirzā 'Īsā Tarkhān governor, returns to Qāndāhār.—EHI. i, 306.

March, H. 916, Ẕī'l-ḥijjah. Maḥmūd Baiqarah visits Maulānā Mu'inu-d-Dīn Kazerūnī and Maulānā Tāju-d-Dīn Sīwī at Pattan (Aṇhilvāḍ).—BG. 226.

23rd November, H. 917, 2nd Ram. Maḥmūd Shāh I Baiqarah, of Gujarāt, dies and is succeeded by his son Muẓaffar Shāh II: till H. 932 = A.D. 1526.—PMD. 313. BG. 227.

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1511 Ś. 1433, 1434, 1441, 1455, copper-plates from Champāvat of Vishṇuchandra of Kumaun.—ASNI. ii, 48.

H. 917. Birth of Abū-l-Fatḥ Shaikh Kamāl, Qāẓī of Bilgrām under Akbar. He died in H. 1001 = A.D. 1592.—BOD. 23.

V. Saṁ. 1568. The Nāgapurīya branch of the Lumpāka sect of the Jains formed by Rūparshi of the Mālasāvaḍa Gotra. His followers took the name of Nāgapurīya to distinguish them from those of a rival Rūparshi of the Indra Gotra.—BR. 1883–4, 154.

1512 15th January, H. 917, 25th Shauwāl. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt receives an embassy from Ismā'īl Shāh of 'Irāq. Founds the city of Daulatābād, and in Shauwāl 918 (December) invades Mālava, but turns aside to assist 'Ainu-l-Mulk, governor of Nahrwālah, against Bhīmarāja of Īdar.—BG. 244, 248.

H. 918. Sulṭān Qulī assumes independence of the Bahmanī kingdom and founds the Quṭb Shāhī dynasty of Golkonda.—PMD. 321.

1513 H. 919. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt ravages Īdar and, after making peace with the Rāja, continues his march to Mālava.—BG. 250.

H. 919. The emperor Bābar marches on Qāndāhār, but negotiates a peace with Shāh Beg Arghūn and returns to Kābul. Shāh Beg prepares to retreat to Sindh.—EHI. i, 307.

V. Saṁ. 1570. Rise of the Bījamata sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 154.

1514 H. 920. Death of Bhīmarāja of Īdar. His son Bihār Mal succeeds him, but is deposed by his cousin Rāja Mal, aided by Rānā Sāṅgha of Chitor. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt sends Niẓāmu-l-Mulk, governor of Ahmadnagar, against Rāja Mal.—BG. 252.

24th December, H. 920, 7th Zī'l-qa'dah. Shāh Beg Arghūn sends a force from Sīwī to Sindh which takes the villages of Kākān and Bāghbān.—EHI. i, 307.

1515 H. 921. Bābar again besieges Qāndāhār, but, his army being weakened by fever, he again makes peace and returns to Kābul.—EHI. i, 308.

H. 921. Bihār Mal reinstated in Īdar.—BG. 253.

Ś. 1437. Koṇḍavīdu captured by Sālva-Timma, minister of Kṛishṇarāya of Vijayanagara.—MGO., 14th August, 1893, p. 53.

V. Saṁ. 1572. Rise of the Pāśachandra sect of the Jains.—BR. 1883–4, 155.

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1516 H. 922. Bābar besieges Qāndāhār a third time. Shāh Beg sues for peace through Shaikh Abū Sayyid Purānī and agrees to surrender Qāndāhār in the following year to the officers of the emperor. Bābar returns to Kābul.—EHI. i, 308.

1517 H. 923. Shāh Beg surrenders Qāndāhār to the Emperor Bābar in accordance with the treaty of the previous year.—EHI. i, 308.

21st November, H. 923, 7th Zī'l-qa'dah. Death of Sikandar II, Lūdī. His son Ibrāhīm II succeeds him: till A.D. 1526.—EHI. iv, 471. BMC. 4, 104, Int. xxxvi. PK. 375.

H. 923. Naṣratu-l-Mulk sent by Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt against Rāja Mal of Īdar instead of Niẓāmu-l-Mulk. Rāja Mal attacks Īdar and slays the governor Ẓahīru-l-Mulk. Naṣratu-l-Mulk attacks Bījanagar.—BG. 253.

18th November, 4th Zī'-l-qa'dah. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds to Mandū which he reaches and invests on the 23rd of the month.—BG. 256.

H. 923. Maḥmūd II of Mālava flees to Gujarāt.—BG. 256.

H. 923. Death of 'Abdu-llah Maulānā of Delhī, author of the *Sharḥ Mīzāni-l-Manṭiq*.—BOD. 7.

The Portuguese take possession of Point de Galle and Colombo.

1518 H. 924. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt captures Mandū.—BG. 258.

H. 924. Death of Mān Singh, Rāja of Gwaliar.—BOD. 242.

H. 924. Shāh Beg Arghūn prepares for the conquest of Sindh. —EHI. i, 308.

H. 924. Birth of Ḥandāl Mirzā, son of Bābar and brother of Humāyūn.—BOD. 154.

H. 924. Death of Maḥmūd Shāh II, Bahmanī. His minister Amīr Barīd places Maḥmūd's son Aḥmad Shāh III on the throne. He reigns until H. 927 = A.D. 1521.—PMD. 318.

Albuquerque recalled. The decline of the Portuguese Empire may be dated from this event.

1519 H. 925. Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Naṣrat Shāh ibn Ḥusain succeeds 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain as king of Bengal: till H. 939 = A.D. 1532.—PMD. 308.

H. 925. Maḥmūd Khaljī of Mālava defeats and slays Bhīm Karan at Gāgrūn. The Rānā of Chitor proceeds against Maḥmūd and takes him prisoner, but afterwards releases him.—BG. 263.

1520 26th December, H. 927, 15th Muḥarram. Shāh Beg Arghūn marches on Thatta where he defeats and slays Daryā Khān, the

A.D.

1520 adopted son of Jām Nanda. Jām Fīrūz flees, but submitting later, is pardoned, and has conferred on him the government of the half of Sindh. Shāh Beg then takes Sīstān and proceeds to Bhakkar. —EHI. i, 309–11.

September, H. 926, Shauwāl. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against the Rānā of Chitor; encamps at Harsīl Muḥarram, H. 927 (December); appoints Malik Āyaz to the command. He and Kiwāmu-l-Mulk proceed to Dhamolah and defeat the Rānā.—BG. 271–3.

H. 926. Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I of Khandesh succeeds 'Ādil Khān III.—PMD. 315.

1521 H. 927. Malik Āyaz and Kiwāmu-l-Mulk besiege Mandasor on behalf of Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt.—BG. 273.

H. 927. Death of Aḥmad Shāh III, Bahmanī. Amīr Barīd raises his brother 'Alāu-d-Dīn Shāh to the throne: he reigns until H. 929=A.D. 1523.—PMD. 318. BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146.

1522 H. 928. Shāh Beg Arghūn leaving Pāyinda Muḥammad Tarkhān in charge of Bhakkar, invades Gujarāt. Falling ill on the way he dies 23rd Sha'bān (18th July) and is succeeded by his eldest son Shāh Ḥusain. Shāh Beg's death being hailed with joy by the people of Thatta, Ḥusain sends an army thither which completely defeats Jām Fīrūz who flees to Gujarāt.—EHI. i, 311, 502.

1523 H. 929. Amīr Barīd deposes 'Alāu-d-Dīn Shāh, Bahmanī, and places his brother Walī-Allāh Shāh on the throne. He reigns till H. 932 = A.D. 1525.—Refs. A.D. 1521.

H. 929. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt proceeds against Chitor.—BG. 275.

1524 H. 930. Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt rebuilds and refortifies Morāsah. —BG. 276.

1524 H. *930*. 'Alim Khān Lūdī seeks refuge in Gujarāt.—BG. 276.

1525 H. 931. Bābar Shāh entrusts Ḥusain Arghūn, governor of Thatta, with the affairs of Multān. The latter proceeds against Maḥmūd Khān, who dies before his arrival, and is succeeded by his son Ḥusain Langāh II.—BOD. 165.

A.D.

1525 H. 931. Shāh Ḥusain Arghūn invades Multān and captures Uchh. Maḥmūd Langāh, while marching against him, is assassinated, his son Ḥusain Langāh II succeeding him. A temporary peace is arranged by the Shaikh Bahāu-d-Dīn, but in the following year Shāh Ḥusain takes Multān after a fifteen months' siege.—EHI. i, 314 ff.

H. 931. Prince Bahādur Khān, son of Muẓaffar II of Gujarāt, visits Dungārpūr, Chitor, Mevāḍ, and Delhī.

H. 932. Amīr Barīd poisons Walī-Allāh Shāh and places his nephew Kalīm-Allāh Shāh on the throne, the last of the Bahmanīs of Kulbarga.

H. 931. Death of Shaikh Jīū of Gujarāt.—BG. 305, note.

1526 19th April, H. 932, 7th Rajab. Bābar defeats and slays Ibrāhīm II of Delhī at Panipat and founds the Mughal Empire in Hindustan.—PMD. 322. PK. 376.

H. 932. Multān taken after a fifteen months' siege by Ḥusain Arghūn of Thatta, acting under Bābar.—BOD. 165.

March, H. 932, Jumāda' II. Death of Muẓaffar Shāh II of Gujarāt. His son Sikandar Shāh succeeds him, but is assassinated in Sha'bān, when his youngest brother Nāṣir Khān ascends the throne as Maḥmud Shāh II. He is in turn deposed and succeeded 14th Ẕī'l-qa'dah (22nd August) of the same year by his elder brother Bahādur Shāh, who reigns till H. 943.—BG. 281, 317, 318, 334.

Jaytsiji of Bikanīr succeeds his father Laṅkarañji.

V. Saṁ. 1582, Ś. 1449. Harisheṇa writes the *Jagatsundarīyogamālā*.—PR. i, 52, 91.

1527 An English merchant, Robert Thorne, long resident in Spain, asserts the practicability of a north-west passage to India. His attempt and six others in the succeeding reigns failed.

1528 V. Saṁ. 1585. Nemidatta writes the *Śrīpālacharita*: author also of the *Sudarśanacharita*.—BR. 1883–4, 117.

1529 H. *936*. Daryā succeeds his father 'Alāu-d-Dīn as independent ruler of Berār.—PMD. 320.

H. 936. Faẕlu-llah Khān, an amīr at the court of Bābar, builds a mosque at Delhī.—BOD. 134.

A.D.

1529 Kṛishṇadeva of Vijayanagara endows the statue of Narasiṁha.—ASSI. ii, 249.

1530 26th December, H. 937, 6th Jumāda' I. The Emperor Bābar dies and is succeeded by his eldest son Humāyūn.—BOD. 92.

H. 937. Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt annexes Mālava.

V. Saṁ. 1587. Ratnasiṁha of Mevāḍ, successor of Saṅgrāmasiṁha.—BI. 134.

Bakshu, a singer at the court of Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt, flourished.—BOD. 101.

The Portuguese driven by the natives from Ternate.

APPENDIX.

DYNASTIC LISTS.

The object of the Dynastic Lists contained in this Appendix is to supplement the Chronology by supplying links necessarily omitted there, and to give what recent research has made imperative—a revised list of Indian dynasties. The arrangement chosen is as brief as possible. The dates given are as a general rule to be found in the Tables and serve thus as an index to these. All merely approximate dates arrived at by calculation are avoided.

The Rājas of Assam.[1]—PUT. 273.

Indrayansa Dynasty.

A.D.	
1230 ?	Chu-kapha, became independent and spread conquests.
1268	Chu-toupha, son, defeated the Rāja of Kachār.
1281	Chu-benpha.
1293	Chu-kangpha.
1332	Chu-khampha; valley invaded by Muḥammad S͟hāh, 1337.
1364–9	Interregnum of five years when the ministers installed
1369	Chu-taopha, a relation.
1372	Chu-khāmethepa, a tyrant, killed by his ministers.
1405–14	Interregnum of nine years.
1414	Chu-dangpha.
1425	Chu-jāugpha, his son.
1440	Chu-phūkpha, his son.
1458	Chu-singpha, his son.
1485	Chu-hangpha, his son.
1491	Chu-simpha, a tyrant, put to death.
1497	Interregnum, Ḥusain S͟hāh's invasion, 1498.
1506	Chu-humpha, a brother, various conquests.
1549	Chu-klunpha, his son, built Gurgram.
1563	Chu-khrunpha.
1615	Chu-chainpha, introduced reforms; protected Dharmanārain.
1640	Chu-rūmpha, a tyrant, dethroned.
1643	Chu-chinpha.[2]

[1] Given in the Appendix only.

[2] A.S. 1570, A.D. 1648.—Svarganārāyaṇ, also called Pratāpasiṁha, the Hindu name of Chusiṅgpha (Jenkins); he was of the Dehingia family, who took the name of Narain; the other branch, Toughoneut, took the title of Siṁha.—*JP.*

A.D.	
1647	Kuku-raikhoya Gohani, dethroned for his brother.
1665 ?	Chukum or Jayadhvajasiṁha, adopted Hindu faith; defeated Aurangzīb's general?
1621[1]	Chakradhvaja (or Brija) Siṁha; built fort of Gohāti.
1665	Kodayādityasiṁha.
1677	Parbattia Kunria.
1681	Lorarāja, for some reigns confusion prevailed until
1683 [1]	Gadādharasiṁha; his son Kana set aside.
1689–1713 [1]	Rudrasiṁha, built Rangpūr and Jorhāt; his coins first bear Bengālī inscriptions.
1715–21 [1]	S'ivasiṁha, established Hindu festivals.
1723–26 [1]	Phuleśvarī, his wife, acquires sovereign rule.
1729–30 [1]	Pramatheśvaridevī acquires sovereign rule.
1732–36 [1]	Ambikādevī acquires sovereign rule.
1738–43 [1]	Sarveśvaridevī acquires sovereign rule.
1744 [1]	Pramathasiṁha, made equitable land settlement.
1751 [1]	Rajeśvarasiṁha, embellished Rangpūr, allied with Manipūr.
1771 [1]	Lakshmīsiṁha Narendra, younger son, raised and deposed by minister.
1779 [1]	Gaurināthasiṁha, his son.
1792 [1]	Bharatasiṁha Mahāmāri, conquers Rangpūr.
1793 [1]	Sarvānandasiṁha, usurps power at Baingmara.
1796 [1]	Bharatasiṁha attempts to regain power, but is killed.
	Gaurināthasiṁha, restored by British; died at Jorhāt.
1808 [1]	Kamaleśvarasimha or Kinnarām, not crowned.
	Rāja Chandrakantasiṁha Narendra, fled to Ava.
	Purandharasiṁha, great-grandson of Rājeśvarasiṁha, expelled by Burmese, and
	Chandrakanta restored, but deposed again, and
	Yogeśvarasiṁha, raised by Assamese wife of an Ava monarch under Menghi Maha Theluah, the Burmese general and real governor.
1824	Burmese expelled by the English.

List of the Bāṇa Kings, from the Udayendiram Plates[2] *of Vijayabāhu Vikramāditya II.*—EI. iii, 75. IA. xv, 172 ff.

A.D.

(1) Jayanandivarman.
(2) Vijayāditya I, son of 1.
(3) Malladeva, son of 2.
(4) Bāṇavidhyādhara, son of 3, married a granddaughter of the Gaṅga king S'ivamahārāja, who reigned between A.D. 1000 and 1016.
(5) Prabhumerudeva, son of 4.
(6) Vikramāditya I, son of 5.
(7) Vijayāditya II, or Pugaḷvippavar-Gaṇḍa, son of 6.
(8) Vijayabāhu Vikramāditya II, son of 7.

[1] These dates are confirmed by coins in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia* and others in Captain Jenkins' collection.

[2] The Udayendiram plates are undated, but may be assigned to about the middle of the twelfth century A.D.

The Bikanīr Rāj, a scion of Jodhpūr.

A.D.		
1488	(1)	Bikaji Bhīkhaji, son of Jodha.
1504	(2)	Naroji, nephew of 1.
1504	(3)	Laṅkarañji, brother of 2.
1526	(4)	Jaytsiji, son of 3.
1545	(5)	Kalyāṇasiṁha, son of 4.
1573	(6)	Rāyasiṁha, son of 5.
1611	(7)	Dalpatsiṁha, son of 6.
1613	(8)	Surasiṁha, brother of 7.
1631	(9)	Karṇsiṁha, son of 8.
1669	(10)	Anupasiṁha, son of 9.
1698	(11)	Sarupsiṁha, son of 10.
1700	(12)	Sajjansiṁha, brother of 11.
1735	(13)	Jorāwarsiṁha, son of 12.
1746	(14)	Gajasiṁha, cousin of 13.
1787	(15)	Rājasiṁha, son of 13, poisoned in 13 days by
1787	(16)	Suratsiṁha, regent, who usurped the throne.
1828	(17)	Ratnasiṁha, son of 16.
1851	(18)	Sardarsiṁha, son of 17.
1872	(19)	Mahārāja Duṅgasiṁha, descendant of Jorāwarsiṁha.
1887	(20)	Mahārāja Gaṅgasiṁha.

The Chāhamānas or Chohans of Ajmīr.—VOJ. vii, 191. EI. ii, 116 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	Sāmantarāja.
	(2)	Jayarāja, son of 1.
	(3)	Vigraharāja I, son of 2.
	(4)	Chandrarāja I, son of 3.
	(5)	Gopendrarāja, son of 3.
	(6)	Durlabha I, son of 4.
	(7)	Chandrarāja II, son of 6.
	(8)	Govaka or Guvaka, son of 7.
	(9)	Chandana, son of 8.
	(10)	Vākpati I, son of 9.
950	(11)	Siṁharāja, son of 10.
974	(12)	Vigraharāja II, son of 11.
	(13)	Durlabha II, son of 11.
	(14)	Govinda, son of 13.
	(15)	Vākpati II, son of 14.
1030	(16)	Vīryarāma, son of 15.
1085	(17)	Durlabha III, son of 16.
	(18)	Vigraharāja III, son of 16.
	(19)	Pṛithvīrāja I, son of 18.
1130	(20)	Ajayarāja or Salhaṇa, son of 19.
1150	(21)	Arṇorāja, son of 20, not of Pṛithvīrāja I, as in the Tables.
	(22)	Vigraharāja IV, son of 21.
1166	(23)	Pṛithivībhaṭa, son of an unnamed son of 21.
	(24)	Someśvara, son of 21 by Kāñchanadevī of Gujarāt.
1170	(25)	Pṛithvīrāja II, son of 24.

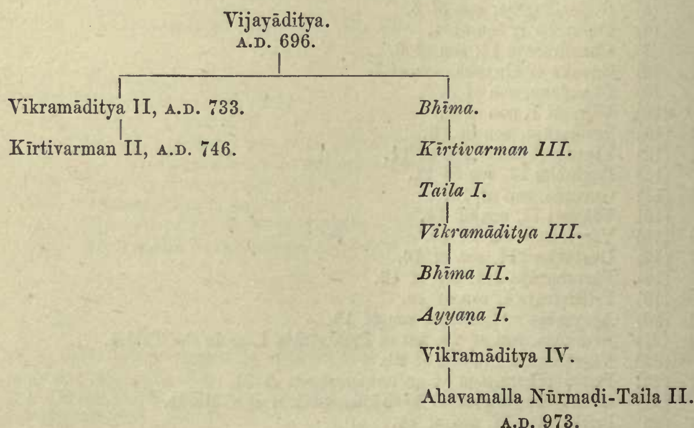
Chāhamānas or Chohans of Nadole, from the Inscription of Alhaṇadeva. JBRAS. xix, 34.

A.D.		
968	(1)	S'rī Lakshmaṇa.
	(2)	Sohiya or Lohiya, son of 1.
	(3)	Balirāja, son of 2.
	(4)	Vigrahapāla, son of 1.
	(5)	Mahendra, son of 4.
	(6)	Aṇahila, son of 5.
	(7)	Bālaprasāda, son of 6.
	(8)	Jendrarāja, son of 6.
	(9)	Pṛithivīpāla, son of 7.
	(10)	Jojjalla, son of 7.
	(11)	Āsārāja, son of 7.
1162	(12)	Ālhaṇadeva, son of 11.

The Early and Western Chālukyas of Bādāmi.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 336. BD. 61.

A.D.		
	(1)	Jayasiṁha.
525	(2)	Raṇarāga, son of 1.
550	(3)	Pulikeśin I, son of 2.
567	(4)	Kīrtivarman I, son of 3.
597	(5)	Maṅgalīśa, son of 3.
609	(6)	Pulikeśin II, Western Chālukya, son of 4.
655	(7)	Vikramāditya I, Western Chālukya, son of 6.
680	(8)	Vinayāditya, Western Chālukya, son of 7.
696	(9)	Vijayāditya, Western Chālukya, son of 8.
733	(10)	Vikramāditya II, Western Chālukya, son of 9.
747	(11)	Kīrtivarman II, Western Chālukya, son of 10.

Traditional connection between the Chālukyas of Bādāmi and Kalyāṇa.



The Western Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 428.

A.D.		
973	(1)	Āhavamalla Nūrmaḍi-Taila II.
997	(2)	Satyāśraya, son of 1.
1009	(3)	Vikramāditya V, grandson of 1.
1018	(4)	Jayasiṁha II, grandson of 1.
1040	(5)	Someśvara I, son of 4.
1069	(6)	Someśvara II, son of 5.
1076	(7)	Vikramāditya VI, son of 5.
1127	(8)	Someśvara III, son of 7.
1138	(9)	Jagadekamalla II, son of 8.
1150	(10)	Nūrmaḍi-Taila III, son of 8.
1183	(11)	Someśvara IV, son of 10.

Chālukyas of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 2.

First Branch.

A.D.		
	(1)	Jayasiṁharāja.
	(2)	Buddhavarmarāja, son of 1.
643	(3)	Vijayavarmarāja, son of 2.

Second Branch (doubtful).

	(1)	Dharāśraya Jayasiṁhavarman, son of Kīrtivarman I.
	(2)	Jayāśraya, Nāgavardhana, son of 1.

Third Branch.

671	(1)	Dharāśraya Jayasiṁhavarman, son of Pulikeśin II.
671	(2)	S'īlāditya S'ryāśraya, son of 1.
731	(3)	Yuddhamalla Jayāśraya Maṅgalarāja Vinayāditya, son of 1.
739	(4)	Janāśraya Pulikeśin, son of 1.

The Eastern Chālukyas.—IA. xx, 12.

A.D.		
615	(1)	Vishṇuvardhana I, brother of Pulikeśin II.
633	(2)	Jayasiṁha I, son of 1.
663	(3)	Indra-Bhaṭṭāraka, brother of 2.
663	(4)	Vishṇuvardhana II, son of 3.
672	(5)	Maṅgi-Yuvarāja, son of 4.
696	(6)	Jayasiṁha II, son of 5.
709	(7)	Kokkili, brother of 6.
709	(8)	Vishṇuvardhana III, brother of 7.
746	(9)	Vijayāditya I, Bhaṭṭāraka, son of 8.
764	(10)	Vishṇuvardhana IV, son of 9.
799	(11)	Vijayāditya II, son of 10.
843	(12)	Vishṇuvardhana V, son of 11.
844	(13)	Vijayāditya III, son of 12.
888	(14)	Chālukya-Bhīma I, son of the Yuvarāja Vikramāditya I, a younger brother of No. 13.
918	(15)	Vijayāditya IV, son of 14.
918	(16)	Amma I, son of 15.

A.D.
925 (17) Vijayāditya V, son of 16.
925 (18) Tāḍapa, son of Yuddhamalla I, younger brother of Vikramāditya I (Yuvarāja).
925 (19) Vikramāditya II, brother of 15.
926 (20) Bhīma III, brother of 17.
927 (21) Yuddhamalla II, son of 18.
934 (22) Chālukya-Bhīma II, brother of 16.
945 (23) Amma II, son of 22.
970 (24) Dānārṇava, brother of 23.
Unexplained interval; according to the records of 27, but in reality of about 30 years.
1003 (25) S'aktivarman, son of 24.
1015 (26) Vimalāditya, brother of 25.
1022 (27) Rājarāja I, son of 26.
1070 (28) Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva, son of 27; see under Choḷa kings.
1108 (29) Vikrama Choḍa, son of 28; see under Choḷa kings.
1127 (30) Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva II, son of 29; see under Choḷa kings.

The Eastern Chālukyas of Piṭhāpuram: a line of Princes descended from the Eastern Chālukya Beta or Vijayāditya I.—EI. iv, 229.

A.D.
(1) Beta, Kaṇṭhikā-Beta or Vijayāditya I.
(2) Satyāśraya, Uttama-Chālukya, son of 1.
(3) Vijayāditya II, son of 2.
(4) Vimalāditya, son of 2.
(5) Vikramāditya, son of 2.
(6) Vishṇuvardhana I, son of 2.
(7) Mallapa I, son of 2.
(8) Kāma, son of 2.
(9) Rājamārtaṇḍa, son of 2.
(10) Vishṇuvardhana II, son of 3.
(11) Mallapa II, son of 3.
(12) Sāmideva, son of 3.
1158 (13) Vijayāditya III, son of 11, coronation date, Saturday, 11th January, 1158.
1202 (14) Malla, Mallapa III, or Vishṇuvardhana III, son of 13.

Chālukya Feudatories of the Rāshṭrakūṭas, as given in Pampa's Bhārata. BR. 1883–4. JRAS., N.S., xiv, 19.

A.D.
(1) Yuddhamalla.
(2) Arikeśarin, son of 1.
(3) Narasiṁha, son of 2.
(4) Dugdhamalla, son of 3.
(5) Baddiga, son of 4.
(6) Yuddhamalla II, son of 5.
(7) Narasiṁha II, son of 6.
941 (8) Arikeśarin II, son of 7.

The Chand Dynasty of Kumaun, from a list compiled by Rudradatta Pant of Almora.—NWP. Gazetteer, xi, 500. ASNI. ii, 48, 49.

A.D.	
1261[1]	Thohar Chand.
1276	Kalyān Chand.
1297	Triloki Chand.
1304	Damara Chand.
1322	Dharma Chand.
1345	Abhāya Chand.
1367[1]	Garur Gyān (Jñāna) Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1289, 1320, 1334, 1341, 1356.
1420	Harihar Chand.
1421	Udhyān Chand.
1422	Atma Chand.
1423	Hari Chand.
1424	Vikrama Chand.
1438	Bhārati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1391 = A.D. 1469.[1]
1462	Ratana Chand.
1488	Kīrati Chand, inscr. date S'. 1422 = A.D. 1500.[1]
1504	Partāb Chand.
1518	Tāra Chand.
1534	Mānik Chand.
1543	Kāli Kalyān Chand.
1552	Puni or Puran Chand.
1556	Bhīkhma or Bhīshma Chand.
1561	Balo Kalyān Chand.
1569	Rudra Chand, inscr. date S'. 1519.
1597	Lakshmī Chand.
1621	Dhalīp Chand.
1624	Bijaya Chand.
1625	Trimal Chand.
1638	Baz Bahādur Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1566, 1586.
1678	Udyot Chand, inscr. dates S'. 1609, 1613.
1698	Gyān Chand.
1708	Jagat Chand.
1720	Debi Chand.
1726	Ajīt Chand.
1730	Kalyān Chand, inscr. date S'. 1655.
1748	Dīp Chand.
1777	Mohan Chand.
1779	Pradhaman Chand.
1786	Mohan Chand restored.
1788	Sib Siṅgh (Chand).
1788–90	Mahendra Siṅgh (Chand).
1790	Kumaun conquered by the Ghorkhālis; extinction of the Chands.

The Chandellas.—CASR. ii, 451. JBA. L (*Hist. of Bundelkhand* by V. A. Smith), p. 7 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	Nānika.
	(2)	Vākpati.
	(3)	Vijaya.
	(4)	Rāhila.
900	(5)	Harsha, son of 4.

[1] See Tables.

A.D.
925 (6) Yaśovarman, son of 5.
955 (7) Dhaṅga, son of 6.
1000 (8) Gaṇḍa, son of 7.
1025 (9) Vidhyādharadeva, son of 8.
1037 (10) Vijayapāladeva.
1050 (11) Devavarmadeva, son of 10.
1098 (12) Kīrtivarmadeva, brother of 11.
1100 (13) Sallakshaṇavarmadeva, son of 12.
1117 (14) Jayavarmadeva or Kīrtivarman II, son of 13.
(15) Pṛithivīvarmadeva.
1129 (16) Madanavarmadeva, son of 15.
1167 (17) Paramardideva, son of 16.
1213 (18) Trailokyavarmadeva, son of 17.
1261 (19) Vīravarman, son of 18.
1289 (20) Bhojavarman, son of 19.

Chāpotkaṭa or Chāvaḍā Dynasty of Aṇhilvāḍ.

BR. 1883–4, pp. 10, 150.

A.D.
746 (1) Vanarāja.
806 (2) Yogarāja, son of 1.
841 (3) Kshemarāja.
867 (4) Bhūyaḍa.
895 (5) Vīrasiṁha.
920 (6) Ratnāditya.
935 (7) Sāmantasiṁha.

The Chaulukyas of Aṇhilvāḍ.—IA. vi, 213.

A.D.
941 (1) Mūlarāja I, son of King Rāji of Kalyāṇa.
996 (2) Chāmuṇḍarāja, son of 1.
1009 (3) Vallabharāja, son of 2.
1009 (4) Durlabharāja, son of 2.
1022 (5) Bhīmadeva I, grandson of 2, son of Nāgadeva.
1063 (6) Karṇadeva I, son of 5.
1093 (7) Jayasiṁha Siddharāja, son of 6.
1143 (8) Kumārapāla, great-grandson of 5.
1172 (9) Ajayapāla, nephew of 8.
1176 (10) Mūlarāja II, son of 9.
1178 (11) Bhīmadeva II, son of 9.
1242 (12) Tribhuvanapāla, son of 11.

Chaulukyas of Aṇhilvāḍ: Vyāghrapallī or Vāghelā Branch.

A.D.
(1) Dhavala, married to Kumārapāla's mother's sister.
(2) Arṇorāja, son of 1.
(3) Lavaṇaprasāda, Chief of Ḍholkā, son of 2.
1219 (4) Vīradhavala, independent Rāṇa of Ḍholkā.
1235 (5) Vīsaladeva, son of 4, usurps the throne of Aṇhilvāḍ, A.D. 1243.
1261 (6) Arjunadeva, nephew of 5.
1274 (7) Sāraṅgadeva, son of 6.
1296 (8) Karṇadeva II, son of 7.

Chola Kings.—ASSI. iii, 112, and MGO. as quoted below.

A.D.

(1) Vijayālaya of the Sūryavaṁśa.
(2) Āditya I.
900 (3) Parāntaka I, Vīranārāyāṇa, Madirai-koṇḍa Ko-Parakesarivarman, son of 2.
940 (4) Rājāditya, eldest son of 3.
(5) Gaṇḍarāditya, son of 2.
(6) Ariñjaya, son of 2.
(7) Parāntaka II, or Rājendra, son of 6.
(8) Āditya II or Karikāla, son of 7.
(9) Madhurāntaka I, son of 5.
985 (10) Rājarāja, the Great, Rājāśraya or Rājakesarivarman, son of 7.
1002 (11) Parakesarivarman, Rājendra-Choḷa I, son of 10.
(12) Rājakesarivarman, Jayaṅkoṇḍa-Choḷa, son of 11, according to the *Kaliṅgattu-Paraṇi.* Reigned at least 32 years. Among his enemies were the Pāṇḍya kings Mānābharaṇa, Vīra-Keraḷa, and Sundara-Pāṇḍya; the Western Chālukya Āhavamalla (Someśvara I, A.D. 1040–69); Vikrama-Pāṇḍya, who had undertaken an expedition against Vikramabāhu of Ceylon; and the Singhalese kings Vīra-S'ilāmega and S'rīvallabha-Madanarāja.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.
(13) Parakesarivarman Rājendradeva, probably identical with the Rājendra of the Solar race whose daughter Madhurāntakī married Kulottuṅga I (Chellūr Grant). Contemporary with Vīra-S'ilāmega of Ceylon and Āhavamalla Someśvara I. Inscriptions dated between 3rd and 9th years.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9; *ib.*, 14th Aug., 1893, No. 642, 56. IA. xxiii, 296.
(14) Rājakesarivarman Vīra-Rājendradeva I. Contemporary Āhavamalla Someśvara I, each claiming to have defeated the other. Claims to have defeated the *Daṇḍanāyakas* Chamuṇḍarāya and Keśava and the Pāṇḍya king Vīra-Kesarin. A daughter of Vīra-Rājendra married Vikramāditya VI, Western Chālukya, who, on her father's death, was instrumental in placing her brother Parakesarivarman Adhirājendradeva on the Choḷa throne.—MGO., 6th Aug., 1892, No. 544, 9.
(15) Parakesarivarman, Adhirājendradeva.
1070 (16) Rājendra-Choḷa II, Rājakesarivarman, or Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva I; see under Eastern Chālukyas.
1108 or 1111 (17) Vikrama Choḍa or Parakesarivarman.
1127 (18) Kulottuṅga Choḍadeva II, see under Eastern Chālukyas.
1215 Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadeva II.
Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājendra Choḷadeva III.
1250 Kaṇḍa-Gopāladeva.

The Chūḍāsamā Princes of Girnar (Junāgaḍh).[1]—ASWI. ii, 164.

MS. dates Saṁvat. | Probable date A.D.

904? Rā Dyās or Dyāchh, third in descent from Rā Gāriyo, the grandson of Rā Chuḍāchand, and first of the Chūḍāsamās of Junāgaḍh. Rā Dyās was defeated and slain by the King of Pattan, S. 874 (? *917* A.D.).

[1] Given in the Appendix only.

MS. dates Saṁvat.	Probable date A.D.	
894	*937?*	Navaghana or Naughan, his son, reared by Devait Bodar, the Ahīr; during a severe famine he invaded Sindh and defeated "Hamir," the Sumrā prince.
916	*959?*	Khangāra, his son, defeated "Graharipu the Ahīr" of Vanthali, and was killed at Bagasarā by the Aṇhilvāḍ Rāja (possibly by Mūlarāja, A.D. 941).
952	*968?*	Mūlarāja, son of Khangāra (perhaps of Aṇhilvāḍ).
1009	*992?*	Navaghana II, his son, "ruled for 38 (18?) years."
1047	1011?	Maṇḍalika, son of Navaghana, joined Bhīmadeva of Gujarāt in pursuit of Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, S. 1080, H. 414.
1095	1038	Hamīradeva, son of Maṇḍalika, 13 years.
1108	1051	Vijayapāla, son of Hamīradeva.
1162	*1085?*	Navaghana III, subdued the Rāja of Umetā.
	1107?	Khangāra II, slain by Jayasiṁha Siddharāja of Aṇhilvāḍ (omitted by Amarji).
1184	1127	Maṇḍalika II, 11 years.
1195	1138	Ālansiṁha, 14 years.
1209	1152	Ganeśa, 5 years.
1214	1157	Navaghana or Naughan IV, 9 years.
1224	1167	Khangāra III, 46 years.
1270	1213	Maṇḍalika III, son of Khangāra III (mentioned in a Girnar inscription), 22 years.
	1235?	Navaghana or Naughan V.
1302	1245	Mahīpāladeva (Rā Kavāt), 34 years, built a temple at Somnāth Pattan.
1336	1279	Khangāra IV, his son, repaired the temple of Somnāth, conquered Dīū, etc.
		Shams Khān took Junāgaḍh.
1390	1333	Jayasiṁhadeva, son of Khangāra IV, 11¾ years.
1402	1345	Mugatsiṁha or Mokalasiṁha, 14 years.
1416	1359	Melagadeva or Megaladeva.
1421	*1371*	Mahīpāladeva II or Madhupat.
1439	*1376*	Maṇḍalika IV (son of Mahīpāladeva).
1450	1393	Jayasiṁhadeva II (apparently the Rāja of Jehrend or Jiran mentioned by Firishtah as defeated by Muẓaffar Khān of Gujarāt in A.D. 1411).
1469	1412	Khangāra V, war with Aḥmad Shāh.
1489	1432	Maṇḍalika V;[1] Junāgaḍh inscription, V. Saṁ. 1507; subdued by Maḥmūd Baiqarah in A.D. 1471.

After their subjugation by the Ahmadābād kings the Chūḍāsamās seem to have been preserved as tributary jāgīrdārs for another century. The list of these princes stands thus :—

A.D.	
1472	Bhāpat, cousin of Maṇḍalika V, 32 years.
1503	Khangāra VI, son of Bhāpat, 22 years.
1524	Naughana VI, son of Khangāra, 25 years.
1551	S'rī Siṁha, 35 years, Gujarāt subdued by Akbar.
1585	Khangāra VII, till about 1609.

[1] See Tables, A D. 1450.

Gaharwārs or Rāṭhors of Kanauj.

A.D.		
	(1)	Yaśovigraha.
	(2)	Mahīchandra or Mahītala, son of 1.
1097	(3)	Chandradeva, son of 2.
1109	(4)	Madanapāla, son of 3.
1115	(5)	Govindachandra, son of 4.
1143	(6)	Rājyapāladeva, son of 5.
1168	(7)	Vijayachandra, son of 5.
1170	(8)	Jayachchandra, son of 7.

The Gakk'hars or Khokars.

A few only of these are given in the Tables.

A.D		
983	(1)	Zain Khān or Kābul Shāh.
1005	(2)	Gakk'har Shāh.
1031	(3)	Baj Khān.
1065	(4)	Mahpāl Khān.
1101	(5)	Mu'azzam Khān.
1135	(6)	Ashī Khān.
1152	(7)	Rājar Khān.
1186	(8)	Sipehr Khān.
1199	(9)	Surkah Khān.
1206	(10)	Fida'ī Khān.
1220	(11)	Mang Khān.
1267	(12)	Lahar Khān.
1330	(13)	Lakk'han Khān.
1341	(14)	Ḥaidar Khan.
1365	(15)	Kad Khān.
1380	(16)	Shaikha Khān.
1399	(17)	Jasrat Khān.
1446	(18)	Malik Gullu.
1447	(19)	Sikandar Khān.
1466	(20)	Fīrūz Khān.
1472	(21)	Malik Bīr.
1493	(22)	Malik Pīlū.
1523	(23)	Tātār Khān.
1524	(24)	Malik Hātī.
1530	(25)	Sulṭān Sārang.
1542	(26)	Sulṭān Ādam.
1562	(27)	Kamāl Khān.
1581	(28)	Mubārak Khān.
1599	(29)	Ajmīr Khān.
1618	(30)	Jalāl Khān.
1653	(31)	Akbar Qulī Khān.
1676	(32)	Murād Qulī Khān.
1681	(33)	Allah Qulī Khān.
1705	(34)	Dūlū Dilāwar Khān.
1726	(35)	Mu'azzam Khān.
1730	(36)	Muqarrab Khan.
1761	(37 and 38)	Nādir 'Alī Khān and Sa'du-llah Khān.
1817	(39 and 40)	Manṣūr 'Alī Khān and Shadman Khān.
1837	(41)	Ḥayatu-llah Khān.
1865	(42)	Karamdād Khān.

A Comparative List of the Later Gāṅgas of Kaliṅga from the Vizagapatam Grants of Anantavarman dated Ś. 1003, 1040, 1057.—IA. xviii, 165 ff.

A.D.	List from Grant II (S'. 1040).				List from Grant I (S'. 1003).	List from Grant III. (S'. 1057).	List from Naḍagām Plates of Vajrahasta, EI. iv, 186.
	Vīrasiṁha had five sons, of whom						
	(1) Kāmārṇava I conquered Kaliṅga and reigned 36 years.						
	(2) Dānārṇava,	brother of Kāmārṇava,	reigned	40 years.			
	(3) Kāmārṇava II,	son of 2	,,	50 ,,			
	(4) Raṇārṇava,	,, 3	,,	5 ,,			
	(5) Vajrahasta II,	,, 4	,,	15 ,,			
	(6) Kāmārṇava III,	,, 4	,,	19 ,,			
	(7) Guṇārṇava II,	,, 6	,,	27 ,,	(7) Guṇamahārṇava	Same as I.	Same as I and III.
	(8) Jitāṅkuśa,	,, 7	,,	15 ,,	(8) Vajrahasta III, son of 7, 40 years.	,, ,, 44 years.	,, ,, 44 years.
	(9) Kaligalāṅkuśa,	grandson of 7	,,	12 ,,			
	(10) Guṇḍama I,	son of 7	,,	7 ,,	(10) Guṇḍama I, son of 8, 3 years.	,, ,,	,, ,, 3 ,,
	(11) Kāmārṇava IV,	,, 7	,,	25 ,,	(11) Kāmārṇava IV, son of 8, 35 years.	,, ,,	,, ,, 35 ,,
	(12) Vinayāditya,	,, 7	,,	3 ,,	(12) Vinayāditya, son of 8, 3 years.	,, ,,	3 ,,
	(13) Vajrahasta IV,	,, 11	,,	35 ,,	Same as Grant II.	,, ,,	,, II and III.
	(14) Kāmārṇava V,	,, 13	,,	6 months.	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
	(15) Guṇḍama II,	,, 13	,,	3 years.	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
	(16) Madhu Kāmārṇava VI,	,, 13	,,	19 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,
1038	(17) Vajrahasta V,	,, 16	,,	30 ,,	,, ,, 33 years.	,, ,, 33 ,,	,, son of 14.
	(18) Rājarāja,	,, 17	,,	8 ,,	,, ,, 8 ,,	,, ,,	
1078	(19) Anantavarman-Choḍagaṅgadeva,	,, 18			Same as Grant II.	Same as I and II.	

Guhila Princes of Mevāḍ, from the Mount Ābū Inscription of Samarasiṁha, IA. xvi, 345. See also JBA. lv, 19 ff. BI. 67–143; Tod's *Annals of Rājasthān*, i, 243.

A.D.
735 (1) Bappa or Bappaka.
(2) Guhila, son of 1.
(3) Bhoja, son of 2.
(4) S'īla.
(5) Kālabhoja, son of 4.
(6) Bhartṛibhaṭa.
(7) Siṁha or Aghasiṁha, son of 6.
(8) Mahāyika, son of 7.
(9) Shummāṇa or Khumāṇa.
953 (10) Allaṭa, son of 9.
972 (11) Naravāhana, son of 10.
(12) S'aktikumāra.
(13) S'uchivarman, son of 12.
(14) Naravarman.
(15) Kīrtivarman.
(16) Vairaṭa or Haṁsapāla.
(17) Vairisiṁha.
(18) Vijayasiṁha, married S'yamaladevī, daughter of Udayāditya of Mālava, by whom he had a daughter, Alhaṇadevī, married to Gayakarṇa of Chedi.
(19) Arisiṁha.
(20) Choḍa, son of 19.
(21) Vikramasiṁha, son of 20.
(22) Kshemasiṁha.
(23) Sāmantasiṁha, son of 22, identified with the Sāmantasiṁha described in an Ābū inscription of Tejaḥpāla and Someśvara (V. Saṁ. 1287) as being defeated by Prahlādana, lord of Ābū.
(24) Kumārasiṁha.
(25) Mathanasiṁha.
(26) Padmasiṁha.
(27) Jaitrasiṁha, said to have eradicated Naḍūla (probably Naḍūl or Naḍole), defeated a Turushka army, and engaged in battle with the Sindhuka army.
1267 (28) Tejaḥsiṁha.
1278 (29) Samarasiṁha, son of 28.
(30) Ratnasiṁha.
(31) S'rī Jayasiṁha.
(32) Lakshmasiṁha.
(33) Ajayasiṁha.
(34) Arisiṁha.
(35) Hammīra.
(36) Khetsiṁha Kshetrasiṁha.
(37) Lakshasiṁha.
1428 (38) Mokala, said to have supplanted his brother Choṇḍa in A.D. 1398.
1438 (39) Kumbha, son of 38.
(40) Udaya, murdered his father Kumbha; killed by lightning.
1489 (41) Rājamalla.
1509 (42) Saṅgrāmasiṁha Siṅgram Siṅgh I, son of Rājamalla.
1527 (43) Ratnasiṁha, son of Siṅgram.
1532 (44) Vikramāditya, son of Siṅgram.
1535–7 (45) Anarchy; Banbīr, bastard brother of V, acknowledged by some of the Rājputs.

A.D.		
1537	(46)	Udayasiṁha II, son of Siṅgram.
1572	(47)	Pratāpa, son of Udaya.
1597	(48)	Amra, son of Pratāpa.
1620	(49)	Karṇa, son of Amra.
1628	(50)	Jagatsiṁha, son of Karṇa.
1652	(51)	Rājasiṁha, son of Jagatsiṁha.
1680	(52)	Jayasiṁha, son of Rājasiṁha.
1699	(53)	Amra II, son of Jayasiṁha.
1711	(54)	Saṅgrāmasiṁha II, son of Amra II.
1734	(55)	Jagatsiṁha, son of Saṅgrāmasiṁha II.
1752	(56)	Pratāpa II, son of Jagatsiṁha.
1754	(57)	Rājasiṁha II, son of Pratāpa II.
1761	(58)	Arsi Rāṇa, son of Rājasiṁha II.
1773	(59)	Hamīra, son of Arsi Rāṇa.
1778	(60)	Bhīmasiṁha, brother of Hamīra.
1828	(61)	Javansiṁha, son of Bhīmasiṁha.
1838	(62)	Sirdarsiṁha, son of Javansiṁha.
1842	(63)	Sarupsiṁha, son of Sirdarsiṁha.
1861	(64)	Sambhusiṁha, son of Sarupsiṁha.
1874	(65)	Sajjansiṁha, son of Sambhusiṁha.

The Gupta Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 17. JRAS. 1893, 82.

A.D.		
290	(1)	Gupta or S'rīgupta.
305	(2)	Ghaṭotkacha, son of 1.
319	(3)	Chandragupta I, son of 2.
	(4)	Kācha or Kacha, son of 3.
350	(5)	Samudragupta, son of 3.
401	(6)	Chandragupta II, son of 5.
415	(7)	Kumāragupta I, son of 6.
455	(8)	Skandagupta, son of 7.
480	(9)	Sthiragupta or Puragupta, son of 7, md. Vatsadevī.
490	(10)	Narasiṁhagupta, son of 9.
520	(11)	Kumāragupta II, son of 10.
484	(12)	Budhagupta reigning in Eastern Mālava.
510	(13)	Bhānugupta, his son and successor, possibly allied to the above dynasty.

Guptas of Magadha.—CI. iii, 200–220. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, chart, p. 100.

A.D.		
	(1)	Krishṇagupta.
	(2)	Harshagupta, son of 1, contemp. Ādityavarman, Maukhari.
	(3)	Jīvitagupta I, son of 2.
	(4)	Kumāragupta, son of 3.
	(5)	Dāmodaragupta, son of 4.
	(6)	Mahāsenagupta, son of 5; said to have conquered Susthitavarman, brother-in-law of Ādityavardhana of Thāṇes'ar.
	(7)	Mādhavagupta, son of 6, contemp. Harshavardhana: md. S'rīmatīdevī.
672	(8)	Ādityasena, son of 7.
	(9)	Devagupta, son of 8, md. Kamaladevī.
	(10)	Vishṇugupta, son of 9, md. Ijjadevī.
	(11)	Jīvitagupta II, son of 10.

The Gurjaras of Bharoch.—IA, xvii, 191. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 313.

A.D.		
		Dadda I.
		Jayabhaṭa I, Vītarāga.
478		Dadda II, Praśāntarāga I, son of Jayabhaṭa I.
580	(1)	Dadda III.
	(2)	Jayabhaṭa II, Vītarāga II, son of 1.
629	(3)	Dadda IV, Praśāntarāga II, son of 2.
	(4)	Jayabhaṭa III, son of 3.
	(5)	Dadda V, Bāhusahāya, son of 4.
704	(6)	Jayabhaṭa IV, son of 5.

Fleet, who considers the plates upon which the above list is partly based as spurious, gives the following table of the Gurjaras:—

A.D.		
	(1)	Dadda I.
	(2)	Vītarāga-Jayabhaṭa I, son of 1.
629	(3)	Praśāntarāga-Dadda II, son of 2.
	(4)	Jayabhaṭa II, son of 3.
	(5)	Bāhusahāya-Dadda III, son of 4.
706	(6)	Jayabhaṭa III, son of 5.

The Guttas of Guttal.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 579.

A.D.		
	(1)	Māgutta or Mahāgutta.
	(2)	Gutta I, son of 1.
1115	(3)	Malla or Mallideva, son of 2.
	(4)	Vīra-Vikramāditya I, son of 3.
1181	(5)	Joma, Jomma, or Joyideva I, son of 4.
	(6)	Gutta II, son of 4.
1182	(7)	Āhavāditya, Vīra-Vikramāditya II, son of 6.
1238	(8)	Jovideva or Joyideva II, son of 7.
	(9)	Vikramāditya III, son of 7.
1262	(10)	Gutta III, son of 9.
	(11)	Hiriyadeva, son of 9.
	(12)	Joyideva III, son of 9.

The Hoysaḷas of Dvārasamudra or Dorasamudra.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 493.

A.D.		
1048	(1)	Vinayāditya.
	(2)	Ereyaṅga, son of 1.
1103	(3)	Ballāḷa I, son of 2.
1117	(4)	Tribhuvanamalla Vishṇuvardhana, son of 2.
1159	(5)	Tribhuvanamalla Narasiṁha I, son of 4.
1173	(6)	Tribhuvanamalla Vīra-Ballāḷa II, son of 5.
1224	(7)	Narasiṁha II, son of 6.
1234	(8)	Vīra-Someśvara, son of 7.
1254	(9)	Vīra-Narasiṁha III, son of 8.
1292	(10)	Vīra-Ballāḷa III, son of 9.

Jāḍejā or Jhāḍejā Princes of Kachh.[1]—See ASWI. ii, 196 ff.

A.D.

1250 Lākhā Ghurārā, Guḍārā, or Dhoḍārā of the Sammā tribe, rules as Jām of Nagar Thatta in Sindh. Of his eight sons, the eldest, Jām Unaḍ or 'Umar, succeeded his father, but was afterwards put to death by his brothers Moḍa or Muḍa and Manāi, who, fleeing with Sāndha and Phula to Kachh, defeated the Chāvaḍās of Pātgaḍh and the Vāghelās of Kanṭhkoṭ and established themselves there as rulers.

1270 Jām Muḍa slays his maternal uncle Wāgam Chāvaḍā and establishes himself at Gunthari.

1295 Sāra, son and successor of Muḍa.

1300 Phula, son and successor of Sāra.

1320 Lākhā Phulāni, see Tables.

1344 Purā or Puvarā Gahāni, nephew and successor of Lākhā Phulāni. Killed after a short reign by the Yakshas. His widow Rājī invites Lākhā Jām to Kachh.

1350 Lākhā Jām, see Tables.

1365 Rata Rāyadhaṇ, son and successor of Lākhā. He had four sons, of whom the third, Gajan, ruled at Bārā near Therā in the west of Kachh; his son Hālā gave to his son Rāyadhaṇ (A.D. *1450*) and descendants the name of Hālā. With the Jām of Navanagar they now possess Hālar in Kāṭhiāvāḍ. Rāyadhaṇ's eldest son, Dedā or Dādar, ruled at Kanṭhkoṭ.

1385 Athoji, second son of Rata Rāyadhaṇ, ruling at Ajāpur to the north of Bhuj.

1405 Gāhoji or Goḍaji, son of Atho.

1430 Vehañji, son of Gāho.

1450 Mulvaji or Maḍvaji, son of Vehan.

1470 Kānyoji, son of Mulva.

1490 Āmarji, son of Kānyoji.

1510 Bhīmji, son of Āmarji.

1525 Jām Hamirji, son of Bhīmji, murdered in 1537 by Jām Rāval Hālā, who was afterwards driven out of Kachh and founded Navanagar or Jāmnagar in Kāṭhiāvāḍ.

Jesalmīr Mahārāwals.[1]

A.D.

Devarāj.
Munda.
Vachuji.
Dusaj.
Vijayarāij.
Bhojadeva, killed by his uncle.
1156 Jaisalji.
1168 Salivahan.
1200 Kailan, elder brother, repelled the Khān of Baloch.
1219 Chachikdeva.
1250 Karan.
1270 Lakharsena, insane, replaced by his son
1275 Pūnpāl, dethroned by nobles.
1276 Jaitsi, recalled from Gujarāt, defended the fort eight years.
1293 Mulrāj III.
1306 Gharsi.
Kehar.

[1] Given in the Appendix only.

A.D.

	Lakshman.
	Bersi.
	Chachuji.
	Davedas.
	Jaitsi.
	Karansi.
	Laṅkaru.
	Baladeva.
	Hararāj.
	Bhīma.
	Manohardas.
	Kāmachandra.
	Sabalsiṁha.
	Amrasiṁha.
1702	Jeswant.
	Buddhasiṁha.
	Tejaḥsiṁha.
1722	Akhayasiṁha.
1762	Mulrāja.
1819	Gajasiṁha.
1846	Rañjitsiṁha.
1864	Bairīsāl.

Kachchhapaghāṭa Princes, from the Dubkund Inscription of Vikramasiṁha.
EI. ii, 234.

A.D.

(1) Yuvarāja.
(2) Arjuna, son of 1. Said to have slain Rājyapāla of Kanauj (?) in the interests of the Chandella Vidyādhara.
(3) Abhimanyu, son of 2; contemp. Bhoja of Mālava.
(4) Vijayapāla, son of 3.
1088 (5) Vikramasiṁha, son of 4; see Tables.

Kachchhapaghāṭa Princes, from Mahīpāla's Sāsbāhu Inscription.
IA. xv, 35.

A.D.

(1) Lakshmaṇa.
977 (2) Vajradāman, son of 1.
(3) Maṅgalarāja.
(4) Kīrtirāja.
(5) Mūladeva or Bhuvanapāla, son of 4.
(6) Devapāla, son of 5.
(7) Padmapāla, son of 6.
1093 (8) Mahīpāla.

The Kādambas of Goa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 565.

A.D.

(1) Gūhalla.
1007 (2) Chaṭṭa or Shashṭhadeva I, son of 1.
1052 (3) Jayakeśin I, son of 2.
(4) Vijayāditya I, son of 3.

A.D.		
1119	(5)	Jayakes'in II, son of 4.
1147	(6)	S'ivachitta Permāḍi, son of 5.
1147	(7)	Vishṇuchitta Vijayāditya II, son of 5.
1187	(8)	Jayakes'in III, son of 7.
	(9)	Tribhuvanamalla, son of 8.
1246	(10)	Chaṭṭaya, S'ivachitta Shāshṭhadeva II, son of 9.

The Kādambas of Hāṅgal.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 559.

A.D.		
		Mayūravarman I.
		Kṛishṇavarman.
		Nāgavarman I.
		Vishṇuvarman.
		Mṛigavarman.
		Satyavarman.
		Vijayavarman.
		Jayavarman I.
		Nāgavarman II.
		S'āntīvarman I.
		Kīrtivarman I.
		Ādityavarman.
	(1)	Chaṭṭa, Chaṭṭaya, or Chaṭṭuga.
	(2)	Jayavarman II, or Jayasiṁha, son of 1.
1068	(3)	Kīrtivarman II, grandson of 2.
1075	(4)	S'āntīvarman II, son of 2.
1099	(5)	Taila or Tailapa II, son of 4.
1131	(6)	Mayūravarman II, son of 5.
1132	(7)	Mallikārjuna, son of 5.
1147	(8)	Tailama, son of 5.
1181	(9)	Kāmadeva, son of 8.

The Mahārāṇakas of Kakareḍī, from the Rewa Copper-plates of Kumārapāla and Harirāja.—IA. xvii, 235.

A.D.		
	(1)	Dhāhilla.
	(2)	Durjaya, son of 1.
	(3)	Shojavarman, son of 2.
	(4)	Jayavarman, son of 3.
	(5)	Vatsarāja, son of 4.
1175	(6)	Kīrtivarman, son of 5.
	(7)	Salashaṇavarman, son of 5.
	(8)	(V)āha(ḍa)varman, son of 7.
1241	(9)	Harirāja, son of 7; see Tables.
1239	(10)	Kumārapāla, son of 9.

The Kākatīyas of Oraṅgal.—NO. iii, pt. 2, 84. ASSI. ii, 172 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	Betmarāja, Tribhuvanamalla.
1150	(2)	Proḍarāja, son of 1.
1163	(3)	Rudra or Pratāparudradeva, son of 2.
	(4)	Mahādeva.
1231	(5)	Gaṇapati, son of 4.
1257	(6)	Rudramādevī, wife or daughter of 5.
1294	(7)	Pratāparudradeva II, grandson of 6.
1325	(8)	Kṛishṇa (Vīrabhadra in Sir W. Elliot's list, NO. *loc. cit.*).

The Kalachuris of Chedi.—CASR. ix, 112. EI. ii, 304.

A.D.		
	(1)	Kakavarṇa.
	(2)	Saṅkaragaṇa.
580	(3)	Buddharāja, son of 2.
875	(4)	Kokkalla I.
900	(5)	Mugdhatuṅga Prasiddhadhavala, son of 4.
	(6)	Bālaharsha, son of 5.
925	(7)	Keyūravarsha Yuvarājadeva I, son of 5.
950	(8)	Lakshmaṇarāja, son of 7.
970	(9)	S'aṅkaragaṇadeva, son of 8.
975	(10)	Yuvarājadeva II, son of 8.
1000	(11)	Kokkalladeva II, son of 10.
1038	(12)	Gāṅgeyadeva-Vikramāditya, son of 11.
1042	(13)	Karṇadeva, son of 12.
1122	(14)	Yaśaḥkarṇadeva, son of 13.
1151	(15)	Gayakarṇadeva, son of 14.
1155	(16)	Narasiṁhadeva, son of 15.
1177	(17)	Jayasiṁhadeva, son of 15.
1180	(18)	Vijayasiṁhadeva, son of 17.

The Kalachuris or Kalachuryas of Kalyāṇa.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 471.

A.D.		
	(1)	Jogama.
1128	(2)	Permāḍi, son of 1.
1155	(3)	Tribhuvanamalla-Bijjala, son of 2.
1168	(4)	Someśvara or Sovideva, son of 3.
1178	(5)	Niśśaṅkamalla Saṅkama, son of 3.
1180	(6)	Vīranārāyaṇa-Āhavamalla, son of 3.
1183	(7)	Siṅghaṇa, son of 3.

Kalachuri Rulers of Ratnapura.—EI. i, 46.

A.D.		
	(1)	Kaliṅgarāja, claims descent from Kokkalla of Chedi, being called in one place his son, in another the descendant of one of his sons. Said to have settled at Tuṁmāṇa in Dakshiṇakośala.
	(2)	Kamala, son of 1, described as lord of Tuṁmāṇa.
	(3)	Ratnarāja Ratnadeva I or Ratneśa, son of 2, founded Ratnapura, married Nonallā, daughter of Vajjūka, prince of the Komomaṇḍla.
	(4)	Pṛithvīdeva I or Pṛithvīśa, son of 3, married Rājallā.
1114	(5)	Jājalladeva I, son of 4.
	(6)	Ratnadeva II, son of 5, claims to have defeated Choḍagaṅga of Kaliṅga.
1145	(7)	Pṛithvīdeva II, son of 6.
1168	(8)	Jājalladeva II, son of 7.
1181	(9)	Ratnadeva III, son of 8.
1190(?)	(10)	Pṛithvīdeva III, son of 9.

The Kings of Kashmir, from Kalhaṇa's Rājataraṅgiṇī.

Karkoṭa or Nāga Dynasty of Kashmir.

A.D.		
	(1)	Durlabhavardhana, Prajñāditya.
	(2)	Durlabhaka, Pratāpāditya.
713	(3)	Chandrāpīḍa.
	(4)	Tārāpīḍa.

A.D.		
726	(5)	Lalitāditya I.
	(6)	Kuvalayāpīḍa.
	(7)	Lalitāditya II.
	(8)	Pṛithivyāpīḍa I.
	(9)	Saṅgrāmāpīḍa II.
	(10)	Jayāpīḍa.
813	(11)	Ajitāpīḍa.
850	(12)	Anaṅgāpīḍa.
853	(13)	Utpalāpīḍa.

The Utpala Dynasty of Kashmir.

A.D.		
855	(1)	Avantivarman.
883	(2)	S'aṅkaravarman.
902	(3)	Gopālavarman.
904	(4)	Saṅkaṭa.
904	(5)	Sugandhā, mother of 3.
906	(6)	Pārtha.
921	(7)	Nirjitavarman, father of 6.
923	(8)	Chakravarman.
933	(9)	S'ūravarman.
934		S'ūravarman dethroned, Pārtha restored.
935		Pārtha again dethroned, Chakravarman restored.
936	(10)	S'ambhuvardhana usurps the throne.
936		Chakravarman regains the throne.
937	(11)	Unmattāvanti.
939	(12)	S'ūravarman II, last of the Utpala Dynasty.
939	(1)	Yas'askaradeva.
948	(2)	Saṅgrāmadeva, son of 1.
949	(3)	Parvagupta.
950	(4)	Kshemagupta, son of 3, married Diddā.
958	(5)	Abhimanyu, son of 4.
972	(6)	Nandigupta, son of 5.
973	(7)	Tribhuvana, grandson of Diddā.
975	(8)	Bhīmagupta, grandson of Diddā.
980	(9)	Diddā.
1003	(10)	Saṅgrāmarāja, adopted son of Diddā.
1028	(11)	Harirāja, son of 10.
1028	(12)	Anantadeva, son of 10.
1063		Anantadeva abdicates in favour of Kalas'a.
1081	(13)	Kalas'a's actual reign begins on his father's death.
1089	(14)	Utkarsha, son of 13.
1089	(15)	Harshadeva, son of 13.
1101	(1)	Uchchala, first of the younger branch of the Lohara family.
1111	(2)	Raḍḍa, king for one night, succeeded by Salhaṇa, a step-brother of Uchchala.
1112	(3)	Sussala, brother of 1.
1120		Bhikshāchara.
1127		Jayasiṁha, son of Sussala, crowned during his father's lifetime.
1128		Jayasiṁha succeeds his father.

List of the Ṭāka Princes of Kāshṭhā or Kāḍhā on the Jamnā, north of Delhī, from the Madanavinodanighaṇṭu and Viśveśvarabhaṭṭa's Madanapārijāta: see BR. 1883–4, p. 47.

A.D.

(1) Ratnapāla.
(2) Bharahapāla, son of 1.
(3) Hariśchandra, son of 2.
(4) Sādhāraṇa, son of 3.
(5) Sahajapāla, son of 4.
1375 (6) Madanapāla, brother of 5.

The Rājānakas of Kīragrāma from the Baijnāth Praśasti.—EI. i. 101.

A.D.

(1) Kanda.
(2) Buddha, son of 1.
(3) Vigraha, son of 2.
(4) Brahman, son of 3.
(5) Dombaka, son of 4.
(6) Bhuvana, son of 5.
(7) Kalhaṇa, son of 6.
(8) Bilhaṇa, married to Lakshaṇikā or Lakshaṇā, daughter of Hṛidayachandra of Trigarta.
(9) Rāma, son of 8.
804 (10) Lakshmaṇa, or Lakshmaṇachandra, son of 8, married Mayatallā.

The Chiefs of Konamaṇḍala, from the Piṭhāpuram Inscription of Mallideva and Manma-Satya II.—EI. iv, 85.

A.D.

(1) Mummaḍi-Bhīma I, tributary to Kulottuṅga-Choḍa I.
(2) Venna, son of 1.
(3) Rājapareṇḍu I, son of 1.
(4) Mummaḍi-Bhīma II, son of 3.
1128 (5) Rājendra-Choḍa I, Vikrama-Rudra, son of 3.
1135 (6) Satya I, Satyāśraya or Kona-Satyarāja, son of 3.
(7) Beta, son of 5.
(8) Mallideva, son of 5. An inscription dated S'. 1077 probably refers to this king.
(9) Manma-Choḍa II, son of 7.
(10) Sūrya, son of 7.
(11) Lokabhūpālaka or Lokamahīpāla, son of 4.
(12) Rājapareṇḍu II, son of 6.
1153 (13) Bhīma III, son of 6.
(14) Vallabha, son of 12.
1195 (15) Manma Satya II or Manma-Satti, son of 14.
(16) Mahīpālareṇḍu, son of 14.

A.D.

1262 S'. 118(4)–1222. Kona-Gaṇapatidevamahārāja.
1318 S'. 1240. Kona-Bhīma-Vallabharāja.
Probably successors to the above chiefs.

The Western Kshatrapas.—JRAS. 1890, 642 ff.

A.D.		
119	(1)	Nahapāna.
126	(2)	Chashṭaṇa.
	(3)	Jayadāman, son of 2.
150	(4)	Rudradāman, son of 3.
	(5)	Dāmazaḍa, son of 4.
178	(6)	Jīvadāman, son of 5.
180	(7)	Rudrasiṁha I, son of 4.
200	(8)	Rudrasena I, son of 7.
222	(9)	Saṅghadāman, son of 7.
222	(10)	Prithivīsena, son of 8.
226	(11)	Dāmasena, son of 7.
232	(12)	Dāmajaḍaśrī I, son of 8.
236	(13)	Vīradāman, son of 11.
238	(14)	Yaśodāman I, son of 11.
238	(15)	Vijayasena, son of 11.
250	(16)	Īśvaradatta.
254	(17)	Dāmajaḍaśrī II, son of 11.
258	(18)	Rudrasena II, son of 13.
276	(19)	Viśvasiṁha, son of 18.
278	(20)	Bhartṛidāman, son of 18.
	(21)	Siṁhasena, son of 18.
294	(22)	Viśvasena, son of 20.
309	(23)	Rudrasiṁha II, son of Svāmī Jīvadāman.
318	(24)	Yaśodāman II, son of 23.
	(25)	Siṁhasena, sister's son of Rudrasiṁha.
348	(26)	Svāmī Rudrasena, son of Svāmī Rudradāman.
388	(27)	Rudrasiṁha, son of Satyasiṁha.

The Lichchhavis of Eastern Nepāl.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189.

A.D.		
635		S'ivadeva I.
654		Dhruvadeva.
	(1)	Vṛishadeva, preceded by 11 unnamed ancestors and Jayadeva I.
	(2)	S'aṅkaradeva, son of 1.
	(3)	Dharmadeva, son of 2.
705	(4)	Mānadeva, son of 3.
733	(5)	Mahīdeva, son of 4.
754	(6)	Vasantasena, son of 5.

Kings of Mahodaya or Kanauj.—EI. i, 170.

A.D.		
862	(1)	Bhoja, son of Rāmabhadra or Rāmadeva of Kanauj.
903	(2)	Mahendrapāla, son of 1.
917	(3)	Mahīpāla or Kshitipāla, son of 2.
948	(4)	Devapāla.

The Rājas of Maisūr.[1]—ASSI. ii, 194.

A.D.		
1399	(1)	Vijaya.
1423	(2)	Hīre Beṭṭāda Chāma Rāja, son of 1.
1458	(3)	Timma Rāja, son of 2.
1478	(4)	Ārberal Chāma Rāja, son of 3.
1513	(5)	Beṭṭāda Chāma Rāja, son of 4.
1552	(6)	Appana Timma, son of 5.
1571	(7)	Hīre Chāma Rāja, son of 5.
1576	(8)	Beṭṭāda Uḍaiyār, relationship not stated, called a cousin of Hīre Chāma Rāja.
1578	(9)	Rāja Uḍaiyār, brother of 8.
1617	(10)	Chāma Rāja I, grandson of 9.
1637	(11)	Immaḍi Rāja, son of 9.
1638	(12)	Kaṇṭhīrava Narasa Rāja, son of 8.
1659	(13)	Kempa Deva Rāja, grandson of 7.
1672	(14)	Chikka Deva, great-grandson of 7.
1704	(15)	Kaṇṭhīrava Rāja (Mūkarasu), son of 14.
1714	(16)	Doḍḍa Kṛishṇa Rāja, son of 15.
1731	(17)	Chāma Rāja.

The Raos of Mārvāḍ or Jodhpūr.[1]

A.D.	
1212	Sivaji
	Ashtama.
	Duhar or Dhaula Rai.
	Rayapāla.
	Kanhal.
	Jalhansi.
	Chada.
	Thīda.
	Salkha.
	Vīramdeva.
1381	Chonḍa.
1408	Rinmal.
1427	Rao Jodha.
1489	Rao Suja or Surajmal.
1516	Rao Gaṅga.
1532	Rao Maldeo, invaded by Akbar in A.D. 1551.
1584	Udayasiṁha: the Rāṭhors acknowledge the supremacy of the Mug͟hal emperors, marriage alliance with Akbar.
1595	Surasiṁha, called Siwaī Rāja, a general in Mug͟hal armies.
1620	Rāja Gajasiṁha, slain in Gujarāt.
1638	Jeswantsiṁha, died in Kābul.
1680	Ajitasiṁha, posthumous son of Jeswant. Rāṭhor conflict at Delhī, 4th July, 1679 (7th S'ravaṇa, V. Saṁ. 1716); 30 years' war against the Empire. Murdered by his son.
1725	Abhayasiṁha; entitled Mahārāja Rājeśvar, 1728.
1750	Rāmasiṁha, son of Abhaya, defeated by his uncle.
1751	Bakhtsiṁha, poisoned 1752 (V. Saṁ. 1809).
1752	Vijayasiṁha, disputed possession with Rāmasiṁha.
1792	Bhīmasiṁha, usurps throne on his grandfather's death, by defeat of Zālim Siṅh.
1803	Mānasiṁha, feud for Kṛishṇā Kumārī, the Udepur princess.
1843	Takhtsiṁha, brought from Ahmadnagar.
1873	Jeswantsiṁha.

[1] Given in the Appendix only.

The Princes of Nalapura (Narwar), from the Narwar Inscription of Gaṇapati.—IA. xxii, 81. PK. 67 ff. CASR. ii, 314 ff.

A.D.
1224 [Malayavarmadeva.[1]]
1247 (1) Chāhaḍadeva.
(2) Nṛivarman, son of 1.
1255 (3) Āsaladeva, son of 2.
(4) Gopāla, son of 3.
1292 (5) Gaṇapati, son of 4.

The Nikumbhas of Khandesh: a line of Chieftains the later members of which were feudatories of the Yādavas of Devagiri.—IA. viii, 39. EI. i, 339.

A.D.
(1) Kṛishṇarāja I.
(2) Govana I, son of 1.
(3) Govindarāja, son of 2.
(4) Govana II, son of 3.
(5) Kṛishṇarāja II, son of 4, possibly the Kannaradeva whose name is inscribed on the Kailāsa temple at Elura.—ASWI., Reps., *Elura Inscriptions*, p. 97.
1153 (6) Indrarāja, son of 5.
1166 (7) Govana III, son of 6.
1207 (8) Soïdeva, son of 7.
(9) Hemādideva, son of 7.

The Pāla Dynasty of Bengal.—IA. xxi, 99. CASR. xi, 181, etc.

A.D.
(1) Gopāla I.
840 (2) Dharmapāla, son of 1.
(3) Devapāla, nephew of 2, but represented as his son in the Muṅgir copper-plate, issued by him in the year 33.—CASR. iii, 114, 120. JBA. xvii, 492 (undated inscription from Ghosrawa). IA. xxi, 253.
(4) Vigrahapāla I or Sūrapāla, nephew of 3: married Lajjā, a Haihaya princess.—IA. xxi, 99. EI. ii, 161.
(5) Nārāyaṇapāla, son of 4: issued the Bhāgalpur plate in the 17th year of his reign.—CASR. iii, 117, and EI. ii, 160 (Badāl pillar inscription); *ib.* 121 (Gayā inscription of 7th year). IA. xv, 304 (Bhāgalpur plate).
(6) Rājyapāla, son of 5: married Bhāgyadevī, a daughter of the Rāshṭrakūṭa Tuṅga, possibly Jagattuṅga.—IA. xxi, 99.
(7) Gopāla II, son of 6.—IA. xxi, 99.
(8) Vigrahapāla II, son of 7.
1026 (9) Mahīpāla, son of 8.
(10) Nayapāla, son of 9. A Bengal MS. of the *Pañcharakshā* is dated in his 14th year and a Gayā inscription in his 15th year.—Bendall, BSM., Int. iii and p. 175. CASR. iii, 123 and pl. xxxvii.
(11) Vigrahapāla III, son of 10.
(12) Rāmapāla, son of 11.—CASR. iii, 124 (inscriptions from Bihār of the year 2); *ib.* xi, 169 (Chandi-mau inscription of the year 12).

[1] Not mentioned in the above-named list. Numismatic evidence points to his having been the predecessor of Chāhaḍadeva, though possibly not of the same line.

A.D.

(13) Kumārapāla, son of 12, mentioned in the copper-plate of his minister Vaidyadeva, King of Kāmarūpa, issued possibly A.D. 1142.—EI. ii, 347.

Mahendrapāla.—CASR. i, 4 (Rām-Gayā inscription of the year 8); *ib.* iii, 123, 124; xi, 181; xv, 154. JBA. xvi, 278 (Gunariya inscription of the year 9); xvii, pt. 1, 234 (inscription of 19th year).

Madanapāla.—CASR. iii, 124 (Bihār Hill inscription of the year 3); *ib.* 125 (Jajnagar inscription of the year 19); xi, 181; *ib.* xix, 30 (Baijnāth inscription of the year 9). IA. xiv, 99.

1161 Govindapāla.

Indradyumna, according to tradition the last Pāla king of Bengal.—CASR. xi, 181.

List of the Pāla-Rāṭhor Dynasty of Budaun, as given in Lakhaṇapāla's Inscription.—ASNI. ii, 20.

(1) Chandra.
(2) Vigrahapāladeva, son of 1.
(3) Bhuvanapāla, son of 2.
(4) Gopāladeva, son of 3.
(5) Tribhuvana, son of 4.
(6) Madanapāla, son of 4.
(7) Devapāla, son of 4.
(8) Bhīmapāla, son of 7.
(9) Sūrapāla, son of 8.
(10) Amṛitapāla, son of 9.
(11) Lakhaṇapāla, son of 9.

Genealogy of the Pallavas, according to the Kūram and Kaśākūḍi Grants. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 323. ASSI. iii, 144; iv, 342.

A.D.

(1) Siṁhavishṇu, son of an unnamed ancestor.
(2) Mahendravarman I, son of 1.
642 (3) Narasiṁhavarman I, son of 2.
(4) Mahendravarman II, son of 3.
660 (5) Parameśvaravarman I, son of 4.
680 (6) Narasiṁhavarman II, son of 5.
695 (7) Parameśvaravarman II, son of 6.
(8) Mahendravarman III, son of 6.

Genealogy of the Pallava, Nandivarman, according to the Kaśākūḍi Grant. ASSI. iv, 344. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 323.

A.D.

Bhīmavarman.
|
Buddhavarman.
|
Ādityavarman.
|
Govindavarman.
|
735 Hiraṇyavarman.
|
Nandivarman.

The Paramāras of Mālava.—EI. i, 224. IA. xix, 345 ff.

A.D.		
825	(1)	Kṛishṇa-Upendra.
	(2)	Vairisiṁha I, son of 1.
	(3)	Sīyaka I, son of 2.
	(4)	Vākpati I, son of 3.
	(5)	Vairisiṁha II, Vajraṭasvāmin, son of 4.
950	(6)	Harshadeva, Sīyaka II, son of 5.
974	(7)	Vākpati II, Muñja, son of 6.
995	(8)	Sindhurāja, son of 6.
1010	(9)	Bhoja, son of 8.
1055	(10)	Jayasiṁha.
1080	(11)	Udayāditya.
1085	(12)	Lakshmadeva or Lakshmīdeva, son of 11.
1104	(13)	Naravarman, son of 11.
1133	(14)	Yaśovarman, son of 13.
1138	(15)	Jayavarman, son of 14.
	(16)	Ajayavarman, son of 14.
1160	(17)	Vindhyavarman, son of 16.
	(18)	Subhaṭavarman.
1211	(19)	Arjunavarman, son of 18.

The Parivrājaka Mahārājas.—CI. iii, 93–112. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.		
	(1)	Devāḍhya.
	(2)	Prabhañjana, son of 1.
	(3)	Dāmodara, son of 2.
475	(4)	Hastin, son of 3.
528	(5)	Saṅkshobha, son of 4.

The Rāshṭrakūṭas.—BD. 78. EI. iii, 54.

A.D.		
	(1)	Dantivarman.
	(2)	Indra I, son of 1.
	(3)	Govinda I, son of 2.
	(4)	Karka I, son of 3.
	(5)	Indra II, son of 4.
754	(6)	Dantidurga, son of 5.
760	(7)	Kṛishṇa I, son of 4.
783	(8)	Govinda II, son of 7.
	(9)	Dhruva Nirupama, son of 7.
794	(10)	Govinda III, son of 9.
814	(11)	Amoghavarsha I, son of 10.
877	(12)	Kṛishṇa II, Akālavarsha, son of 11.
915	(13)	Indra III, grandson of 12.
918	(14)	Amoghavarsha II, son of 13.
918	(15)	Govinda IV, son of 13.
934	(16)	Baddiga or Amoghavarsha III, son of 12.
940	(17)	Kṛishṇa III, son of 16.
971	(18)	Khoṭika, son of 16.
972	(19)	Kakkala, Karka II or Amoghavarsha IV, grandson of 16 and nephew of 18.
982	(d.)	Indra Raṭṭa-Kandarpa, grandson of 17.

Rāshṭrakūṭas or Rāṭhors of Gujarāt.—EI. iii, 54. JBRAS. xvi, 105.

First Branch.

A.D.		
	(1)	Kakkarāja.
	(2)	Dhruvarājadeva, son of 1.
	(3)	Govindarāja, son of 2.
757	(4)	Kakkarāja II, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.		
807	(1)	Indrarāja.
812	(2)	Karkarāja Suvarṇavarsha, son of 1.
812	(3)	Govindarāja Prabhūtavarsha, son of 1.
835	(4)	Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhārāvarsha I, son of 2.
850	(5)	Akālavarsha S'ubhatuṅga, son of 4.
867	(6)	Dhruvarāja Nirupama Dhārāvarsha II, son of 5.
867	(7)	? Dantivarman.
888	(8)	? Kṛishṇarāja Akālavarsha, son of 7.

The Raṭṭa Chieftains of Saundatti.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 551.

First Branch.

A.D.		
	(1)	Meṛada.
875	(2)	Pṛithvīrāma, son of 1.
	(3)	Piṭṭuga, son of 2.
980	(4)	S'āntivarman, son of 3.

Second Branch.

A.D.		
	(1)	Nanna.
980	(2)	Kārtavīrya I, son of 1.
	(3)	Dāvari or Ḍayima, son of 2.
	(4)	Kannakaira I, son of 2.
1040	(5)	Eṛega, son of 4.
1048	(6)	Aṅka, son of 4.
	(7)	Sena I, son of 5.
1069–76	(8)	Kannakaira II,[1] son of 7.
1069–76	(9)	Kārtavīrya II,[1] son of 7.
1096 ?	(10)	Sena II, son of 9.
1143	(11)	Kārtavīrya III, son of 10.
1209 ?	(12)	Lakshmīdeva I, son of 11.
1199	(13)	Kārtavīrya IV, son of 12.
1204	(14)	Mallikārjuna, son of 12.
1228	(15)	Lakshmīdeva II, son of 13.

[1] The dated inscriptions of Kannakaira II and Kārtavīrya II belong to the years 1082 and 1087 A.D. As, however, they are stated to have been feudatories of Someśvara II, the Later Chālukya, their joint rule must have begun between A.D. 1069 and 1076, the period of the latter's reign.

The Reḍḍi Chiefs of Koṇḍavīḍu.[1]—ASSI. ii, 187.

A.D.
1328 Poliya (Prole or Prolaya) Vema Reḍḍi, said to have been a son of Donti Allā Reḍḍi.
1339 Ana Vema Reḍḍi.
1369 Aliya Vema Reḍḍi.
1381 Komāragiri Vema Reḍḍi.
1395 Komati Veṅkā Reḍḍi.
1423 Rācha Veṅkā Reḍḍi.
1427 Overthrow of the dynasty by the Muḥammadans.

Sammās of Sindh.—ASWI. ii, 198. *Tārīkh-i-M'aṣūmī*, EHI. i, 223 ff.

A.D.
Armīl having usurped the throne of the Sumrās in Sindh is slain towards the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century by Unaṛ, a member of the Sammā tribe, some of whom had come from Kachh and settled in Sindh. Unaṛ is slain after a short reign by his own subjects.
(2) Jām Jūnā, Sammā, succeeds Unaṛ.
(3) Tamāchi succeeds Jām Jūnā. One MS. of the *Tārīkh-i-M'aṣūmī* calls him son of Jām Unāṛ.
(4) Malik Khairu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi; was reigning during Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq's invasion of Thatta in A.D. 1351.
(5) Jām Bābiniya, son and successor of Malik Khairu-d-Dīn.
(6) Jām Tamāchi II, brother and successor of Bābiniya.
(7) Jām Ṣālaḥu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi II.
1367 (8) Jām Tamāchi II, brother and successor of Bābiniya.
1380 (9) Jām Ṣālaḥu-d-Dīn succeeds Tamāchi II.
(10) Jām Niẓāmu-d-Dīn, son and successor of Ṣālaḥu-d-Dīn.
(11) Jām 'Alī Sher succeeds Niẓāmu-d-Dīn; reigned 7 years.
(12) Jām Karan succeeds 'Alī Sher.
1397 (13) Jām Fatḥ Khān succeeds Karan.
(14) Jām Tughlaq, brother and successor of Fatḥ Khān; reigned 28 years.
(15) Jām Sikandar, son and successor of Tughlaq: reigned a year and a half.
(16) Jām Rāyadhaṇ, from Kachh.
(17) Jām Sanjar succeeds Rāyadhaṇ; said to have reigned 8 years.
1461[2] (18) Jām Niẓāmu-d-Dīn succeeds Sanjar.
1509 (19) Jām Fīrūz, son and successor of Niẓāmu-d-Dīn.

The Sena Kings of Bengal,[3] *according to Abū-l-Faẓl.*—PUT. 272.

A.D.
Sukh Sen, *i.e.* Sukhasena.
Belal Sen, *i.e.* Ballālasena.
Lakshman Sen Lakshmaṇasena.
Mādhava Sen.
Kesava Sen.
Sura Sen.
Nārāyaṇa, *i.e.* Noujeb, last rāja of Abū-l-Faẓl's list.
Lakshmaṇa.
Lakshmaṇīya.

[1] Given only in the Appendix.
[2] See Tables.
[3] The chronology of the Sena kings is at present so unsettled that no treatment of it has been attempted.

List derived from the Deopara Inscription of Vijayasena and the Tarpandighī Inscription of Lakshmaṇa.—EI. i, 306. JBA. xliv, 1 ff.; *ib.* lxv, 6 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	Sāmantasena.
	(2)	Hemantasena, son of 1.
	(3)	Vijayasena, son of 2.
	(4)	Ballālasena, son of 3.
1119	(5)	Lakshmaṇasena, son of 4; see Tables.
	(6)	Viśvarūpasena (see JBA. lxv, 6 ff.).

Hindu Shāhiya Kings of Kābul.—Sachau, *Alberuni's India*, ii, 13. JRAS. ix, 177. NC., 3rd ser., vol. ii, 128; ix, 285 ff. IA. xv, 185.

A.D.	
	Kallar, a Brahman, deposed Laga Tūrmān, last of the Turkish Shāhiyas of Kābul. He was succeeded by Sāmand (Sāmanta).
902	Kamalū.
950	Bhīma (I).
	Jaipāl.
1001	Ānandpāl.
1013	Tarojanapāla, *i.e.* Trilochanapāla.
	Bhīmapāla (II), died A.D. 1025 (H. 416 or 417).

The Śilāhāras of the Northern Koṅkaṇ.—JBRAS. xiii, 10 ff. IA. ix, 45, 46. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 539, and *Bom. Gaz.*, xiii, pt. 2, 426–7.

A.D.		
815	(1)	Kapardin I.
843	(2)	Pulaśakti, son of 1.
851	(3)	Kapardin II, son of 2.
	(4)	Vappuvanna, son of 3.
	(5)	Jhañjha, son of 4.
	(6)	Goggi, son of 4.
	(7)	Vajjaḍa, son of 6.
997	(8)	Aparājita, son of 7.
	(9)	Vajjaḍa II, son of 8.
1017	(10)	Arikesarin or Keśideva, son of 8.
1026	(11)	Chhittarāja, son of 9.
	(12)	Nāgārjuna, son of 9.
1060	(13)	Mummuṇi, son of 9.
1095	(14)	Anantadeva, son of 12.
1138	(15)	Aparāditya I.
1149	(16)	Haripāla.
1156	(17)	Mallikārjuna.
1184	(18)	Aparāditya II.
1203	(19)	Keśideva.
1249	(20)	Someśvara.

The Silāras, Śilāras, or Śilāhāras of the Southern Koṅkaṇ, from the Khārepāṭan Copper-plate of Raṭṭarāja.—EI. iii, 294. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 537.

A.D.

(1) Saṇaphulla.
(2) Dhammiyara, son of 1.
(3) Aiyaparāja, son of 2.
(4) Avasara I, son of 3.
(5) Ādityavarman, son of 4.
(6) Avasara II, son of 5.
(7) Indrarāja, son of 6.
(8) Bhīma, son of 7.
(9) Avasara III, son of 8.
1009 (10) Raṭṭarāja, son of 9 ; see Tables.

Śilāhāras of Kolhāpur.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 104, 545. BD. 125.

A.D.

(1) Jatiga I.
(2) Nāyimma or Nāyivarman, son of 1.
(3) Chandrarāja, son of 2.
(4) Jatiga II, son of 3.
(5) Goṅka or Goṅkala, son of 4.
(6) Gūvala I, son of 4.
(7) Kīrtirāja, son of 4.
(8) Chandrāditya, son of 4.
1058 (9) Mārasiṁha, son of 5.
(10) Gūvala II, son of 9.
1098 (11) Bhoja I, son of 9.
(12) Ballāḷa, son of 9.
1110 (13) Gaṇḍarāditya, son of 9.
1143 (14) Vijayāditya or Vijayārka, son of 13.
1190 (15) Bhoja II, son of 14.

Note.—Vijayāditya's Kolhāpur inscription of S'. 1065 inserts a Gaṅgadeva, represented as another son of Mārasiṁha, between Gūvala II and Bhoja I, but his name is omitted in the grants of Gaṇḍarāditya and Bhoja II.

The Sindas of Yelburga.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 573.

A.D.

(1) Unnamed ancestor.
(2) Āchugi I, son of 1.
(3) Nāka, son of 1.
(4) Siṅga I, son of 1.
(5) Dāsa, son of 1.
(6) Dāma, son of 1.
(7) Chāvuṇḍa I, son of 1.
(8) Chāva, son of 1.
(9) Bamma, son of 2.
1076 (10) Siṅga II, son of 2.
1122 (11) Āchugi II, son of 10.
1144 (12) Permāḍi I, son of 11.
1163 (13) Chāvuṇḍa II, son of 11.
1163 (14) Āchugi III, son of 13.
(15) Permāḍi II, son of 13.
1169 (16) Bijjala, son of 13.
1169 and 1179 (17) Vikrama, son of 13.

Genealogical Table of the Family of Rāja Śivasiṁha, compiled from the Pāñjas of Mithilā. See IA. xiv, 187, 196.

A.D.		
	(a)	Adhirūpa Ṭhākur.
	(b)	Viśvarūpa Ṭhākur, son of *a*.
	(c)	Govinda Ṭhākur, son of *b*.
	(d)	Lakshmaṇa Ṭhākur, son of *c*.
	(1)	Rāja Paṇḍita Kāmeśvara Ṭhākur, son of *d* (first king).
	(2)	Bhogeśvara, son of 1.
	(3)	Bhavasiṁha or Bhaveśvara, son of 1.
	(4)	Devasiṁha, son of 3.
1399	(5)	S'ivasiṁha, son of 4; see Tables.
	(6)	Lakhimadevī, wife of 5.
	(7)	Viśvāsadevī, wife of 5.
	(8)	Narasiṁha or Darpa Nārāyaṇa, cousin of 5 and grandson of 3.
	(9)	Dhīrasiṁha or Hṛidaya Nārāyaṇa, son of 8.
	(10)	Bhairavasiṁha or Hari Nārāyaṇa, son of 8.
1495	(11)	Rāmabhadra or Rūpa Nārāyaṇa, son of 10.
	(12)	Lakshmīnātha or Kaṁśa Nārāyaṇa, son of 11.

The Somavaṁśi Kings of Kaṭak.—EI. iii, 327.

A.D.		
	(1)	S'ivagupta.
	(2)	Janamejaya Mahā-Bhavagupta I, son of 1.
	(3)	Yayāti Mahā-S'ivagupta, son of 2.
	(4)	Bhīmaratha Mahā-Bhavagupta II, son of 3.

Note.—The records of these kings are not dated in any era, but Fleet has assigned them on palæographical grounds to some period between the eleventh and twelfth centuries. For Stirling's list of the kings of Orissa, see AR. xv, 256, or ASSI. ii, 204 ff. For Fleet's remarks on the sources from which it is compiled see EI., *loc. cit.*

The Sūmras of Sindh, according to the Tuḥfatu-l-Kirām.—EHI. i, 344–5, 483 ff.

A.D.		
1053	(1)	Sūmra, raised to the throne of Sindh; see Tables.
	(2)	Bhūngar I, son of 1, reigned 15 years.
1069	(3)	Dūdā I, son of 2, reigned 24 years.
1092	(4)	Singhār, reigned 15 years.
	(5)	Khafīf I, reigned 36 years.
	(6)	'Umar, reigned 40 years.
	(7)	Dūdā II, reigned 14 years.
	(8)	Phatū, reigned 33 years.
	(9)	Genhra I, reigned 16 years.
	(10)	Muḥammad Tūr, reigned 15 years.
	(11)	Genhra II.
	(12)	Dūdā III, reigned 14 years.
	(13)	Tāī, reigned 24 years.
	(14)	Chanesar, reigned 18 years.
	(15)	Bhūngar II, reigned 15 years.
	(16)	Khafīf II, reigned 18 years.
	(17)	Dūdā IV, reigned 25 years.
	(18)	'Umar Sūmra, reigned 35 years.
	(19)	Bhūngar III, reigned 10 years.
	(20)	Hamīr, overthrown by the Sammā tribe.

Ṭhākurī Dynasty of Western Nepāl.—CI. iii, App. iv, 189. JBA. lviii, 100.

A.D.
635 (1) Aṁśuvarman.
654 (2) Jishṇugupta.
(3) Udayadeva.
(4) Narendradeva, son of 3.
725 (5) S'ivadeva II, son of 4.
751 (?) (6) Jayadeva II, son of 5.

Kings of Thāṇeśar.—JBA. lviii, 100. EI. i, 68.

A.D.
(1) Naravardhana, married Vajriṇīdevī.
(2) Rājyavardhana I, son of 1, married Apsarodevī.
(3) Ādityavardhana, son of 2, married Mahāsenaguptādevī.
585 (4) Prabhākaravardhana, son of 3.
605 (5) Rājyavardhana II, son of 4.
606 (6) Harshavardhana, son of 4.

Tomara Princes of Gwaliar from the Rohtas Inscription, JBA. viii, 693; xxxi, 404; *and Narwar Pillar Inscription*, CASR. ii, 324.

A.D.
(1) Vīrasiṁha.
(2) Uddharaṇadeva, son of 1.
(3) Virama, son of 2.
(4) Gaṇapatideva, son of 3.
1440–53 (5) Duṅgarendradeva, son of 4.
(6) Kīrtisiṁha, son of 5.
(7) Kalyāṇamalla, son of 6.
(8) Māna Shāhi, son of 7.
(9) Vikrama Shāhi, son of 8.
(10) Rāma Shāhi, son of 9.
(11) Sālivāhana, son of 10.
(12) Syāma Shāhi, son of 11.
(13) Vīramitrasena, son of 12.
Saṅkarendra.
Nāgasiṁha.

The Rājas of Trigarta[1] *or Koṭ Kaṅgra.*—CASR. v, 152.

A.D.
1315 Jayasiṁha.
1330 Prithvī.
1345 Pūrva.
1360 Rūpa.
1375 Sriṅgāra.
1390 Megha.
1405 Hari.
1420 Karma.
1435 Saṁsāra; see Tables, A.D. 1430.
1450 Devāṅga.
1465 Narendra.
1480 Suvīra.
1495 Prayāga.
1510 Rāma.

[1] Given in the Appendix only.

A.D.	
1528	Dharma.
1563	Mānikya.
1570	Jaya.
1585	Vṛiddhi.
1610	Triloka.
1630	Hari.
1650	Chandrabhān.
1670	Vijaya Rāma.
1687	Bhīma.
1697	Alama.
1700	Hamīra.
1747	Abhaya.
1761	Ghamanda.
1773	Tega.
1776	Sansāra.
1823	Aniruddha.
1829	Raṇavīra.

The Rājas of Kaṅgra or Jālandhara ruled the district known as Trigarta lying between the Rāvi and the Satlaj and were probably feudatories of their more powerful neighbours, the extent of their kingdom varying from time to time. They lost their fort of Kaṅgra to the Muḥammadans in the reign of Muḥammad ibn Tughlaq, but forty years later, at the time of Tīmūr's invasion, they regained their independence and kept it until the time of Akbar, when they again became feudatories of the Delhī Empire.—CASR. v, 145 ff.

Mahārājas of Uchchhakalpa.—CI. iii, 117–135. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100.

A.D.		
	(1)	Oghadeva, married Kumāradevī.
	(2)	Kumāradeva, son of 1, married Jayasvāminī.
	(3)	Jayasvāmin, son of 2, married Rāmadevī.
	(4)	Vyāghra, son of 3, married Ajjhitadevī.
422	(5)	Jayanātha, son of 4.
441	(6)	S'arvanātha, son of 5.

The Vākāṭaka Mahārājas.—Bühler, IA. xii, 239 ff. CI. iii, 233–243; Int., p. 15. JBA. lviii, 100. EI. iii, 258.

The Vākāṭaka Mahārājas seem from their grants to have ruled independently a tract of country bounded by the Mahādeva and Ajaṇṭā Hills on the north and west, the sources of the Mahānadi on the east and the Godāvarī on the south. The village of Charmāṅka in the Bhojakaṭa kingdom, mentioned in the grant of Pravarasena III, is the modern Chammak in the Elichpur district. The dynasty belonged to the Vishṇuvṛidha gotra. Bühler placed Vindhyaśakti about A.D. 275. Fleet fixes the dates of the dynasty by the allusion to Devagupta as father-in-law of Rudrasena II, this Devagupta being according to his view the king of Magadha who reigned about A.D. 675.

A.D.

(1) Vindhyaśakti.
(2) Pravarasena I. His son Gautamīputra married a daughter of King Bhavanāga Bhāraśiva, and apparently died before his father.
(3) Rudrasena I, son of Gautamīputra.
(4) Pṛithivīshena, son of 3, mentioned in two inscriptions from Nachne-kī-talāī with his feudatory Vyāghradeva.

A.D.
(5) Rudrasena II, son of 4, married Prabhāvatīguptā, daughter of the King of Kings Devagupta.
(6) Pravarasena II, son of 5. Copper-plates from Chammak and Seoni of his eighteenth year, and a copper-plate from Dudia of his twenty-third year.—Kielhorn, EI. iii, 258.
(7) Rudrasena III, son of 6.
(8) Unnamed son of 7.
(9) Devasena, son of 8.
(10) Harishena, son of 9.

The Valabhī Dynasty.—CI. iii, Introd. 41. JBA. lviii, pt. 1, 100. IA. v, 208.

A.D.		
495	(1)	Bhaṭārka.
	(2)	Dharasena I, son of 1.
520	(3)	Droṇasiṁha, son of 1.
526	(4)	Dhruvasena I, son of 1.
540	(5)	Dharapaṭṭa, son of 1.
559	(6)	Guhasena, son of 5.
571	(7)	Dharasena II, son of 6.
605	(8)	S'īlāditya I, son of 7.
615	(9)	Kharagraha I, son of 7.
620	(10)	Dharasena III, son of 9.
629	(11)	Dhruvasena II, son of 9.
641	(12)	Dharasena IV, son of 11.
651	(13)	Dhruvasena III, grandson of 8.
656	(14)	Kharagraha II, grandson of 8.
667	(15)	S'īlāditya II, nephew of 14.
691	(16)	S'īlāditya III, son of 15.
722	(17)	S'īlāditya IV, son of 16.
760	(18)	S'īlāditya V, son of 17.
766	(19)	S'īlāditya VI, son of 18.

The Maukhari Varmans.—CASR. ix, 27; xv, 164–166; xvi, 81. IA. xiv, 68. CI. iii, 219–228. JRAS., N.S., xxi, 136. JBA. lviii, 100.

A.D.		
	(1)	Harivarman, married Jayasvāminī.
	(2)	Ādityavarman, son of 1, married Harshaguptā.
	(3)	Īśvaravarman, son of 2, married Upaguptā (undated inscription from Jaunpūr).
550	(4)	Īśānavarman, son of 3.
	(5)	S'arvavarman, son of 4, contemp. Dāmodaragupta of Magadha (undated seal from Aśīrgaḍh).
	(6)	Susthitavarman, contemp. Mahāsenagupta of Magadha.
	(7)	Avantivarman.
600	(8)	Grahavarman, son of 7.
	(9)	Bhogavarman.
	(10)	Yaśovarman.

Varmans of Western Mālava.—CI. iii, 79 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	Naravarman.
423	(2)	Viśvavarman, son or brother of 1.
437	(3)	Bandhuvarman, son of 2.

The Chiefs of Velanāṇḍu, from the Piṭhāpuram Inscription of Pṛithvīśvara. EI. iv, 35.

A.D.
(1) Malla I.
(2) Eriyavarman, son of 1.
(3) Kuḍiyavarman I, son of 2.
(4) Malla II or Piḍuvarāditya, son of 3.
(5) Kuḍiyavarman or Kuḍyavarman II, son of 4.
(6) Erraya, son of 5.
(7) Nanniraja, son of 6.
(8) Vedura I, son of 7.
(9) Gaṇḍa, son of 7.
(10) Goṅka I, son of 7.
(11) Mallaya, son of 7.
(12) Paṇḍa, son of 7.
(13) Vedura II, son of 9.
(14) Choḍa, son of 10.
(15) Goṅka II, son of 14.
(16) Vīra-Rājendra-Choḍa, son of 15.
(17) Goṅka III or Kulottuṅga-Manma-Goṅkarāja, son of 16.
1186 (18) Pṛithvīśvara, son of 17.

The First Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. iii, 36.

A.D.
(1) Saṅgama I.
1339 (2) Harihara I, son of 1.
1354 (3) Bukka I, son of 1.
1379 (4) Harihara II, son of 3.
1406 (5) Bukka II, son of 4.
1408 (6) Devarāya I, son of 4.
1413 (7) Vīra Vijaya, son of 6.
1424 (8) Devarāya II, son of 7.
1453 (9) Mallikārjuna, son of 8.
1470 (10) Virūpāksha, son of 8.
1479 (11) Rājaśekhara, son of 9.
1483 (12) Virūpāksha II, son of 9.

The Second Dynasty of Vijayanagara.—EI. i, 362; iii, 147; iv, 3.

A.D.
1455 (?) (1) Timma.
(2) Īśvara.
1473 (3) Narasa or Nṛisiṁha, son of 2.
(4) Vīra-Nṛisiṁha.
1508 (5) Kṛishṇarāya, son of 3.
1530 (6) Achyutarāya.
(7) Veṅkatarāya.
1542 (8) Sadāśivarāya.

The Early Yādavas or Yādavas of Seuṇadeśa.—BD. 104. EI. iii, 217, 218. FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 519.

A.D.
825 (1) Dṛiḍhaprahāra.
(2) Seuṇachandra I, son of 1.
(3) Dhāḍiyappa I, son of 2.

A.D.		
	(4)	Bhillama I, son of 3.
	(5)	Rājagi or S'rīrāja, son of 4.
	(6)	Vādugi or Vaddiga I, son of 5.
	(7)	Dhāḍiyappa II, son of 6.
1000	(8)	Bhillama II, son of 6.
	(9)	Vesugi I, son of 8.
1025	(10)	Bhillama III, son of 9.
	(11)	Vādugi II, son of 10.
	(12)	Vesugi II.
	(13)	Bhillama IV.
1069	(14)	Seuṇachandra II or Sevaṇadeva.
	(15)	Mallugideva, son of 14.
	(16)	Amaragaṅga, son of 15.
	(17)	Karṇadeva, son of 15.
	(18)	Bhillama V, son of 17, afterwards first of the Later Yādavas of Devagiri.

Hemādri's list of the Yādavas after Seuṇachandra II differs from the above and is as follows:—

(14) Seuṇachandra II.
(15) Parammadeva, son of 14.
(16) Siṅghaṇa, son of 14.
(17) Mallugi, son of 16.
(18) Amaragāṅgeya, son of 17.
(19) Govindarāja, son of 18.
(20) Amaramallagi, son of 17.
(21) Ballāḷa, son of 20.
(22) Bhillama V, son of 17.

See BD. 103, n. 8.

The Later Yādavas of Devagiri.—FKD., *Bom. Gaz.*, 519. BD.

A.D.		
1187	(1)	Bhillama I.
1191	(2)	Jaitugi or Jaitrapāla I, son of 1.
1210	(3)	Siṅghaṇa, son of 2.
		Jaitrapāla or Jaitugi II, son of 3.
1247	(4)	Krishṇa, son of Jaitugi II.
1260	(5)	Mahādeva, son of Jaitugi II.
1271	(6)	Rāmachandra or Rāmadeva, son of 4.
1309	(7)	S'aṅkara, son of 6.
	(8)	Harapāla, son-in-law of 6, put to death A.D. 1318.

List of Princes from the Dighwā-Dubaulī Copper-plate of Mahendrapāla and the Bengal Asiatic Society's Copper-plate of Vinayakapāla.—IA. xv, 105 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	Devaśakti, married Bhūyikā.
	(2)	Vatsarāja, son of 1, married Sundarī.
	(3)	Nāgabhaṭa, son of 2, married Īsaṭā.
	(4)	Rāmabhadra, son of 3, married Appā.
	(5)	Bhoja I, son of 4, married Chandrabhaṭṭārikā.
761	(6)	Mahendrapāla, son of 5.
	(7)	Bhoja II, son of 6.
794	(8)	Vinayakapāla, brother of 7.

MUHAMMADAN DYNASTIES.[1]

Rulers of Ghaznī.—See S. Lane-Poole, *The Mohammadan Dynasties*, p. 289.

A.D.			
962	(1)	Alp-Tigīn.	Rulers of Ghaznī alone.
963	(2)	Is-ḥāq, son of 1.	
966	(3)	Balkā-Tigīn, slave of 1.	
973	(4)	Pirī or Pīrey, slave of 1.	
977	(5)	Sabuk-Tigīn, slave of 1.	
997	(6)	Ismā'īl, son of 5.	
999	(7)	Maḥmūd Yamīnu-d-Daulah, son of 5.	
1030	(8)	Muḥammad, son of 7.	
1031	(9)	Mas'ūd I, son of 7.	
1041		Muḥammad restored.	
1042	(10)	Maudūd, son of 9.	
1048	(11)	Mas'ūd II, son of 10.	
1048	(12)	Bahāu-d-Dīn 'Alī, son of 9.	
1048	(13)	'Abdu-r-Rashīd Izzu-d-Daulah, son of 7.	
1053		Ṭughril (usurper).	
1053	(14)	Farrukh-zād, son of 9.	
1059	(15)	Ẓahīru-d-Daulah Ibrāhīm, son of 9.	
1099	(16)	'Alāu-d-Daulah Mas'ūd III, son of 15.	
1114	(17)	Kamālu-d-Daulah Shīrzād, son of 16.	
1115	(18)	Malik Arsalān, son of 16.	
1117	(19)	Bahrām Shāh, son of 16.	
1150	(20)	Khusrū Shāh, son of 19.	
1160	(21)	Khusrū Malik, son of 20.	

Rulers of Ghūr.—See S. Lane-Poole, *The Mohammadan Dynasties*, p. 291 ff.

A.D.		
	(1)	'Izzu-d-Dīn Ḥasan.
1148	(2)	Saifu-d-Dīn Sūrī.
1149	(3)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain Jahānsoz.
1156	(4)	Saifu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
1163	(5)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.
1203	(6)	Shihābu-d-Dīn, Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Muḥammad ibn Sām (Sultan of Delhī).
1206	(7)	Maḥmūd.
1210	(8)	Bahāu-d-Dīn Sām.
1210	(9)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Utsuz.
1215	(10)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad.

The Sulṭāns of Delhī.—BMC., *Sulṭāns of Delhī*, xxxiii ff. and 3 ff., etc.

First Dynasty—Turks.

A.D.		
1193	(1)	Mu'izzu-d-Dīn, Muḥammad ibn Sām.
1206	(2)	Quṭbu-d-Dīn Ī-bak, slave of 1.
1210	(3)	Ārām Shāh, son of 2.
1210	(4)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Altamsh (I-yal-timish), slave of 2.

[1] Some of the dates given here will be found to differ slightly from those in the BMC. lists. For explanation or justification the reader is referred to the references in the Chronological Tables.

A.D.		
1236	(5)	Ruknu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh I, son of 4.
1236	(6)	Raziyyat (Riziyah), daughter of 4.
1240	(7)	Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Bahrām Shāh, son of 4.
1242	(8)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd Shāh, son of 5.
1246	(9)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, son of 4.
1266	(10)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Balban, father-in-law of 9.
1287	(11)	Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Kai-Qubād, grandson of 10.

Second Dynasty—Khaljīs.

A.D.		
1290	(1)	Jalālu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh II.
1296	(2)	Ruknu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh I, son of 1.
1296	(3)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh I, nephew of 1.
1316	(4)	Shihābu-d-Dīn 'Umar Shāh, son of 3.
1316	(5)	Quṭbu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh I, son of 3.
1320	(6)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Khusrū Shāh, slave of 5.

Third Dynasty—Tughlaq Shāhīs.

A.D.		
1320	(1)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Tughlaq Shāh I.
1325	(2)	Muḥammad II, ibn Tughlaq, son of 1.
1351	(3)	Fīrūz Shāh III, nephew of 1.
1388	(4)	Tughlaq Shāh II, grandson of 3.
1389	(5)	Abu-Bakr Shāh, grandson of 3.
1389	(6)	Muḥammad Shāh III, son of 3.
1394	(7)	Sikandar Shāh I, son of 6. (Coin date H. 795.)
1394	(8)	Maḥmūd Shāh II, son of 6. (Coin date H. 795.)
1395	(9)	Naṣrat Shāh (Interregnum), grandson of 3.
1399		Maḥmūd restored.
1412	(10)	Daulat Khān Lūdī.

Fourth Dynasty—Sayyids.

A.D.		
1414	(1)	Khizr Khān.
1421	(2)	Mu'izzu-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh II, son of 1.
1434	(3)	Muḥammad Shāh IV, grandson of 1.
1443	(4)	'Ālim Shāh, son of 3.

Fifth Dynasty—Afghāns.

A.D.		
1451	(1)	Buhlūl Lūdī.
1489	(2)	Sikandar II, ibn Buhlūl, son of 1.
1517	(3)	Ibrāhīm II, ibn Sikandar, son of 2.
1526		Mughals: Bābar and Humāyūn.

Sixth Dynasty—Afghāns.

A.D.		
1539	(1)	Farīdu-d-Dīn Sher Shāh.
1545	(2)	Islām Shāh, son of 1.
1552	(3)	Muḥammad 'Ādil Shāh, nephew of 1.
1553	(4)	Ibrāhīm Sūr, nephew of 1.
1554	(5)	Sikandar Shāh III, brother of 1.
1554		Mughals: Humāyūn, etc.

Muhammadan Rulers of Bengal.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 3 ff.

Governors of Bengal.

A.D.	
1194	Muhammad-i-Bakht-yār, the Khalj.
1206	'Izzu-d-Dīn Muhammad Shirān.
1210	'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī-i-Mardān.
1211	Husāmu-d-Dīn 'I-waz (Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn).
1227	Nāsiru-d-Dīn Mahmūd.
1231	'Izzu-l-Muluk 'Alāu-d-Dīn Jānī.
1231	Saifu-d-Dīn Ī-bak-i-Yughān-Tat.
1234	Tughril-i-Tughān Khān.
1245	Tamur Khān-i-Qīrān.
1246	Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Yūz-Bak-i-Tughril Khān (Mughisu-d-Dīn).
1258	Qutlugh (Qulich) Khān (also called Jalālu-d-Dīn Mas'ūd Shāh).
1258	'Izzu-d-Dīn Balban-i-Yūz-bakī.
1260	Muhammad Arsalān Tātār Khān.
	Sher Khān, Amīn Khān, } doubtful, and dates uncertain.
1278	Mughisu-d-Dīn Tughril.

House of Balban.

A.D.		
1282	(1)	Nāsiru-d-Dīn Bughra Khān, son of Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Balban of Delhī.
1292	(2)	Ruknu-d-Dīn Kai-Kāūs, son of 1.
1302	(3)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, son of 1.
1318	(4)	Shihābu-d-Dīn Bughra Shāh, son of 3 (West Bengal).
1310	(5)	Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh, son of 3 (East Bengal).
1319		Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn Bahādur Shāh (all Bengal).
1323	(6)	Nāsiru-d-Dīn, son of 3, governor of Lakhnautī.
1325	(7)	Bahādur Shāh, son of 3, restored (with Bahrām Khān) in East Bengal.
1330	(8)	Bahrām Shāh alone (East Bengal).
1325	(9)	Kadar Khān (Lakhnautī).
1323	(10)	'Izzu-d-Dīn A'zamu-l-Mulk (Satgāon).

Independent Kings of Bengal.

A.D.	
1338	Fakhru-d-Dīn Mubārak Shāh (East Bengal).
1349	Ikhtiyāru-d-Dīn Ghāzī Shāh (East Bengal).
1339	'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Shāh (West Bengal).

House of Ilyās Shāh.

A.D.		
1339	(1)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Ilyās Shāh contending in West Bengal.
1345		Succeeds 'Alī Shāh in West Bengal.
1352		Rules all Bengal.
1358	(2)	Sikandar Shāh I, son of 1.
1370	(3)	Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn A'zam Shāh, son of 2, rebels.
1389		Ghiyāsu-d-Dīn A'zam Shāh reigns.
1396	(4)	Saifu-d-Dīn, Hamzah Shāh, son of 3.
1406	(5)	Shamsu-d-Dīn, son of 4.

House of Ilyās Shāh restored.

A.D.		
1438	(6)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh I, slave of 3.
1460	(7)	Ruknu-d-Dīn Bārbak Shāh, son of 6.
1474	(8)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Yūsuf Shāh, son of 7.
1481	(9)	Sikandar Shāh II, son of 8.
1481	(10)	Jalālu-d-Dīn Fatḥ Shāh, son of 6.

Muḥammadan Kings of Bengal.

House of Rāja Kāns.

A.D.		
1409	(1)	Shihābu-d-Dīn Bāyazīd Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns (?) (with Rāja Kāns).
1414	(2)	Jalālu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh, son of Rāja Kāns.
1431		Shamsu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh, son of 2.

Habshī Kings.

A.D.		
1487		Sulṭān Shāhzādah Bārbak.
1487		Saifu-u-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh.
1489		Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh II (of the House of Ilyās).
1490		Shamsu-d-Dīn Abū-n-Naṣr Muẓaffar Shāh.

House of Ḥusain Shāh.

A.D.		
1493	(1)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥusain Shāh.
1519	(2)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Naṣrat Shāh, son of 1.
1532	(3)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, son of 2.
1532	(4)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Maḥmūd Shāh III, son of 1 (partial rule H. 933).
1537		Conquest by Sher Shāh.

House of Muḥammad Sūr.

A.D.		
1552	(1)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Sūr Ghāzī Shāh.
1554	(2)	Bahādur Shāh (Khiẓr), son of 1.
1560	(3)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh, son of 1.
1563	(4)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Jalāl Shāh, son of 3.

House of Sulaimān Karārānī.

A.D.		
1563	(1)	Sulaimān Khān Karārānī of Bihār and Bengal.
1572	(2)	Bāyazīd Shāh, son of 1.
1572	(3)	Dā'ūd Shāh, son of 1.
1576		Final annexation by Akbar.

The Muḥammadan Governors of Sindh.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 62.

A.D.	
1203	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Qabāchah (Qabā-jah): until A.D. 1228.
1224	Saifu-d-Dīn al-Ḥasan Qarlugh governs Ghūr and Ghaznī.
1239	Governs Sindh.
1239	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad ibn al-Ḥasan: until at least A.D. 1259.

Muhammadan Kings of Kashmir.—NC., 1st ser., vi, and BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 68 ff.

A.D.	
1334	Shams Shāh Mīr.
1337	Jamshīd.
1339	'Alāu-d-Dīn 'Alī Sher.
1352	Shihābu-d-Dīn.
1370	Qutbu-d-Dīn.
1386	Sikandar Shāh, H. 792, 810 on coins.
1410	Amīr Khān 'Alī Shāh.
1417	Zainu-l-'Abidīn, H. 841–851 on coins.
1467	Haidar Shāh Hājjī Khān, H. 874 on coins.
1469	Hasan Shāh, H. 876–87- on coins.
1481	Muhammad Shāh, H. 895.
1483	Fath Shāh, H. 896–89–.
1492	Muhammad (2nd reign), H. 898 (?).
1513	Fath Shāh (2nd reign).
1514	Muhammad (3rd reign).
1517	Fath Shāh (3rd reign).
1520	Muhammad (4th reign).
1527	Nāzak Shāh.
1530	Muhammad (5th reign).
1537	Nāzak Shāh (2nd reign).
1541	Mirzā Haidar Doghlat (Humāyūn's governor).
1552	Ibrāhīm.
1555	Ismā'īl.
1556	Habīb.
1562	Husain Shāh Chakk, H. 970, 972, on coins.
1578	Yūsuf Shāh Chakk, H. 987.
1586	Akbar annexes Kashmir, H. 987.

Owing to the great uncertainty of the Muhammadan chronology of Kashmir and the absence of authentic material for testing the accuracy of the historical records, a list of the kings is given in the Appendix only, no attempt being made to deal with the history in the Tables.

The Sharqī Dynasty of Jaunpūr.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 88.

A.D.		
1394	(1)	Khwājah-i-Jahān assumes independence.
1399	(2)	Mubārak Shāh, adopted son of 1.
1401	(3)	Shamsu-d-Dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh Sharqī, son of 2.
1440	(4)	Mahmūd Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm, son of 3.
1457	(5)	Muhammad Shāh ibn Ibrāhīm (joint king with preceding), son of 4.
1459	(6)	Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd, son of 4.
1476		Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd fled to Bengal.
1500		Husain Shāh ibn Mahmūd died there.
1487		Bārbak Shāh ibn Buhlūl of Delhī appointed Governor of Jaunpūr.
1493		Removed.

Muhammadan Kings of Mālava.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 114, Int. lvi.

A. Ghūrīs.

A.D.		
1401	(1)	Dilāwar Khān Ghūrī assumes the title of Shāh.
1405	(2)	Hūshang (Alp Khān), son of 1.
1434	(3)	Muhammad (Ghaznī Khān), son of 2.

B. Khaljīs.

A.D.
1436 (1) Maḥmūd Shāh I Khaljī.
1475 (2) Ghiyāṣ Shāh Khaljī, son of 1.
1500 (3) Nāṣir Shāh Khaljī, son of 2.
1510 (4) Maḥmūd II, son of 3.
1530 Mālava annexed by Bahādur Shāh of Gujarāt.
1569 Mālava annexed by Akbar.

Kings of Gujarāt.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 132, Int. lxi.

A.D.
1396 (1) Muẓaffar Shāh I assumes independence.
1411 (2) Aḥmad Shāh I, grandson of 1, son of Tātār Khān.
1442 (3) Muḥammad Karīm Shāh, son of 2.
1451 (4) Quṭbu-d-Dīn, son of 3.
1459 (5) Dā'ūd Shāh, son of 2.
1459 (6) Maḥmūd Shāh I, Baiqarah, son of 3.
1511 (7) Muẓaffar Shāh II, son of 6.
1526 (8) Sikandar Shāh, son of 7.
1526 (9) Nāṣir Khān Maḥmūd II, son of 7.
1526 (10) Bahādur Shāh, son of 7.
1536 (11) Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh Fārūqī, of Khandesh, grandson of 7.
1537 (12) Maḥmūd Shāh III, ibn Latīf, grandson of 7.
1553 (13) Aḥmad Shāh II.
1561 (14) Muẓaffar Shāh III, Ḥabīb, son of 12.
1572 Submits to Akbar.
1583 Gujarāt a Mughal province.

The Kings of Khandesh.—S. Lane-Poole, *The Mohammadan Dynasties*, p. 315.

A.D.
1370 (1) Malik Rāja.
1399 (2) Nāṣir Khān.
1437 (3) Mīrān 'Ādil Khān I.
1441 (4) Mīrān Mubārak I.
1457 (5) 'Ādil Khān II.
1503 (6) Dā'ūd Khān.
1510 (7) 'Ādil Khān III.
1520 (8) Mīrān Muḥammad Shāh I.
1535 (9) Mīrān Mubārak II.
1566 (10) Mīrān Muḥammad II.
1576 (11) 'Alī Khān.
1596 (12) Bahādur Shāh.

The Bahmanīs of Kulbarga.—BMC., *Muhammadan States*, 146.

A.D.
1347 (1) 'Alāu-d-Dīn Ḥasan Gāngū.
1358 (2) Muḥammad Shāh I, son of 1.
1375 (3) Mujāhid Shāh, son of 2.
1378 (4) Dā'ūd Shāh, son of 1.
1378 (5) Maḥmūd Shāh I (or Muḥammad Shāh II), son of 1.
1397 (6) Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn, son of 5.

A.D.		
1397	(7)	Shamsu-d-Dīn, son of 5.
1397	(8)	Tāju-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh, son of 4.
1422	(9)	Aḥmad Shāh I, son of 4.
1435	(10)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Aḥmad Shāh II, son of 9.
1458	(11)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Humāyūn Shāh, son of 10.
1461	(12)	Niẓām Shāh, son of 11.
1463	(13)	Muḥammad Shāh II (or III), son of 11.
1482	(14)	Maḥmūd Shāh II, son of 13.
1518	(15)	Aḥmad Shāh III, son of 14.
1521	(16)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Shāh, son of 14.
1523	(17)	Walī-Allāh Shāh, son of 14.
1525	(18)	Kalīm-Allāh Shāh, son of 15, died A.D. 1526.

Muḥammadan Kings of Ma'bar.—JBA. lxiv, pt. 1, 49–54.

A.D.		
1336	(1)	Jalālu-d-Dīn Aḥsan Shāh.
1339	(2)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Arohar or Adūjī Shāh.
1339	(3)	Quṭbu-d-Dīn Fīrūz Shāh.
1339	(4)	Ghiyāṣu-d-Dīn Muḥammad Dāmghān Shāh.
1344	(5)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh.
1358	(6)	'Ādil Shāh, the Meek.
1363–68	(7)	Mubārak Shāh, King of the World, etc.
1372–77	(8)	'Alāu-d-Dīn Sikandar Shāh.
	(9)	Naṣratu-d-Dīn (in Bīdar?).
	(10)	Shamsu-d-Dīn.
1346	(11)	Nāṣiru-d-Dīn Ismā'īl Fatḥ (in Kulbarga).

S. Lane-Poole, The Mohammadan Dynasties, 320 ff.

The 'Imād Shāhīs of Berār.

A.D.	
1485	Fatḥ-Allāh.
1504	'Alāu-d-Dīn.
1529	Daryā.
1560	Burhān.
1568	Tufāl (usurper).

Niẓām Shāhīs of Ahmadnagar.

A.D.		
1490	(1)	Aḥmad ibn Niẓām Shāh.
1508	(2)	Burhān I.
1554	(3)	Ḥusain.
1565	(4)	Murtaḍā.
1588	(5)	Mīrān Ḥusain.
1589	(6)	Ismā'īl.
1590	(7)	Burhān II.
1594	(8)	Ibrāhīm.
1595	(9)	Aḥmad II.
1595	(10)	Bahādur.

Barīd Shāhīs of Bīdar.

A.D.		
1492	(1)	Qāsim I.
1504	(2)	Amīr I.
1538	(3)	'Alī. H. 945.
1582	(4)	Ibrāhīm. H. 990.
1589	(5)	Qāsim II. H. 997.
1592	(6)	Mirza 'Alī. H. 1000.
1609	(7)	Amīr II.

'Adil Shāhīs of Bījāpūr.

A.D.		
1490	(1)	Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh.
1510	(2)	Ismā'īl.
1534	(3)	Mallū.
1535	(4)	Ibrāhīm I.
1557	(5)	'Alī I.
1579	(6)	Ibrāhīm II.
1626	(7)	Muḥammad.
1660	(8)	'Alī II.

The Quṭb Shāhīs of Golkonda.

A.D.		
1512		Sulṭān Qulī.
1533	H. 940	Jamshīd.
1550		Subḥān Qulī.
1550		Ibrāhīm.
1581		Muḥammad Qulī.
1611		Abdu'llah.
1672		Abū-l-Ḥasan.

The Sovereigns of Ceylon, with approximate dates of their reigns. See L. C. Wijesiṇha's *Mahāvaṁśa*.[1]

B.C.		
543	(1)	Vijaya.
505	(2)	Upatissa (Regent).
504	(3)	Paṇḍuvāsudeva.
474	(4)	Abhaya.
454		Interregnum.
437	(5)	Paṇḍukābhaya.
367	(6)	Muṭasīva.
307	(7)	Devānampiya Tissa.
267	(8)	Uttiya.
257	(9)	Mahāsīva.
247	(10)	Sūra Tissa.
237	(11)	Sena and Guttika (foreign usurpers).
215	(12)	Asela.
205	(13)	Eḷāra (a Tamil usurper).
161	(14)	Duṭṭhagāmanī.
137	(15)	Saddhā Tissa.
119	(16)	Thullatthana or Tuluna.
119	(17)	Lajji Tissa.
109	(18)	Khallāṭa Nāga.

[1] Given in the Appendix only.

B.C.		
104	(19)	Vaṭṭagāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu.
103	(20)	Pulahattha } Tamil usurpers.
100		Bāhiya } Tamil usurpers.
98		Paṇayamāra } Tamil usurpers.
91		Piḷayamāra } Tamil usurpers.
90		Dāṭhiya } Tamil usurpers.
88	(21)	Vaṭṭagāmanī Abhaya or Vala-gam-bāhu resumes sovereignty.
76	(22)	Mahāchūla or Mahātissa.
62	(23)	Choranāga.
50	(24)	Tissa or Kuḍā Tissa.
47	(25)	Anuḷā.
42	(26)	Makalaṇ Tissa or Kālakaṇṇi Tissa.
20	(27)	Bhātikābhaya.
A.D.		
9	(28)	Mahā Dāṭhiya or Mahānāga.
21	(29)	Amaṇḍagāmanī Abhaya.
30	(30)	Kaṇijānu Tissa.
33	(31)	Chūḷābhaya Tissa or Kuḍā Abā.
35	(32)	Sīvalī.
		Interregnum of three years.
38	(33)	Ilanāga or Elunā.
44	(34)	Chandamukha Sīva or Sañdamuhunu.
52	(35)	Yasalālaka Tissa.
60	(36)	Subha Rāja.
66	(37)	Vasabha or Vahap.
110	(38)	Vaṇka-nāsika Tissa.
113	(39)	Gajabāhu I,
135	(40)	Mahallaka Nāga or Mahula Nā.
141	(41)	Bhātiya or Bhātika II.
165	(42)	Kaṇiṭṭha Tissa or Kaṇiṭu Tis.
193	(43)	Chūlanāga or Sulu Nā.
195	(44)	Kuḍḍa Nāga.
196	(45)	Siri Nāga I.
215	(46)	Vohāraka Tissa.
237	(47)	Abhaya Tissa.
245	(48)	Siri Nāga II.
247	(49)	Vijaya II or Vijayiñdu.
248	(50)	Sañgha Tissa I.
252	(51)	Siri Sañghabodhi I or Daham Siri Sañgabo.
254	(52)	Goṭhābhaya or Meghavarnābhaya.
267	(53)	Jeṭṭha Tissa or Deṭu Tis.
277	(54)	Mahāsena or Maha Sen.
304	(55)	Kittissiri Meghavaṇṇa or Kit Siri Mevan.
332	(56)	Jeṭṭha Tissa II or Deṭu Tis.
341	(57)	Buddhadāsa or Bujas.
370	(58)	Upatissa II.
412	(59)	Mahānāma.
434	(60)	Sotthisena.
434	(61)	Chatta-gāhaka.
435	(62)	Mitta Sena.
436	(63)	Paṇḍu } Tamil usurpers.
441		Pārinda } Tamil usurpers.
		Khudda } Tamil usurpers.
444		Pārinda } Tamil usurpers.
460		Tirītara } Tamil usurpers.
460		Dāṭhiya } Tamil usurpers.
463		Pīṭhiya } Tamil usurpers.
463	(64)	Dhātusena or Dāsenkeliya.

The Sovereigns of Ceylon from Kāśyapa I.—L. C. Wijesiṇha's *Mahāvaṁśa.*

A.D.		
479	(65)	Kassapa I (Kāśyapa), son of 64 (Dhātusena).
497	(66)	Moggallāna I (Maudgalyāyana), brother of 65.
515	(67)	Kumāra Dhātusena, son of 66.
524	(68)	Kittisena (Kīrtisena), son of 67.
524	(69)	S'iva, maternal uncle of 68.
525	(70)	Upatissa III (Upatishya), brother-in-law of 69.
526	(71)	Amba Sāmanera Silākāla, son-in-law of 70.
539	(72)	Dāṭhāppabhuti, son of 71.
540	(73)	Moggallāna II (Maudgalyāyana), elder brother of 72.
560	(74)	Kittissiri Meghavaṇṇa (Kīrtiśrī Meghavarṇa), son of 73.
561	(75)	Mahānāga, a descendant of the Okkāka race.
564	(76)	Aggabodhi I (Agrabodhi), maternal nephew of 75.
598	(77)	Aggabodhi II (Agrabodhi), son-in-law and nephew of 76.
608	(78)	Saṇghatissa (Saṅghatishya), brother of 77 (according to the *Rājāvalī*).
608	(79)	Dalla Moggallāna (Maudgalyāyana), general of 77.
614	(80)	Silāmeghavaṇṇa or Asiggāhaka (Aśiggrāhaka S'ilāmegha), son of Dalla Moggallāna's general.
623	(81)	Aggabodhi III (Agrabodhi) or Sirisaṇghabodhi II, son of 80.
623	(82)	Jeṭṭhatissa, son of 78.
624	(81)	Aggabodhi III restored.
640	(83)	Dāṭhopatissa I, of the Lemeni family.
652	(84)	Kassapa II (Kāśyapa), brother of 81.
661	(85)	Dappula I, brother-in-law of 84.
664	(86)	Hatthadāṭha or Dāṭhopatissa II, nephew of 83.
673	(87)	Aggabodhi IV Sirisaṇghabodhi (Agrabodhi), younger brother of 86.
689	(88)	Datta, a member of the Royal Family.
691	(89)	Uṇhanāgara Hatthadāṭha.
691	(90)	Māṇavamma (Mānavarman), son of 84.
726	(91)	Aggabodhi V (Agrabodhi), son (?) of 90.
732	(92)	Kassapa III (Kāśyapa), brother of 91.
738	(93)	Mahinda I (Mahendra), son of 92.
741	(94)	Aggabodhi VI Silāmegha (Agrabodhi), son of 93.
781	(95)	Aggabodhi VII (Agrabodhi), brother of 94.
787	(96)	Mahinda II Silāmegha, nephew of 95.
807	(97)	Dappula II, son of 96.
812	(98)	Mahinda III or Dhammika Silāmegha (Dhārmika S'ilāmegha), son of 97.
816	(99)	Aggabodhi VIII, cousin of 98.
827	(100)	Dappula III, younger brother of 99.
843	(101)	Aggabodhi IX, son of 100.
846	(102)	Sena I or Silāmegha Sena (S'ilāmeghavarṇa), younger brother of 101.
866	(103)	Sena II, grandson of 102.
901	(104)	Udaya I, youngest brother of 103.
912	(105)	Kassapa IV (Kāśyapa), nephew and son-in-law of 104.
929	(106)	Kassapa V (Kāśyapa), son-in-law of 105.
939	(107)	Dappula IV, son of 106.
940	(108)	Dappula V, brother of 107.
952	(109)	Udaya II.
955	(110)	Sena III, brother of 109.
964	(111)	Udaya III.
972	(112)	Sena IV.
975	(113)	Mahinda IV.
991	(114)	Sena V, son of 113.
1001	(115)	Mahinda V, brother of 114.
1037	(116)	Interregnum; while the heir to the throne, Prince Kāśyapa or Vikramabāhu, was alive.

A.D.		
1049	(117)	Kitti (Kīrti), the general, usurper.
1049	(118)	Mahāḷāṇa Kitti (Mahāḷāṇa Kīrti), usurper.
1052	(119)	Vikkamu Paṇḍu (Vikrama Pāṇḍu), usurper.
1053	(120)	Jagatipāla, usurper.
1057	(121)	Parakkama (Parākrama), usurper.
1059	(122)	Loka or Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1065	(123)	Vijayabāhu I Sirisaṅghabodhi, grandson of 115.
1120	(124)	Jayabāhu, brother of 123.
1121	(125)	Vikkamabāhu I (Vikramabāhu), son of 123.
1142	(126)	Gajabāhu II, son of 125.
1164	(127)	Parakkamabāhu I Parākramabāhu, cousin of 126.
1197	(128)	Vijayabāhu II, nephew of 127.
1198	(129)	Mahinda VI, usurper.
1198	(130)	Kitti Nissaṅka (Kīrti Niśśaṅka Malla), a prince of the Kāliṅga Chakravarti race.
1207	(131)	Vīrabāhu I, son of 130.
1207	(132)	Vikkamabāhu II (Vikramabāhu), brother of 130.
1207	(133)	Choḍagaṅga, nephew of 130.
1208	(134)	Līlāvati, widow of 127.
1200 [1]	(135)	Sāhasamalla, half-brother of 130.
1202	(136)	Kalyānavati, chief queen of, 130.
1208	(137)	Dhammāsoka (Dharmāśoka).
1209	(138)	Aṇikaṅga, chief governor.
1209	(*134*)	Līlāvati restored.
1210	(139)	Lokissara (Lokeśvara), usurper.
1211	(*134*)	Līlāvati restored.
1212	(140)	Parakkama Paṇḍu, usurper.
1215	(141)	Māgha or Kāliṅga Vijayabāhu, usurper.
1236	(142)	Vijayabāhu III, descendant of the Sirisaṅghabodhi family.
1240	(143)	Parakkamabāhu II (Kalikāla Sāhitya Sarvajña Paṇḍita Parākramabāhu), son of 142.
1275	(144)	Vijayabāhu IV, son of 143.
1277	(145)	Bhuvanekabāhu I, brother of 144.
1288	(146)	Parākramabāhu III, son of Bosat Vijayabāhu.
1293	(147)	Bhuvanekabāhu II, son of 145.
1295	(148)	Parākramabāhu IV, son of 147.
	(149)	Bhuvanekabāhu III.
	(150)	Jayabāhu I.
1347	(151)	Bhuvanekabāhu IV.
1351	(152)	Parākramabāhu V.
	(153)	Vikramabāhu III.
	(154)	Bhuvanekabāhu V, a descendant of the Girivaṁśa family.
	(155)	Vīrabāhu II, uterine brother of 154.
1410	(156)	Parākramabāhu VI.
1462	(157)	Jayabāhu II.
1464	(158)	Bhuvanekabāhu VI.
1471	(159)	Parākramabāhu VII.
	(160)	Parākramabāhu VIII.
	(161)	Vijayabāhu V.
	(162)	Bhuvanekabāhu VII.
1542	(163)	Vīra Vikkama (Vīra Vikrama).
	(164)	Māyādhanu.
	(165)	Rājasīha (Rājasiṁha).
1592	(166)	Vimala Dhamma Suriya I (Vimala Dharmasūrya).

[1] The Sāhasamalla inscription gives 1743 A.B. as his date of accession; error 11 years, adjusted accordingly.



A.D.		
1620	(167)	Senāratna, brother of 166.
1627	(168)	Rājasīha II (Rājasiṁha), son of 167.
1679	(169)	Vimala Dhammasuriya II (Vimala Dharmasūrya), son of 168.
1701	(170)	Siri Vīra Parakkama Narinda Sīha (S'rī Vīra Parākrama Narendrasiṁha), son of 169.
1734	(171)	Siri Vijaya Rāja Sīha (S'rī Vijaya Rājasiṁha), brother-in-law of 170.
1747	(172)	Kitti Siri Rāja Sīha (Kīrti S'rī Rājasiṁha).
1780	(173)	Siri Rājādhi Rāja Sīha (S'rī Rājādhi Rājasiṁha), younger brother of 172.
1798	(174)	Siri Vikkama Rāja Sīha (S'rī Vikrama Rājasiṁha), nephew of 173.

		S'AIŚUNĀGAS according to the *Aśoka avadāna*: Burnouf, Introd. à l'histoire du Bouddhisme, p. 358.		S'AIŚUNĀGAS according to the *Pariśishṭaparvan* of Hemachandra, ed. by Jacobi.	
Vishṇu Pur Duration of Dy 362 yrs.	Years of reign.		Years of reign.		Years of reign.
1. S'iśunāga					
2. Kākavarṇa					
3. {Kshemadh / *Kshemaka*					
4. Kshattrauj					
5. Vidmisāra (*Vidhisāra* *Vidisāra*	52	Bimbisāra		Sreṇika	
6. Ajātaśatru	32	Ajātaśatru		Kūṇika	
7. Darbhaka					
8. {Udayāśva / *Udayan*	16 8 20 18	Udāyin Udayibhadra Muṇḍa		Udāyin Nanda succeeds Udāyin 60 yrs. after Mahāvīra's nirvāṇa	
9. Nandivard	20	Kākavarṇin Sahālin Tulakuchi Mahāmaṇḍala Prasenajit			
10. Mahānand		Nanda		9 Nandas	

in almost every case with these totals.

THE S'UṄGA DYNASTY ACCORDING TO THE PURĀṆAS. Vishṇu Purāṇa, Wilson's trans. ed. Hall, vol. iv, 190 ff.

Vishṇu Purāṇa. Duration of Dynasty 112 years.	Years of reign.	*Vāyu.* 112 years.	Years of reign.	*Matsya.* 112 years.	Years of reign.	*Brahmaṇḍa.* 112 years.	Years of reign.	*Bhāgavata.* 112 years.[3]	Years of reign.
1. Pushpamitra		Pushpamitra *Pushyamitra*	60	Pushpamitra	36	Pushpamitra	36		
2. Agnimitra		[1]				Agnimitra	8		
3. Sujyeshṭha		Sujyeshṭha	7	Sujyeshṭha[2]	7	Sujyeshṭha	7		
4. Vasumitra		Vasumitra	8	Vasumitra	10	Vasumitra	10		
5. Ārdraka		Andraka *Udhraka*	2 *10*	Antaka	2	Bhadra	2	Bhadraka	
6. Pulindaka *Pulinda*		Pulindaka	3	Pulindaka *Marunandana* *Madhunandana*	3	Pulindaka	3	Pulinda	
7. Ghoshavasu		Ghoshavasu	3	Megha (?)	3	Ghoshavasu	3	Ghosha	
8. Vajramitra		Vajramitra (?) *Vikramitra* (??)	14 *9*	Vajramitra	9	Vajramitra	14		
9. Bhāgavata		Bhāgavata	32	Bhāga	32	Bhāgavata	32		
10. Devabhūti		Kshemabhūmi	10	Devabhūmi	10	Devabhūmi	10		

[1] The Vāyu P. does not name Agnimitra, but states that sons of Pushpamitra reigned eight years.
[2] Placed after Vasumitra in some copies of the Matsya.
[3] The Bhāgavata says "more than 100 years," which the commentator explains as 112.

NOTE.—The names and numbers in italics denote variants.


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